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THE

# HISTORY

OF

# DES MOINES COUNTY,

## IOWA,

CONTAINING

**A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,**

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Des Moines County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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CHICAGO:
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# PREFACE.

IN the preparation of a work of this character, the writer labors under peculiar embarrassments, which arise from the fact that the lapse of time has not mellowed harsh colors and softened bold lines in the panorama of events. While the newness of the region herein described enables us to secure many valuable bits of history which would be lost in the current of time, the presence of the chief participators in the occurrences which constitute the history of this county, acts as a constant check to a free presentment of incidents and a full expression of opinions.

Many things have been left unsaid which might have been inserted here, and for no other reason than that the writer felt the delicacy of his position. When men are dead, volumes can be written concerning them—and with impunity; for then the writer cannot be accused of mercenary motives, nor can the subject of eulogy be calumniated by jealous minds. We have refrained from saying that which may truthfully be said of the distinguished men of this county, because we feel that the time for such words has not yet come. We have endeavored to condense in the form of one volume the scattered fragments of fact which have floated about so long. Some will say the work is well performed, while others will condemn it. The future generations, however, will surely say that this work is a valuable one.

MARCH, 1879. THE PUBLISHERS.

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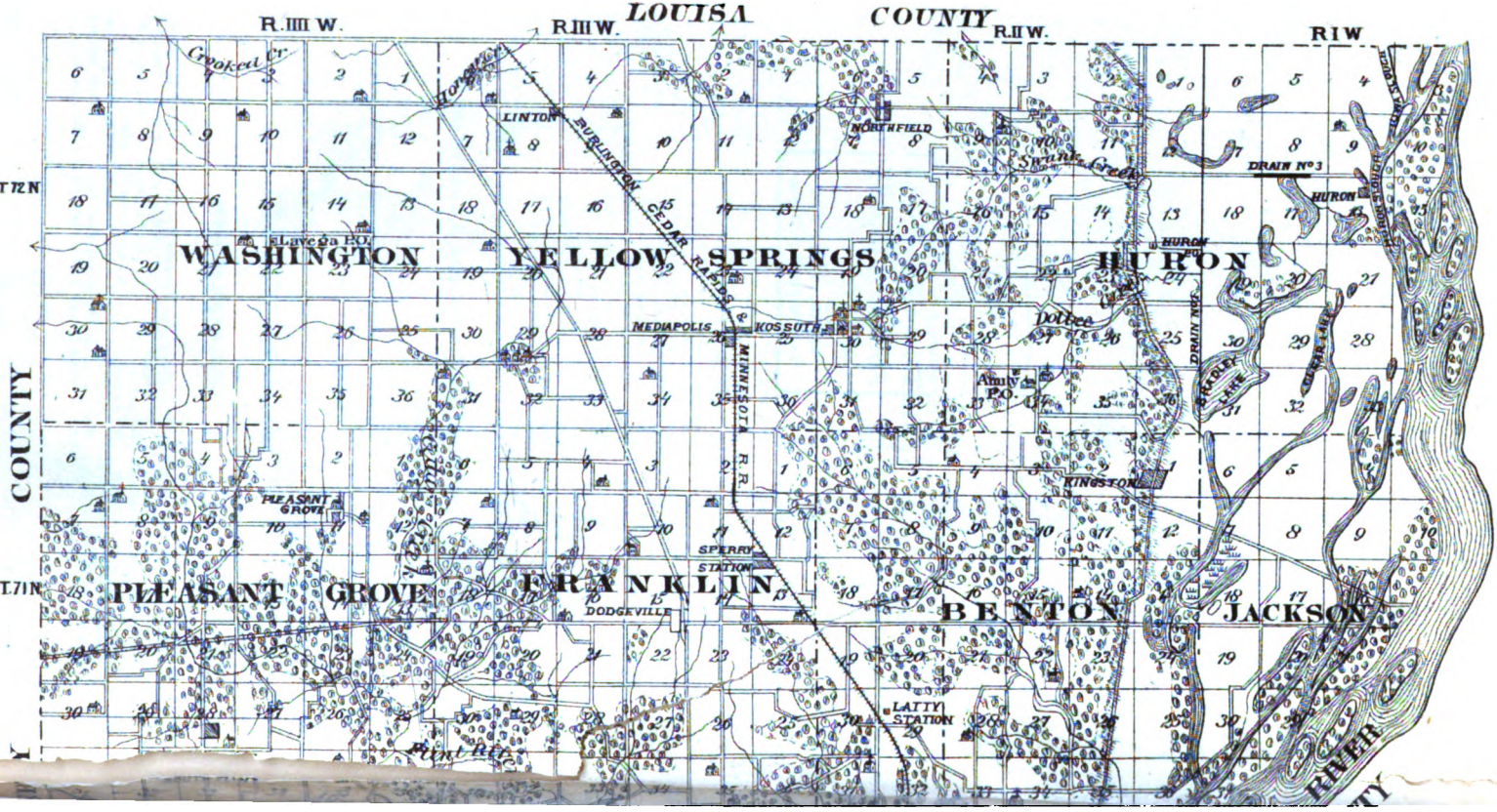
# MAP OF DES MOINES COUNTY IOWA.

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# THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.



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## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

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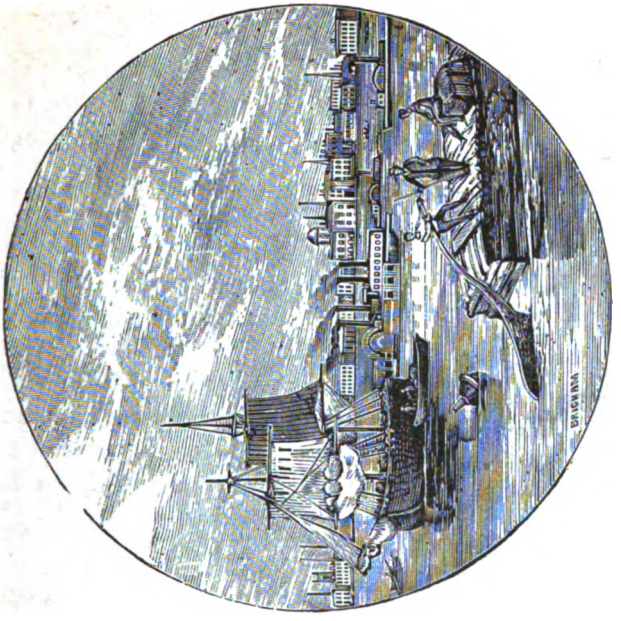

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

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Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

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up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

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alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

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no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

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in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

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headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

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The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

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treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

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number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

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the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

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injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

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work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

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and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

## DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

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from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

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had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

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conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

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settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

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This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

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ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

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working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

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acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

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French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

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PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

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upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

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yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

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ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

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strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

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strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but al signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unor ganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that tim "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black in habitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia con tains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There wer east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observa tions were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 23 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

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gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

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and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

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ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

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the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

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and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

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During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

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and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

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frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

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proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

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delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

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While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

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square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

## AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

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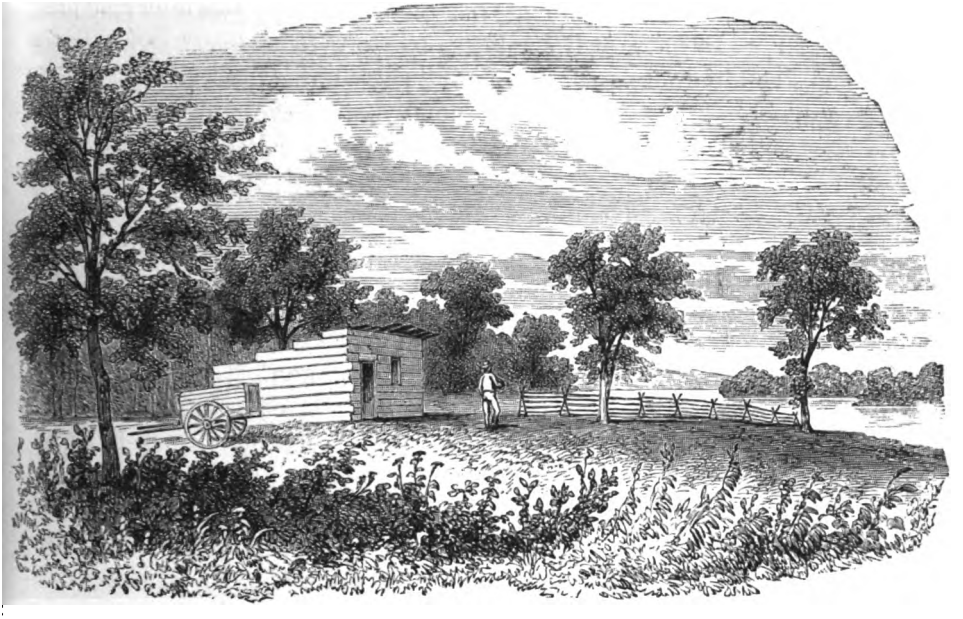
Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

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under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

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been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

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whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

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quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

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## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

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was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

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aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

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TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

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## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

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as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

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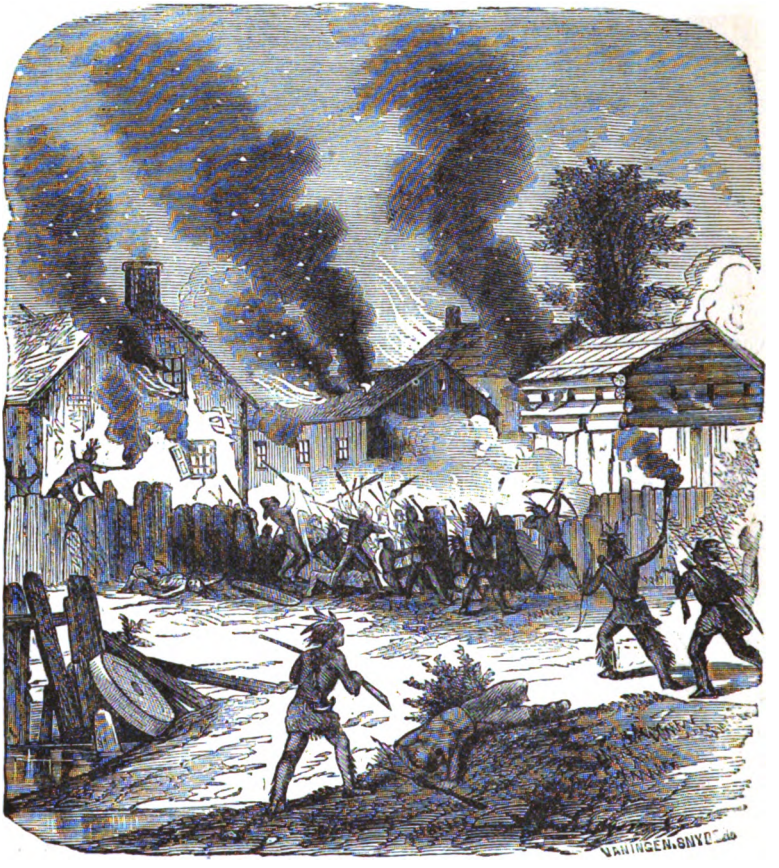
On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

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In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

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On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

## BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

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BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

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of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre [illegible] a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British [illegible]ernment but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

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Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

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Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

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body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

## OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:

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BIG EAGLE.

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"Special Order, No. 430. "WAR DEPARTMENT,
"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official: "E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

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difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the

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CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

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Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

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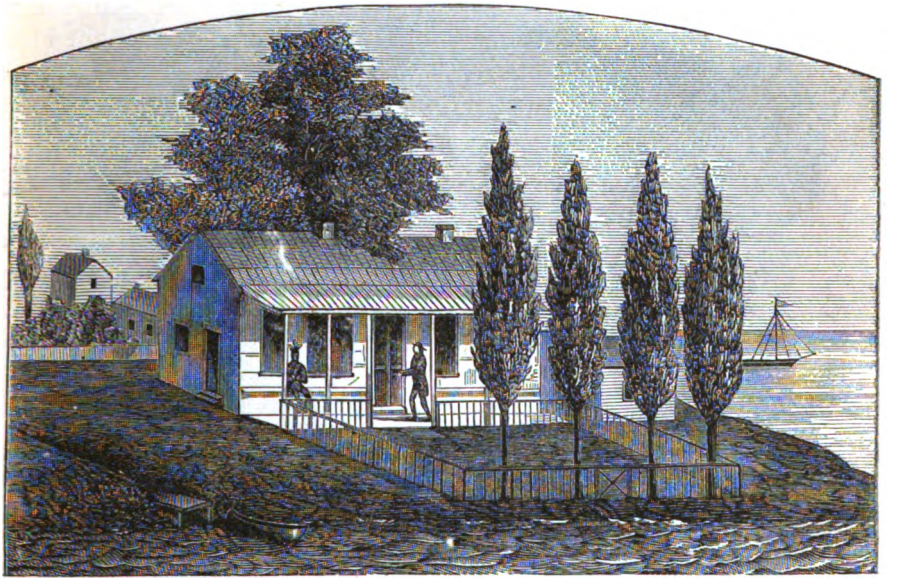
After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!". "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

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## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow

A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

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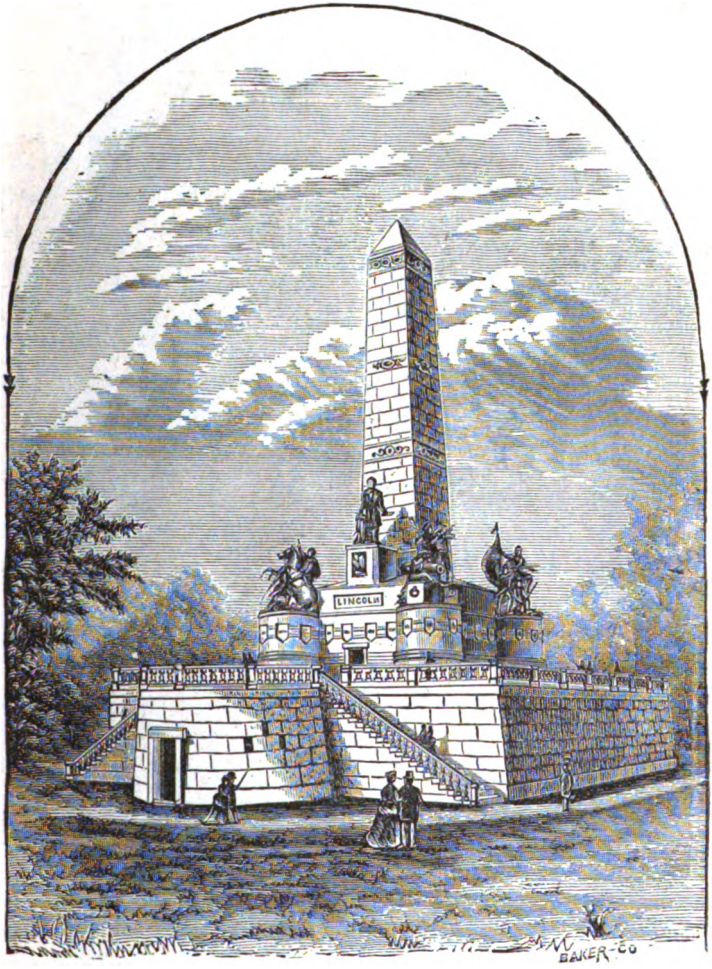
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind




LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

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from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting

A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

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years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

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the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

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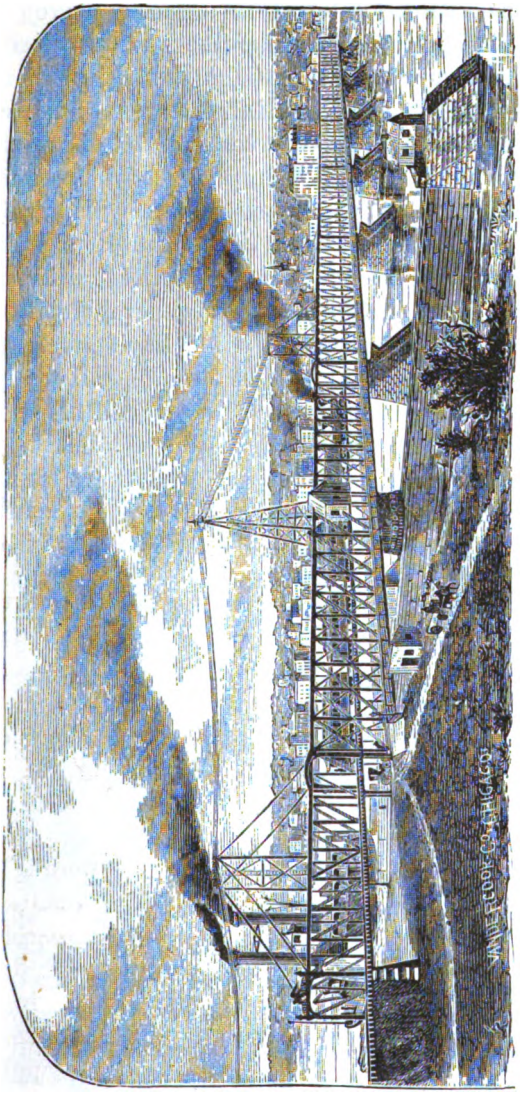
nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

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The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold $24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

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Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.

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PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

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## CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,

CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

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with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

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line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is $215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth $177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of

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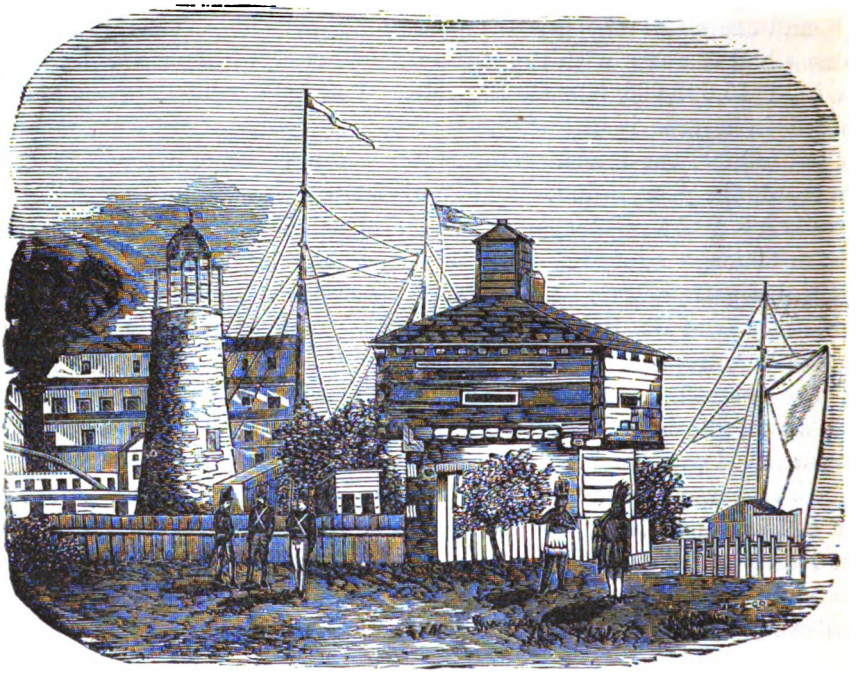
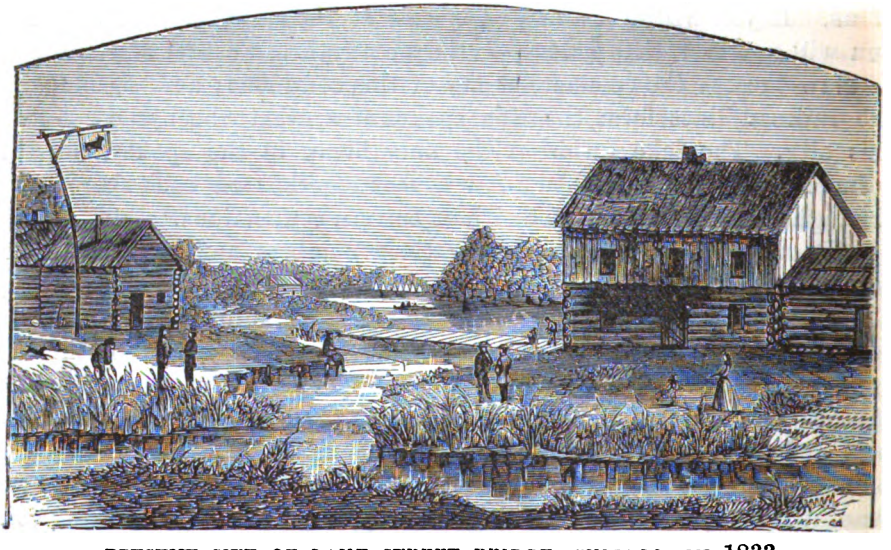


OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

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branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than $1,000,000,000.

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Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

## THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of $20,000,000. In 1870 it reached $400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above $450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is $24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, $659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was $294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended $30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvers with the river that has made it one

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of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to $48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed $60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

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equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

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fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

## MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."

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RUINS OF CHICAGO.

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Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.

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VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

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The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

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seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

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# THE STATE OF IOWA.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by



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gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

### DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

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RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculir deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallaw gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

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that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

*Chariton and Grand Rivers* both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

*Platte River.*—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

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The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

*One Hundred and Two River* is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

*Nodaway River.*—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

*Nishnabotany River.*—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

*Boyer River.*—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an ndistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

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*Soldier River.*—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

*Little Sioux River.*—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

*Floyd River.*—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

*Rock River.*—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

*Big Sioux River.*—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

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agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

*Missouri River.*—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

*Des Moines River.*—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

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of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

*Skunk River.*—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

*Iowa River.*—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

*Cedar River.*—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

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of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

*Wapsipinnicon River.*—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

*Turkey River.*—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

*Upper Iowa River.*—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

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of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

*Mississippi River.*—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

## LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

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Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

*Spirit Lake.*—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

*Okoboji Lake.*—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

*Clear Lake.*—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

*Storm Lake.*—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

*Walled Lakes.*—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

## SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

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to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

### ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

## GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

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cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

| SYSTEMS. AGES. | GROUPS. PERIODS. | FORMATIONS. EPOCHS. | THICKNESS. IN FEET. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cretaceous | Post Tertiary | *Drift* | 10 to 200 |
| | Lower Cretaceous | *Inoceramous bed* | 50 |
| | | *Woodbury Sandstone and Shales* | 130 |
| | | *Nishnabotany Sandstone* | 100 |
| Carboniferous | Coal Measures | Upper Coal Measures | 200 |
| | | Middle Coal Measures | 200 |
| | | Lower Coal Measures | 200 |
| | Subcarboniferous | St. Louis Limestone | 75 |
| | | Keokuk Limestone | 90 |
| | | Burlington Limestone | 196 |
| | | Kinderhook beds | 175 |
| Devonian | Hamilton | Hamilton Limestone and Shales | 200 |
| Upper Silurian | Niagara | Niagara Limestone | 350 |
| Lower Silurian | Cincinnati | Maquoketa Shales | 80 |
| | Trenton | Galena Limestone | 250 |
| | | Trenton Limestone | 200 |
| | Primordial | St. Peter's Sandstone | 80 |
| | | Lower Magnesian Limestone | 250 |
| | | Potsdam Sandstone | 300 |
| Azoic | Huronian | Sioux Quartzite | 50 |

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

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rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

## LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

### PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

*Potsdam Sandstone.*—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

*Lower Magnesium Limestone.*—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

*St. Peter's Sandstone.*—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

### TRENTON GROUP.

*Trenton Limestone.*—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

*The Galena Limestone.*—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

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though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

### CINCINNATI GROUP.

*Maquoketa Shales.*—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

## UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

### NIAGARA GROUP.

*Niagara Limestone.*—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

## DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

### HAMILTON GROUP.

*Hamilton Limestone.*—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

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large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

### CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

### SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

*The Kinderhook Beds.*—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

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some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

*The Burlington Limestone.*—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, amplexus and syringapora, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

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*The Keokuk Limestone.*—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera zaphrentes, amplexus and aulopera are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

*The St. Louis Limestone.*—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

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articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

### THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

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three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

*Lower Coal Measures.*—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

*Middle Coal Measures.*—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

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Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

*Upper Coal Measures.*—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

## CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

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thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

*Nishnabotany Sandstone.*—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

*Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.*—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

*Inoceramus Beds.*—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

## PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

| *Counties.* | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Cerro Gordo | 1,500 |
| Worth | 2,000 |
| Winnebago | 2,000 |
| Hancock | 1,500 |
| Wright | 500 |
| Kossuth | 700 |
| Dickinson | 80 |

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

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named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

### GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

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ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particulary in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

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Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

*Age of the Gypsum Deposit.*—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

*Lithological Origin.*—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

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saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

*Physical Properties.*—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from to top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

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can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

### MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

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bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

### SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystaline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

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the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

### SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

### SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

## CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

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catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.

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# HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

## DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive lauguage of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

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the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

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the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

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The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

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In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

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ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

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whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

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and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

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purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

### TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

### THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

### THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

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and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

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miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

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of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

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party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

### PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations. on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

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suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

## INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

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tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of theAmericans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

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shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

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chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

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obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

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you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

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some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

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yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

## INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

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seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

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In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

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River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

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## SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

*Dubuque.*—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

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held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make snch a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

*Giard.*—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

*Honori.*—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the proprerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the Uuited States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

## THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

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at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

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and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

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officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

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In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

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unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

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Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

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ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for $100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

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The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846–7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

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Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

## TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

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partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

*Dubuque County.—Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

*Des Moines County.—Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

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lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

*Council.*—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

*House.*—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

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were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

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leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

## THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

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to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

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possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842–43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid.* This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

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broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

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Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

## STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

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The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

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When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were apppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

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Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purpoees of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was $150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at $2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

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railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

### GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

| *Year.* | *Population.* | *Year.* | *Population.* | *Year.* | *Population.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 22,589 | 1852 | 230,713 | 1869 | 1,040,819 |
| 1840 | 43,115 | 1854 | 326,013 | 1870 | 1,191,727 |
| 1844 | 75,152 | 1856 | 519,055 | 1873 | 1,251,333 |
| 1846 | 97,588 | 1859 | 638,775 | 1875 | 1,366,000 |
| 1847 | 116,651 | 1860 | 674,913 | 1876 | ..... |
| 1849 | 152,988 | 1863 | 701,732 | 1877 | ..... |
| 1850 | 191,982 | 1865 | 754,699 | | |
| 1851 | 204,774 | 1867 | 902,040 | | |

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

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Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

*Ames, Story County.*

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

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In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ΛΤΛ, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

*Board of Instruction.*—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

*Iowa City, Johnson County.*

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

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and support of a university within said Territorry when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500.

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This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

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There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

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An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

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partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

| | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|
| James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1847 | 1848 |
| Thomas H. Benton, Jr,, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1848 | 1854 |
| James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1854 | 1857 |
| Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1857 | 1858 |
| Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio | 1858 | 1859 |
| Thomas H. Benton, Jr | 1859 | 1863 |
| Francis Springer | 1863 | 1864 |
| William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio | 1864 | 1868 |
| Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio | 1868 | 1872 |
| Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio | 1872 | 1876 |
| Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio | 1876 | 1877 |
| Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio | 1877 | 1878 |
| John H. Gear | 1878 | ..... |

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VICE PRESIDENTS.

| | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|
| Silas Foster | 1847 | 1851 |
| Robert Lucas | 1851 | 1853 |
| Edward Connelly | 1854 | 1855 |
| Moses J. Morsman | 1855 | 1858 |

SECRETARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh D. Downey | 1847 | 1851 |
| Anson Hart | 1851 | 1857 |
| Elijah Sells | 1857 | 1858 |
| Anson Hart | 1858 | 1864 |
| William J. Haddock | 1864 | ..... |

TREASURERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1847 | 1850 |
| Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1850 | 1852 |
| Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1852 | 1855 |
| Henry W. Lathrop | 1855 | 1862 |
| William Crum | 1862 | 1868 |
| Ezekiel Clark | 1868 | 1876 |
| John N. Coldren | 1876 | ..... |

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amos Dean, LL. D. | 1855 | 1858 |
| Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D. | 1860 | 1862 |
| Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.* | 1862 | 1867 |
| James Black, D. D | 1868 | 1870 |
| George Thacher, D. D. | 1871 | 1877 |
| C. W. Slagle | 1877 | ..... |

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

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meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

## THE PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.*

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

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It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

## ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Anamosa, Jones County.*

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

## IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Mount Pleasant, Henry County.*

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

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McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

*Trustees, 1877:*—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

*Resident Officers:*—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward: Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

### *Independence, Buchanan County.*

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

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was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

## IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

*Vinton, Benton County.*

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

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Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

*Trustees, 1877–8.*—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

*Faculty.*—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mattice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

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## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.*

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

*Trustees, 1877–8.*—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

*Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.*

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

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The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

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By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.*

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

*Board of Directors.*—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

*Board of Officers.*—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

*Faculty.*—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professer of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

## ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

*Glenwood, Mills County.*

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

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Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL.

### *Eldora, Hardin County.*

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and $45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

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The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

## FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

*Near Anamosa, Jones County.*

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

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the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

### I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

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a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

### II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

### III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

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### IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

| | ACRES. |
|---|---|
| In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849 | 20,150.49 |
| In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849 | 9,685.20 |
| In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850 | 2,571.81 |
| In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850 | 3,198.20 |
| In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852 | 10,552.24 |
| Total | 45,957.94 |

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

### V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

### VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

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State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entited "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

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gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851 | 81,707.93 | acres. |
| March 10, 1852 | 143,908.37 | " |
| By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853 | 33,142.43 | " |
| Dec. 30, 1853 | 12,813.51 | " |
| Total | 271,572.24 | acres. |

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about $108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about $1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than $1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for $1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for $1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

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the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State $20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,-571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to $109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

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After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

### VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

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1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, $949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

### VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

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does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

### IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

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Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

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limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Burlington & Missouri River R. R. | 287,095.34 acres. |
| Mississippi & Missouri River R. R. | 774,674.36 " |
| Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. | 775,454.19 " |
| Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. | 1,226,558.32 " |

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

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lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

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otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

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## X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Des Moines Land District | 6,804.96 acres. |
| In Sioux City Land District | 59,025.37 " |
| In Fort Dodge Land District | 138,478.97 " |

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By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Under the act of July 2, 1852 | 204,309.30 acres. |
| Of the five-section grant | 3,200.00 " |
| Lands donated in Story County | 721.00 " |
| Lands donated in Boone County | 200.00 " |
| Total | 208,430.30 acres. |

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

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commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834–5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846–7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

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to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

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In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

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of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

> There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was $34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of $28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, $1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at $9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to $2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, $1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, $1,136,995, making the grand total of $5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was $3,462,000. Annual interest, $276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to $198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only $364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at $571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from $198,142, in 1857, to $2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from $364,515 to $5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

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# POLITICAL RECORD.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Governors*—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

*Secretaries*—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

*Auditors*—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843· Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

*Treasurers*—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

*Judges*—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

*Presidents of Council*—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

*Speakers of the House*—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

*First Constitutional Convention, 1844*—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

*Second Constitutional Convention, 1846*—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

## OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governors*—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

*Lieutenant Governor*—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

*Secretaries of State*—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

*Auditors of State*—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

*Treasurers of State*—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

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1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ——.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

*Secretaries of Board of Education*—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

*State Binders*—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

*Registers of the State Land Office*—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

*State Printers*—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

*Adjutants General*—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

*Attorneys General*—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

*Presidents of the Senate*—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

*Speakers of the House*—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

*New Constitutional Convention, 1859*—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

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## STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

*Chief Justices.*—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

*Associate Judges.*—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

### SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

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Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.*—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.*—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.*—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

*Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

*Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.*—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

*Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

*Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.*—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.*—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.*—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.*—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

*Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

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William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

*Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.*—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

## WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

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tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

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captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

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"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

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## INFANTRY.

### THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

### THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

### THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

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THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jacksón, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

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THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H. from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

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Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

### THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

### THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

### THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

### THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

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Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lientenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

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the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

### THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County: Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

### THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

### THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

### THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

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ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ring-

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gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

### THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

### THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

### THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

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THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

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### THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

### THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

### THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

### THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

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THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenan, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, Ft G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk Couuty; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition. Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

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THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

## CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

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counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

### THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

### THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

### THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

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from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

### THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

### THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

### THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

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and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty———, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

### THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

### THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

## ARTILLERY.

### THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

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THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

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During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier Géneral, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry , from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Cólonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

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# NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

| REGIMENT OR BATTERY. | KILLED. | | | DIED. | | | | DISCHARGED. | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | | | TRANSFERRED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Of wounds. | Of disease. | By drowning. | Total. | For disability. | Cause unknown. | Total. | In action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Resigned. | Dismissed. | Total casualties. | Captured. | To Vet. Res. Corps. | By appointment. | Total. |
| First Cavalry | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | 34 | 3 | 46 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Second Cavalry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 12 | ... | 12 | 25 | 3 | 45 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Third Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 9 | ... | 9 | 39 | 1 | 63 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Fourth Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 8 | ... | 7 | 31 | 2 | 55 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Fifth Cavalry | 5 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | ... | 6 | 35 | ..... | 51 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sixth Cavalry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 15 | 2 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Seventh Cavalry | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 15 | 6 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Eighth Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 10 | ... | 10 | 23 | 1 | 41 | 22 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Ninth Cavalry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, First Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, Second Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No | casu | alt's | rep. |
| Artillery, Third Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, Fourth Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| First Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Second Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 23 | ... | 23 | 25 | ..... | 61 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Second Veteran Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Second and Third Infantry (consolidated) | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Third Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 35 | ... | 34 | 40 | ..... | 81 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Third Veteran Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fourth Infantry | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | 34 | ..... | 59 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Fifth Infantry | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 17 | ... | 17 | 28 | 1 | 63 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Sixth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | ... | 18 | 32 | 2 | 67 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Seventh Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 1 | 23 | 37 | 3 | 73 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| Eighth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | ... | 14 | 30 | 2 | 57 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ninth Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 26 | ..... | 72 | 9 | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Tenth Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 16 | ... | 16 | 32 | ..... | 58 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Eleventh Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | ... | 8 | 25 | 3 | 47 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Twelfth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 45 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Thirteenth Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ... | 19 | 36 | 1 | 65 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 4 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fourteenth Infantry** | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ... | 6 | 22 | 1 | 35 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Fourteenth Residuary Battalion** | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Fifteenth Infantry** | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 22 | ... | 22 | 27 | 1 | 62 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| **Sixteenth Infantry** | 5 | ... | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 21 | ... | 21 | 13 | ..... | 47 | 15 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| **Seventeenth Infantry** | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 40 | ..... | 69 | 14 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| **Eighteenth Infantry** | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 5 | 20 | 5 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| **Nineteenth Infantry** | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | 7 | 18 | 1 | 36 | 12 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| **Twentieth Infantry** | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | 6 | 20 | ..... | 33 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-first Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | ... | 11 | 26 | 1 | 48 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-second Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 22 | ... | 22 | 26 | 1 | 56 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twenty-third Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... | 9 | 27 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twenty-fourth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 | ... | 17 | 23 | ..... | 54 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-fifth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 19 | ... | 19 | 24 | 1 | 49 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-sixth Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | ... | 22 | 28 | ..... | 66 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | ... | 7 | 17 | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-eighth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | ... | 16 | 21 | 1 | 50 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-ninth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 25 | ..... | 39 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirtieth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | 7 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 17 | ... | 17 | 27 | ..... | 58 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thirty-first Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ... | 8 | 33 | 1 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-second Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | ... | 9 | 13 | 1 | 38 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Thirty-Third Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 26 | ..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Thirty-fourth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 28 | ..... | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fifth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 12 | 2 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-sixth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | 4 | 16 | ..... | 27 | 23 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thirty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-eighth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 21 | 3 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Thirty-ninth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 5 | 15 | ..... | 29 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Fortieth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 2 | ... | 2 | 18 | 1 | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fourth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fifth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Forty-sixth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No | casu | alt's | ..... |
| Forty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion) | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.) | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 11 | 3 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 133 | 2 | 135 | 88 | 115 | 2 | 205 | 51 | 80 | 132 | 565 | 8 | 566 | 1225 | 56 | 2821 | 241 | 4 | 105 | 109 |

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# NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

| REGIMENT OR BATTERY. | KILLED. | | | DIED. | | | | | DISCHARGED. | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | | TRANSFERRED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Of Wounds. | Of Disease. | By Suicide. | By Drowning. | Total. | For Disability | Cause Unknown. | Total. | In Action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Missing. | Total Casualties. | Captured. | To V. R. Corps. | By Appointment. | Total. |
| First Cavalry | 34 | 8 | 42 | 20 | 187 | 1 | 4 | 312 | 187 | 16 | 203 | 81 | 3 | 84 | 2 | 543 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| Second Cavalry | 37 | 3 | 40 | 28 | 191 | ... | 3 | 222 | 140 | 29 | 169 | 158 | 3 | 161 | 10 | 602 | 73 | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| Third Cavalry | 58 | 4 | 62 | 19 | 224 | ... | 2 | 245 | 220 | 85 | 305 | 155 | 2 | 157 | 1 | 770 | 141 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Fourth Cavalry | 37 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 186 | ... | 4 | 201 | 151 | 82 | 233 | 108 | 4 | 112 | 3 | 590 | 90 | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| Fifth Cavalry | 36 | 6 | 42 | 7 | 127 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 172 | 51 | 223 | 47 | 3 | 50 | ..... | 452 | 209 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Sixth Cavalry | 16 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 59 | 2 | 4 | 70 | 70 | 16 | 86 | 15 | 3 | 18 | ..... | 193 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Seventh Cavalry | 37 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 92 | ... | 7 | 101 | 228 | 18 | 246 | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 402 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Eighth Cavalry | 24 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 91 | ... | 4 | 104 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 75 | 2 | 77 | 2 | 274 | 237 | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| Ninth Cavalry | 5 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 162 | ... | 3 | 175 | 54 | 8 | 62 | 13 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 258 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Artillery, 1st Battery | 7 | ... | 7 | 3 | 51 | ... | ..... | 54 | 25 | 9 | 34 | 28 | 1 | 29 | ..... | 124 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Artillery, 2d Battery | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 29 | ... | ..... | 30 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 14 | 1 | 15 | ..... | 62 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Artillery, 3d Battery | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 33 | ... | ..... | 34 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 16 | ..... | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, 4th Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 1 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| †Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry | 1 | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dodge's Brigade Band | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| First Infantry | 12 | ... | 12 | 5 | 7 | ... | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 | ..... | 137 | 3 | 165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Second Infantry | 55 | 3 | 58 | 17 | 107 | ... | 4 | 128 | 137 | 191 | 328 | 244 | 1 | 245 | ..... | 758 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Second Veteran Infantry | 11 | ... | 11 | 3 | 11 | ... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 41 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Second and Third Consolidated Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | ..... | 27 | ... | ..... | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 67 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Third Infantry | 52 | 3 | 55 | 28 | 99 | ... | 2 | 129 | 163 | 67 | 230 | 333 | 2 | 335 | 10 | 749 | 85 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Third Veteran Infantry | 17 | ... | 17 | 1 | 9 | ... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 23 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Fourth Infantry | 57 | 1 | 58 | 51 | 237 | ... | 2 | 290 | 152 | 146 | 298 | 319 | 3 | 322 | 5 | 973 | 44 | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Fifth Infantry | 59 | 1 | 60 | 29 | 90 | 1 | ..... | 120 | 222 | 15 | 237 | 278 | 4 | 282 | ..... | 699 | 96 | 45 | 2 | 47 |
| Sixth Infantry | 102 | ... | 102 | 30 | 124 | ... | ..... | 154 | 211 | 47 | 258 | 331 | 4 | 335 | 3 | 855 | 54 | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| Seventh Infantry | 94 | ... | 94 | 35 | 135 | ... | 2 | 172 | 180 | 108 | 288 | 328 | 3 | 331 | ..... | 885 | 73 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Eighth Infantry | 49 | 1 | 50 | 44 | 137 | ... | 1 | 182 | 245 | 63 | 308 | 210 | 4 | 214 | 8 | 761 | 382 | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Ninth Infantry | 76 | 2 | 78 | 57 | 208 | ... | 1 | 266 | 243 | 26 | 269 | 354 | 5 | 359 | 1 | 973 | 23 | 24 | ..... | 24 |
| Tenth Infantry | 56 | 1 | 57 | 35 | 134 | ... | 1 | 170 | 137 | 115 | 252 | 257 | 4 | 261 | ..... | 739 | 16 | 41 | 5 | 48 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eleventh Infantry | 54 | 1 | 55 | 25 | 148 | ... | 1 | 174 | 121 | 30 | 151 | 220 | 6 | 226 | 4 | 610 | 59 | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| Twelfth Infantry | 30 | ... | 30 | 32 | 243 | ... | 1 | 276 | 124 | 133 | 257 | 208 | 1 | 209 | ..... | 768 | 882 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| Thirteenth Infantry | 65 | 1 | 66 | 34 | 182 | ... | 1 | 217 | 192 | 77 | 269 | 290 | 4 | 294 | 6 | 852 | 84 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Fourteenth Infantry | 27 | 1 | 28 | 23 | 122 | ... | ..... | 145 | 137 | 53 | 190 | 162 | ..... | 162 | 1 | 526 | 249 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Fourteenth Residuary Battalion | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fifteenth Infantry | 52 | ... | 52 | 78 | 194 | ... | 2 | 274 | 270 | 32 | 302 | 392 | 2 | 394 | 7 | 1029 | 78 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Sixteenth Infantry | 57 | ... | 57 | 32 | 217 | ... | ..... | 249 | 160 | 49 | 209 | 289 | 1 | 290 | 14 | 819 | 242 | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Seventeenth Infantry | 43 | ... | 43 | 18 | 97 | ... | 1 | 116 | 129 | 93 | 222 | 225 | ..... | 225 | 8 | 614 | 264 | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| Eighteenth Infantry | 26 | 2 | 28 | 7 | 109 | ... | 3 | 119 | 222 | 6 | 228 | 73 | 1 | 74 | ..... | 449 | 63 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Nineteenth Infantry | 53 | ... | 53 | 33 | 91 | ... | 6 | 130 | 183 | 5 | 188 | 190 | 1 | 191 | ..... | 562 | 204 | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| Twentieth Infantry | 8 | ... | 8 | 5 | 130 | ... | 7 | 142 | 157 | 6 | 163 | 43 | 3 | 46 | ..... | 359 | 10 | 36 | 2 | 38 |
| Twenty-first Infantry | 37 | 1 | 38 | 29 | 157 | ... | 2 | 188 | 139 | 14 | 153 | 147 | 3 | 150 | 2 | 531 | 20 | 49 | 5 | 54 |
| Twenty-second Infantry | 53 | 1 | 54 | 52 | 126 | ... | 2 | 180 | 150 | 8 | 158 | 245 | ..... | 245 | ..... | 634 | 79 | 40 | 2 | 42 |
| Twenty-third Infantry | 39 | ... | 39 | 30 | 196 | ... | 2 | 228 | 171 | 6 | 177 | 123 | 3 | 126 | ..... | 570 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Twenty-fourth Infantry | 58 | 1 | 59 | 53 | 197 | ... | 3 | 253 | 200 | 4 | 204 | 240 | 3 | 243 | 2 | 761 | 72 | 48 | 6 | 54 |
| Twenty-fifth Infantry | 39 | ... | 39 | 22 | 199 | ... | ..... | 219 | 120 | 18 | 138 | 162 | 2 | 164 | 4 | 564 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 69 |
| Twenty-sixth Infantry | 40 | 2 | 42 | 29 | 204 | ... | 3 | 236 | 140 | 1 | 141 | 140 | 3 | 143 | ..... | 562 | 24 | 69 | ..... | 69 |
| Twenty-seventh Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 14 | 162 | ... | 4 | 180 | 134 | 68 | 202 | 132 | 3 | 135 | 6 | 530 | 32 | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Twenty-eighth Infantry | 52 | ... | 52 | 24 | 180 | 1 | 1 | 206 | 166 | 16 | 182 | 242 | 4 | 246 | 10 | 696 | 89 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| Twenty-ninth Infantry | 19 | 2 | 21 | 17 | 248 | ... | 1 | 266 | 117 | 7 | 124 | 97 | 2 | 99 | 1 | 511 | 53 | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Thirtieth Infantry | 39 | 1 | 40 | 24 | 233 | ... | ..... | 257 | 129 | 13 | 142 | 202 | 3 | 205 | 2 | 646 | 19 | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| Thirty-first Infantry | 11 | ... | 11 | 16 | 261 | ... | ..... | 277 | 137 | 38 | 175 | 77 | ..... | 77 | ..... | 540 | 13 | 72 | ..... | 72 |
| Thirty-second Infantry | 56 | ... | 56 | 33 | 203 | ... | 1 | 237 | 156 | 10 | 166 | 132 | 1 | 133 | ..... | 589 | 93 | 27 | 6 | 33 |
| Thirty-third Infantry | 25 | 1 | 26 | 37 | 166 | ... | 3 | 236 | 109 | 34 | 143 | 166 | 2 | 168 | 7 | 580 | 73 | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Thirty-fourth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 228 | 1 | ..... | 231 | 286 | 27 | 313 | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 561 | 3 | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | ... | ..... | 12 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 12 | 2 | 14 | ..... | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fifth Infantry | 23 | 2 | 25 | 19 | 182 | 1 | 1 | 203 | 172 | 17 | 189 | 93 | ..... | 93 | 3 | 510 | 15 | 51 | 14 | 65 |
| Thirty-sixth Infantry | 35 | ... | 35 | 24 | 226 | ... | 1 | 251 | 187 | 4 | 191 | 142 | ..... | 142 | ..... | 619 | 437 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Thirty-seventh Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 141 | ... | 1 | 142 | 326 | 30 | 356 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 503 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Thirty-eighth Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 310 | ... | 1 | 311 | 108 | 9 | 117 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 431 | ..... | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Thirty-ninth Infantry | 33 | 1 | 34 | 21 | 119 | ... | 1 | 141 | 89 | 34 | 123 | 105 | 3 | 108 | ..... | 406 | 203 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Fortieth Infantry | 5 | ... | 5 | 10 | 179 | ... | 5 | 194 | 117 | 4 | 121 | 41 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 361 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| *Forty-first Infantry (battalion) | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ... | ..... | 2 | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fourth Infantry | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 14 | ... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fifth Infantry | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | ... | 1 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Forty-sixth Infantry | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 23 | ... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 28 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-seventh Infantry | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 45 | ... | 1 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-eighth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| First African Infantry [60th U. S.] | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 331 | ... | 5 | 337 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 383 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | 1940 | 78 | 2017 | 1199 | 8695 | 8 | 109 | 10011 | 8005 | 1982 | 9987 | 8180 | 112 | 8282 | 115 | 30394 | 4489 | 1264 | 281 | 1545 |

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

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## NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

| No. Regiment. | No. of men. | No. Regiment. | No. of men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Iowa Infantry | 959 | 39th Iowa Infantry | 938 |
| 2d " " | 1,247 | 40th " " | 900 |
| 3d " " | 1,074 | 41st Battalion Iowa Infantry | 294 |
| 4th " " | 1,184 | 44th Infantry (100-days men) | 867 |
| 5th " " | 1,037 | 45th " " " | 912 |
| 6th " " | 1,013 | 46th " " " | 892 |
| 7th " " | 1,138 | 47th " " " | 884 |
| 8th " " | 1,027 | 48th Battalion " " | 846 |
| 9th " " | 1,090 | 1st Iowa Cavalry | 1,478 |
| 10th " " | 1,027 | 2d " " | 1,394 |
| 11th " " | 1,022 | 3d " " | 1,360 |
| 12th " " | 981 | 4th " " | 1,227 |
| 13th " " | 989 | 5th " " | 1,245 |
| 14th " " | 840 | 6th " " | 1,125 |
| 15th " " | 1,196 | 7th " " | 562 |
| 16th " " | 919 | 8th " " | 1,234 |
| 17th " " | 956 | 9th " " | 1,178 |
| 18th " " | 875 | Sioux City Cavalry* | 98 |
| 19th " " | 985 | Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry | 87 |
| 20th " " | 925 | 1st Battery Artillery | 149 |
| 21st " " | 980 | 2d " " | 128 |
| 22d " " | 1,008 | 3d " " | 142 |
| 23d " " | 961 | 4th " " | 152 |
| 24th " " | 979 | 1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S† | 908 |
| 25th " " | 995 | Dodge's Brigade Band | 14 |
| 26th " " | 919 | Band of 2d Iowa Infantry | 10 |
| 27th " " | 940 | Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments | 2,765 |
| 28th " " | 956 | Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over | 2,500 |
| 29th " " | 1,005 | | |
| 30th " " | 978 | | |
| 31st " " | 977 | | |
| 32d " " | 925 | Total | 61,653 |
| 33d " " | 985 | Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments | 7,202 |
| 34th " " | 953 | Additional enlistments | 6,664 |
| 35th " " | 984 | | |
| 36th " " | 986 | | |
| 37th " " | 914 | Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865 | 75,519 |
| 38th " " | 910 | | |

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

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# POPULATION OF IOWA,

## By Counties.

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. | Voters. |
| Adair | 7045 | 3982 | 984 | ..... | ..... | 1616 |
| Adams | 7832 | 4614 | 1533 | ..... | ..... | 1727 |
| Allamakee | 19158 | 17868 | 12237 | 777 | ..... | 3653 |
| Appanoose | 17405 | 16456 | 11931 | 3131 | ..... | 3679 |
| Audubon | 2370 | 1212 | 454 | ..... | ..... | 527 |
| Benton | 28807 | 22454 | 8496 | 672 | ..... | 4778 |
| Black Hawk | 22913 | 21706 | 8244 | 135 | ..... | 4877 |
| Boone | 17251 | 14584 | 4232 | 735 | ..... | 3515 |
| Bremer | 18220 | 12528 | 4915 | ..... | ..... | 2656 |
| Buchanan | 17315 | 17034 | 7906 | 517 | ..... | 3890 |
| Buena Vista | 3561 | 1585 | 57 | ..... | ..... | 817 |
| Buncombe* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Butler | 11734 | 9951 | 3724 | ..... | ..... | 2598 |
| Calhoun | 3185 | 1602 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 681 |
| Carroll | 5760 | 2451 | 281 | ..... | ..... | 1197 |
| Cass | 10552 | 5464 | 1612 | ..... | ..... | 2422 |
| Cedar | 17879 | 19731 | 12949 | 3941 | 1253 | 3934 |
| Cerro Gordo | 6685 | 4722 | 940 | ..... | ..... | 1526 |
| Cherokee | 4249 | 1967 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 1001 |
| Chickasaw | 11400 | 10180 | 4336 | ..... | ..... | 2392 |
| Clarke | 10118 | 8735 | 5427 | 79 | ..... | 2213 |
| Clay | 3559 | 1523 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 868 |
| Clayton | 27184 | 27771 | 20728 | 3873 | 1101 | 5272 |
| Clinton | 34295 | 35357 | 18938 | 2822 | 821 | 5569 |
| Crawford | 6039 | 2530 | 383 | ..... | ..... | 1244 |
| Dallas | 14386 | 12019 | 5244 | 854 | ..... | 3170 |
| Davis | 15757 | 15565 | 13764 | 7264 | ..... | 3448 |
| Decatur | 13249 | 12018 | 8677 | 965 | ..... | 2882 |
| Delaware | 16893 | 17432 | 11024 | 1759 | 168 | 3662 |
| Des Moines | 35415 | 27256 | 19611 | 12988 | 5577 | 6654 |
| Dickinson | 1748 | 1389 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 394 |
| Dubuque | 43845 | 38969 | 31164 | 10841 | 3059 | 8759 |
| Emmett | 1436 | 1392 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 299 |
| Fayette | 20515 | 16973 | 12073 | 825 | ..... | 4637 |
| Floyd | 13100 | 10768 | 3744 | ..... | ..... | 2884 |
| Franklin | 6558 | 4738 | 1309 | ..... | ..... | 1374 |
| Fremont | 13719 | 11173 | 5074 | 1244 | ..... | 2998 |
| Greene | 7028 | 4627 | 1374 | ..... | ..... | 1622 |
| Grundy | 8134 | 6399 | 793 | ..... | ..... | 1525 |
| Guthrie | 9638 | 7061 | 3058 | ..... | ..... | 2339 |
| Hamilton | 7701 | 6055 | 1699 | ..... | ..... | 1455 |
| Hancock | 1482 | 999 | 179 | ..... | ..... | 303 |
| Hardin | 15029 | 13684 | 5440 | ..... | ..... | 3215 |
| Harrison | 11818 | 8931 | 3621 | ..... | ..... | 2658 |
| Henry | 21594 | 21463 | 18701 | 8707 | 3772 | 4641 |
| Howard | 7875 | 6282 | 3168 | ..... | ..... | 1712 |
| Humboldt | 3455 | 2596 | 332 | ..... | ..... | 695 |
| Ida | 794 | 226 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| Iowa | 17456 | 16644 | 8029 | 822 | ..... | 3576 |
| Jackson | 23061 | 22619 | 18493 | 7210 | 1411 | 4901 |
| Jasper | 24128 | 22116 | 9883 | 1280 | ..... | 5239 |
| Jefferson | 17127 | 17839 | 15038 | 9904 | 2773 | 3721 |
| Johnson | 24654 | 24898 | 17573 | 4472 | 1491 | 5225 |
| Jones | 19168 | 19731 | 13306 | 3007 | 471 | 4180 |

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

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## POPULATION OF IOWA—Concluded.

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. | Voters. |
| Keokuk | 20488 | 19434 | 13271 | 4822 | ..... | 4202 |
| Kossuth | 3765 | 3351 | 416 | ..... | ..... | 773 |
| Lee | 33913 | 38210 | 29232 | 18861 | 6093 | 7274 |
| Linn | 31815 | 28852 | 18947 | 5444 | 1373 | 7509 |
| Louisa | 12499 | 12877 | 10370 | 4939 | 1927 | 2899 |
| Lucas | 11725 | 10388 | 5766 | 471 | ..... | 2464 |
| Lyon* | 1139 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 |
| Madison | 16030 | 13884 | 7339 | 1179 | ..... | 3632 |
| Mahaska | 23718 | 22508 | 14816 | 5989 | ..... | 5287 |
| Marion | 24094 | 24436 | 16813 | 5482 | ..... | 4988 |
| Marshall | 19629 | 17576 | 6015 | 338 | ..... | 4445 |
| Mills | 10555 | 8718 | 4481 | ..... | ..... | 2365 |
| Mitchell | 11523 | 9582 | 3409 | ..... | ..... | 2338 |
| Monona | 2267 | 3654 | 832 | ..... | ..... | 1292 |
| Monroe | 12811 | 12724 | 8612 | 2884 | ..... | 2743 |
| Montgomery | 10389 | 5934 | 1256 | ..... | ..... | 2485 |
| Muscatine | 21623 | 21688 | 16444 | 5731 | 1942 | 6588 |
| O'Brien | 2349 | 715 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 595 |
| Osceola | 1778 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 498 |
| Page | 14274 | 9975 | 4419 | 551 | ..... | 3222 |
| Palo Alto | 2728 | 1336 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 556 |
| Plymouth | 5282 | 2199 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 1136 |
| Pocahontas | 2249 | 1446 | 103 | ..... | ..... | 464 |
| Polk | 31558 | 27857 | 11625 | 4513 | ..... | 6842 |
| Pottawattomie | 21665 | 16893 | 4968 | 7828 | ..... | 4392 |
| Poweshiek | 16482 | 15581 | 5668 | 615 | ..... | 3634 |
| Ringgold | 7546 | 5691 | 2923 | ..... | ..... | 1496 |
| Sac | 2873 | 1411 | 246 | ..... | ..... | 657 |
| Scott | 39763 | 38599 | 25959 | 5986 | 2140 | 7109 |
| Shelby | 5664 | 2540 | 818 | ..... | ..... | 1084 |
| Sioux | 3120 | 576 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 637 |
| Story | 13111 | 11651 | 4051 | ..... | ..... | 2574 |
| Tama | 18771 | 16131 | 5285 | 8 | ..... | 3911 |
| Taylor | 10418 | 6989 | 3590 | 204 | ..... | 2282 |
| Union | 8827 | 6986 | 2012 | ..... | ..... | 1924 |
| Van Buren | 16980 | 17672 | 17081 | 12270 | 6146 | 3893 |
| Wapello | 23865 | 22346 | 14518 | 8471 | ..... | 5346 |
| Warren | 18541 | 17980 | 10281 | 961 | ..... | 4168 |
| Washington | 19269 | 18952 | 14235 | 4957 | 1594 | 4168 |
| Wayne | 13978 | 11287 | 6409 | 340 | ..... | 2947 |
| Webster | 13114 | 10484 | 2504 | ..... | ..... | 2747 |
| Winnebago | 2986 | 1562 | 168 | ..... | ..... | 406 |
| Winneshiek | 24233 | 23570 | 13942 | 546 | ..... | 4117 |
| Woodbury | 8568 | 6172 | 1119 | ..... | ..... | 1776 |
| Worth | 4908 | 2892 | 756 | ..... | ..... | 763 |
| Wright | 8244 | 2392 | 653 | ..... | ..... | 694 |
| Total | 1353118 | 1191792 | 674913 | 192214 | 43112 | 284557 |

* Formerly Buncombe.

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## ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for



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Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at $4,870,937, with a balance of $1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, $840,031,703; equalized $480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.

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## INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, $3,896,541 as against disbursements, $3,532,406, leaving a balance, $364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, $3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

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works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

## IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic — are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

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when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

## MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was $398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, $13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to $2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to $266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of $800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

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signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

## WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

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and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, $300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, $14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $1,045,933; of lumber, $1,327,618; of home manufactures, $338,423; of all live-stock, $45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at $85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached $333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, $886,-696; disbursements, $906,329. Value of church property, $4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of $2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

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## MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superfices, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi — which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country — the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead — all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of $14,831,043.

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Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being $857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at $2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of $136,164, being a gain of $44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Missisippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

## NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

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Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to $53,000,000, being an increase of $11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869–70 was $77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

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tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

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felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

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To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

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the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

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occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and con viction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

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the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

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bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland.*
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*Virginia.*
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*North Carolina.*
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

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## Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

### Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

### Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

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tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

### Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

### Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

### Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

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ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

## Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

| Counties. | 1877. Governor. | | | | 1876. President. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rep. | Dem. | Gr. | Pro. | Rep. | Dem. |
| Adair | 982 | 161 | 581 | 15 | 1334 | 593 |
| Adams | 876 | 397 | 485 | 38 | 1376 | 626 |
| Allamakee | 1547 | 1540 | 69 | 36 | 1709 | 1646 |
| Appanoose | 1165 | 1049 | 729 | 32 | 1711 | 1419 |
| Audubon | 410 | 352 | 26 | ..... | 427 | 352 |
| Benton | 1432 | 712 | 567 | 449 | 2901 | 1356 |
| Black Hawk | 1780 | 1111 | 95 | 244 | 2979 | 1592 |
| Boone | 1612 | 981 | 466 | 10 | 2018 | 1305 |
| Bremer | 1180 | 582 | 196 | 1 | 1737 | 757 |
| Buchanan | 1290 | 769 | 725 | 223 | 2227 | 1416 |
| Buena Vista | 747 | 192 | 161 | 20 | 770 | 200 |
| Butler | 1453 | 758 | 19 | 95 | 1828 | 780 |
| Calhoun | 418 | 75 | 171 | 74 | 622 | 196 |
| Carroll | 633 | 744 | 141 | 11 | 799 | 771 |
| Cass | 1592 | 839 | 116 | 30 | 1876 | 979 |
| Cedar | 1315 | 1093 | 206 | 446 | 2328 | 1445 |
| Cerro Gordo | 903 | 348 | 72 | 40 | 1274 | 448 |
| Cherokee | 562 | 74 | 383 | 86 | 864 | 175 |
| Chickasaw | 1279 | 1107 | 37 | 94 | 1574 | 1090 |
| Clark | 1054 | 267 | 813 | 19 | 1405 | 816 |
| Clay | 517 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 567 | 94 |
| Clayton | 1873 | 1770 | 66 | 167 | 2662 | 2621 |
| Clinton | 2444 | 2327 | 286 | 66 | 3654 | 3398 |
| Crawford | 898 | 651 | 19 | 111 | 1043 | 638 |
| Dallas | 1541 | 215 | 1241 | 80 | 2136 | 752 |
| Davis | 893 | 1231 | 803 | 12 | 1586 | 1631 |
| Decatur | 1269 | 961 | 310 | 19 | 1647 | 1282 |
| Delaware | 1226 | 1143 | 32 | 525 | 2233 | 1466 |
| Des Moines | 2315 | 1384 | 767 | 6 | 3325 | 2917 |
| Dickinson | 197 | 8 | ..... | 12 | 259 | 48 |
| Dubuque | 1587 | 3415 | 406 | 53 | 2798 | 4977 |
| Emmett | 213 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 246 | 36 |
| Fayette | 1933 | 1067 | 889 | 27 | 3029 | 1709 |
| Floyd | 1233 | 208 | 162 | 30 | 2032 | 751 |
| Franklin | 1311 | 336 | 16 | 10 | 1178 | 379 |
| Fremont | 1250 | 1331 | 334 | ..... | 1658 | 1682 |
| Greene | 1031 | 215 | 551 | 27 | 1310 | 510 |
| Grundy | 909 | 504 | ..... | 8 | 1099 | 417 |
| Guthrie | 1160 | 496 | 364 | 21 | 1434 | 629 |
| Hamilton | 842 | 265 | 422 | 57 | 1187 | 425 |
| Hancock | 340 | 95 | 29 | 2 | 281 | 99 |
| Hardin | 1492 | 661 | 238 | 154 | 2152 | 980 |
| Harrison | 1348 | 86[illegible] | 523 | 19 | 1557 | 1386 |
| Henry | 1770 | 424 | 1041 | 140 | 2809 | 1485 |
| Howard | 551 | 647 | 201 | 519 | 1194 | 600 |
| Humboldt | 382 | 149 | 115 | 64 | 523 | 183 |
| Ida | 321 | 54 | 104 | ..... | 212 | 57 |
| Iowa | 1132 | 1120 | 642 | 228 | 1870 | 1348 |
| Jackson | 1619 | 1966 | 224 | 15 | 2126 | 2485 |
| Jasper | 1977 | 1154 | 1018 | 263 | 3375 | 1804 |
| Jefferson | 1396 | 753 | 576 | 109 | 2166 | 1449 |
| Johnson | 1884 | 2345 | 18 | 273 | 2345 | 3563 |
| Jones | 1868 | 1218 | 14 | 68 | 2591 | 1763 |
| Keokuk | 1772 | 1526 | 322 | 105 | 2364 | 1862 |
| Kossuth | 463 | 236 | 13 | 89 | 638 | 227 |
| Lee | 2157 | 2863 | 350 | 299 | 3160 | 3682 |
| Linn | 2524 | 2316 | 75 | 585 | 4331 | 2917 |
| Louisa | 1328 | 817 | 89 | 108 | 1920 | 1008 |
| Lucas | 1203 | 804 | 103 | 12 | 1478 | 1044 |
| Lyon | 261 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 262 | 46 |
| Madison | 1792 | 1077 | 616 | 56 | 2246 | 1538 |
| Mahaska | 1823 | 1086 | 1011 | 596 | 3221 | 1701 |
| Marion | 1976 | 1866 | 760 | 95 | 2736 | 2304 |
| Marshall | 1448 | 837 | 389 | 504 | 3056 | 1189 |
| Mills | 1435 | 1102 | 98 | 28 | 1452 | 1165 |
| Mitchell | 1396 | 459 | 35 | 36 | 1663 | 671 |
| Monona | 580 | 119 | 432 | 9 | 713 | 304 |
| Monroe | 1034 | 928 | 247 | 26 | 1418 | 1246 |
| Montgomery | 1122 | 441 | 532 | 47 | 1749 | 759 |
| Muscatine | 1753 | 1775 | 171 | 387 | 2523 | 2075 |
| O'Brien | 306 | 21 | 201 | 14 | 463 | 116 |
| Osceola | 295 | 40 | 13 | 33 | 329 | 59 |
| Page | 1166 | 508 | 348 | 293 | 2243 | 861 |
| Palo Alto | 311 | 357 | ..... | 3 | 343 | 333 |
| Plymouth | 779 | 487 | 77 | 39 | 835 | 502 |
| Pocahontas | 370 | 93 | 44 | 36 | 374 | 141 |
| Polk | 3171 | 1885 | 1353 | 94 | 4321 | 2382 |
| Pottawattamie | 2223 | 2059 | 218 | 121 | 2565 | 2414 |
| Poweshiek | 1496 | 882 | 420 | 346 | 2509 | 1083 |
| Ringgold | 964 | 71 | 671 | 47 | 1246 | 422 |
| Sac | 656 | 128 | 177 | 13 | 661 | 166 |
| Scott | 3031 | 1963 | 309 | 37 | 3819 | 2853 |
| Shelby | 888 | 639 | 3 | 16 | 897 | 631 |
| Sioux | 436 | 132 | 49 | ..... | 439 | 220 |
| Story | 1260 | 344 | 641 | 187 | 1843 | 579 |
| Tama | 1426 | 833 | 196 | 133 | 2337 | 1317 |
| Taylor | 1325 | 293 | 868 | ..... | 1727 | 676 |
| Union | 899 | 516 | 830 | 63 | 1238 | 795 |
| Van Buren | 1490 | 1305 | 301 | 130 | 2113 | 1661 |
| Wapello | 17[illegible]0 | 1029 | 1265 | 296 | 2582 | 2412 |
| Warren | 1726 | 944 | 742 | 101 | 2439 | 1315 |
| Washington | 1687 | 1221 | 303 | 112 | 2467 | 1508 |
| Wayne | 1316 | 832 | 404 | 3 | 1692 | 1341 |
| Webster | 850 | 127 | 1421 | 47 | 1299 | 987 |
| Winnebago | 544 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 498 | 39 |
| Winneshiek | 2074 | 1009 | 279 | 238 | 2759 | 1617 |
| Woodbury | 1109 | 867 | 226 | 9 | 1034 | 997 |
| Worth | 628 | 132 | 8 | 14 | 703 | 149 |
| Wright | 301 | 166 | 117 | 98 | 574 | 184 |
| Totals | 121546 | 79353 | 34228 | 10639 | 171332 | 112127 |
| Majorities | 42193 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59211 | ..... |

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 292,943.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

| District. | Rep. | Dem. | R. Maj. | Total. | Maj. '74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 17188 | 14814 | 2374 | 32002 | D. 1863 |
| II | 16439 | 14683 | 1756 | 31122 | R. 657 |
| III | 17423 | 16100 | 1323 | 33523 | D. 63 |
| IV | 20770 | 9379 | 11391 | 30149 | R. 3824 |
| V | 19274 | 11154 | 8120 | 30428 | R. 5243 |
| VI | 18778 | 14719 | 4059 | 33497 | R. 2724 |
| VII | 19496 | 11688 | 7808 | 31184 | R. 2300 |
| VIII | 19358 | 15236 | 4122 | 34594 | R. 2127 |
| IX | 19563 | 10583 | 8980 | 30146 | R. 5849 |
| | 168289 | 118356 | 49933 | *292111 | ..... |

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

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# Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

*How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.*

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

*How to change gold into currency.*

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

*How to change currency into gold.*

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

*How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.*

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

*How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.*

*A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.*

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

*To find the net weight or gross price.*

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*To find the gross weight or net price.*

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.*

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct nswer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

*For only an approximate answer*, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

*How to find the contents of a corn-crib.*

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or



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by 4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

*How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

*How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.*

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

*How to measure boards.*

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

*How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.*

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

*How to find the number of acres in a body of land.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

*How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

*How to find the number of bricks required in a building.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height nd thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

*How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

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To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

*How to reckon the cost of hay.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

*How to measure grain.*

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

*Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.*

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

*Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.*

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

*To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.*

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

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*How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.*

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

*The diameter being given, to find the circumference.*

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

*How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.*

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

*To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.*

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

*General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.*

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

*To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

*Howard's new rule for computing interest.*

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

*Rule for converting English into American currency.*

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

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The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

## SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 92-100 inches | make | 1 link. |
| 25 links | " | 1 rod. |
| 4 rods | " | 1 chain. |
| 80 chains | " | 1 mile. |

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

## HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

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| 1875. | | A. H. JACKSON. | Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 10 | To 7 bushels Wheat.....at $1.25 | $8 | 75 | | |
| " | 17 | By shoeing span of Horses..... | | | $2 | 50 |
| Feb. | 4 | To 14 bushels Oats.....at $ .45 | 6 | 30 | | |
| " | 4 | To 5 lbs. Butter.....at .25 | 1 | 25 | | |
| March | 8 | By new Harrow..... | | | 18 | 00 |
| " | 8 | By sharpening 2 Plows..... | | | | 40 |
| " | 13 | By new Double-Tree..... | | | 2 | 25 |
| " | 27 | To Cow and Calf..... | 48 | 00 | | |
| April | 9 | To half ton of Hay..... | 6 | 25 | | |
| " | 9 | By Cash..... | | | 25 | 00 |
| May | 6 | By repairing Corn-Planter..... | | | 4 | 75 |
| " | 24 | To one Sow with Pigs..... | 17 | 50 | | |
| July | 4 | By Cash, to balance account..... | | | 35 | 15 |
| | | | $88 | 05 | $88 | 05 |

| 1875. | | CASSA MASON. | Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 21 | By 3 days' labor.....at $1.25 | | | $3 | 75 |
| " | 21 | To 2 Shoats.....at 3.00 | $6 | 00 | | |
| " | 23 | To 18 bushels Corn.....at .45 | 8 | 10 | | |
| May | 1 | By 1 month's Labor..... | | | 25 | 00 |
| " | 1 | To Cash..... | 10 | 00 | | |
| June | 19 | By 8 days' Mowing.....at $1.50 | | | 12 | 00 |
| " | 26 | To 50 lbs. Flour..... | 2 | 75 | | |
| July | 10 | To 27 lbs. Meat.....at $ .10 | 2 | 70 | | |
| " | 29 | By 9 days' Harvesting.....at 2.00 | | | 18 | 00 |
| Aug. | 12 | By 6 days' Labor.....at 1.50 | | | 9 | 00 |
| " | 12 | To Cash..... | 20 | 00 | | |
| Sept. | 1 | To Cash to balance account..... | 18 | 20 | | |
| | | | $67 | 75 | $67 | 75 |

## INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and *the quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by .48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45: and in like manner for any other per cent.

*Solution.*

```
$462.50
  .48
------
370000
185000
------
6)360 )$222.0000($3.70
  60   180
       ---
       420
       420
       ---
        00
```

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 units, or things, 1 Dozen. | 196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour. | 24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire. |
| 12 dozen, 1 Gross. | 200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork. | 20 quires paper 1 Ream. |
| 20 things, 1 Score. | 56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter. | 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood. |

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## NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

*Virginia.*—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

*Florida.*—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

*Louisiana* was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

*Alabama* was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

*Mississippi* is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

*Arkansas*, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

*Georgia* owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

*Tennessee* is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

*Kentucky* is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

*Ohio* means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

*Illinois* is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

*Michigan* was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

*Missouri* is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

*Oregon* owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

*Massachusetts* is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

*Connecticut*, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

*Maryland*, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

*New York* was named by the Duke of York.

*Pennsylvania* means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

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*Delaware* after Lord De La Ware.

*New Jersey*, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

*Maine* was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

*Vermont*, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

*New Hampshire*, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

*Texas* is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Total Population. |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 996,992 |
| Arkansas | 484,471 |
| California | 560,247 |
| Connecticut | 537,454 |
| Delaware | 125,015 |
| Florida | 187,748 |
| Georgia | 1,184,109 |
| Illinois | 2,539,891 |
| Indiana | 1,680,637 |
| Iowa | 1,191,792 |
| Kansas | 364,399 |
| Kentucky | 1,321,011 |
| Louisiana | 726,915 |
| Maine | 626,915 |
| Maryland | 780,894 |
| Massachusetts | 1,457,351 |
| Michigan | 1,184,059 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 |
| Mississippi | 827,922 |
| Missouri | 1,721,295 |
| Nebraska | 122,993 |
| Nevada | 42,491 |
| New Hampshire | 318,300 |
| New Jersey | 906,096 |
| New York | 4,382,759 |
| North Carolina | 1,071,361 |
| Ohio | 2,665,260 |
| Oregon | 90,923 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,521,791 |
| Rhode Island | 217,353 |
| South Carolina | 705,606 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 |
| Texas | 818,579 |
| Vermont | 330,551 |
| Virginia | 1,225,163 |
| West Virginia | 442,014 |
| Wisconsin | 1,054,670 |
| Total States | 38,113,253 |
| Arizona | 9,658 |
| Colorado | 39,864 |
| Dakota | 14,181 |
| District of Columbia | 131,700 |
| Idaho | 14,999 |
| Montana | 20,595 |
| New Mexico | 91,874 |
| Utah | 86,786 |
| Washington | 23,955 |
| Wyoming | 9,118 |
| Total Territories | 442,730 |
| Total United States | 38,555,983 |

## POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

| CITIES. | Aggregate Population. |
|---|---|
| New York, N. Y. | 942,292 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 674,022 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | 396,099 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 310,864 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 298,977 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 267,354 |
| Boston, Mass. | 250,526 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 216,239 |
| New Orleans, La. | 191,418 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 149,473 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 117,714 |
| Washington, D. C. | 109,199 |
| Newark, N. J. | 105,059 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 100,753 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 92,829 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 86,076 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 82,546 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 79,577 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 71,440 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 69,422 |
| Providence, R. I. | 68,904 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 62,386 |
| Allegheny, Pa. | 53,180 |
| Richmond, Va. | 51,038 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 50,840 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 48,956 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 48,244 |
| Troy, N. Y. | 46,465 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 43,051 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 41,105 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 40,928 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 40,226 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 39,634 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 37,180 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 35,092 |
| Reading, Pa. | 33,930 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 33,579 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 32,260 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 32,034 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 31,584 |
| Portland, Me. | 31,413 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 31,274 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 30,841 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 30,473 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 28,921 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 28,804 |
| Charlestown, Mass. | 28,323 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 28,235 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 28,233 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 26,766 |

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## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| States and Territories. | Area in square Miles. | Population. 1870. | Population. 1875. | Miles R. R. 1872. | States and Territories. | Area in square Miles. | Population. 1870. | Population. 1875. | Miles R. R. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *States.* | | | | | *States.* | | | | |
| Alabama | 50,722 | 996,992 | ..... | 1,671 | Pennsylvania | 46,000 | 3,521,791 | ..... | 5,113 |
| Arkansas | 52,198 | 484,471 | ..... | 25 | Rhode Island | 1,306 | 217,353 | 258,239 | 136 |
| California | 188 981 | 560,247 | ..... | 1,013 | South Carolina | 29,385 | 705,606 | 925,145 | 1,201 |
| Connecticut | 4.674 | 537,454 | ..... | 820 | Tennessee | 45,600 | 1,258,520 | ..... | 1,520 |
| Delaware | 2,120 | 125,015 | ..... | 227 | Texas | 237,504 | 818,579 | ..... | 865 |
| Florida | 59,268 | 187,748 | ..... | 466 | Vermont | 10,212 | 330,551 | ..... | 675 |
| Georgia | 58,000 | 1,184,109 | ..... | 2,108 | Virginia | 40,904 | 1,225,163 | ..... | 1,490 |
| Illinois | 55,410 | 2,539,891 | ..... | 5,904 | West Virginia | 23,000 | 442,014 | ..... | 485 |
| Indiana | 33,809 | 1,680,637 | ..... | 3,529 | Wisconsin | 53,924 | 1,054,670 | 1,236,729 | 1,725 |
| Iowa | 55,045 | 1,191,792 | 1,350,544 | 3,160 | | | | | |
| Kansas | 81,318 | 364,399 | 528,349 | 1,760 | *Total States* | 1,950,171 | 38,113,253 | ..... | 59,587 |
| Kentucky | 37,600 | 1,321,011 | ..... | 1,123 | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 41,346 | 726,915 | 857,039 | 539 | *Territories.* | | | | |
| Maine | 31,776 | 626,915 | ..... | 871 | Arizona | 113,916 | 9,658 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 11,184 | 780,894 | ..... | 820 | Colorado | 104,500 | 39,864 | ..... | 392 |
| Massachusetts | 7,800 | 1,457,351 | 1,651,912 | 1,606 | Dakota | 147,490 | 14,181 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan* | 56,451 | 1,184,059 | 1,334,031 | 2,235 | Dist. of Columbia | 60 | 131,700 | ..... | * |
| Minnesota | 83,531 | 439,706 | 598,429 | 1,612 | Idaho | 90,932 | 14,999 | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 47,156 | 827,922 | ..... | 990 | Montana | 143,776 | 20,595 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 65,350 | 1,721,295 | ..... | 2,580 | New Mexico | 121,201 | 91,874 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 75,995 | 123,993 | 246,280 | 828 | Utah | 80,056 | 86,786 | ..... | 375 |
| Nevada | 112,090 | 42,491 | 52,540 | 593 | Washington | 69,944 | 23,955 | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 9,280 | 318,300 | ..... | 790 | Wyoming | 93,107 | 9,118 | ..... | 498 |
| New Jersey | 8,320 | 906,096 | 1,026,502 | 1,265 | | | | | |
| New York | 47,000 | 4,382,759 | 4,705,208 | 4,470 | *Total Territories.* | 965,032 | 442,730 | ..... | 1,265 |
| North Carolina | 50,704 | 1,071,361 | ..... | 1,190 | | | | | |
| Ohio | 39,964 | 2,665,260 | ..... | 3,740 | | | | | |
| Oregon | 95,244 | 90,923 | ..... | 159 | Aggregate of U. S. | 2,915,203 | 38,555,983 | ..... | 60,852 |

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

## PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

### Population and Area.

| Countries. | Population. | Date of Census. | Area in Square Miles. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. | Capitals. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 446,500,000 | 1871 | 3,741,846 | 119.3 | Pekin | 1,648,800 |
| British Empire | 226,817,108 | 1871 | 4,677,432 | 48.6 | London | 3,251,800 |
| Russia | 81,925,490 | 1871 | 8,003,778 | 10.2 | St. Petersburg | 667,000 |
| United States with Alaska | 38,925,600 | 1870 | 2,603,884 | 7.78 | Washington | 109,199 |
| France | 36,469,800 | 1866 | 204,091 | 178.7 | Paris | 1,825,300 |
| Austria and Hungary | 35,904,400 | 1869 | 240,348 | 149.4 | Vienna | 833,900 |
| Japan | 34,785,300 | 1871 | 149,399 | 232.8 | Yeddo | 1,554,900 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 31,817,100 | 1871 | 121,315 | 262.3 | London | 3,251,800 |
| German Empire | 29,906,092 | 1871 | 160,207 | 187. | Berlin | 825,400 |
| Italy | 27,439,921 | 1871 | 118,847 | 230.9 | Rome | 244,484 |
| Spain | 16,642,000 | 1867 | 195,775 | 85. | Madrid | 332,000 |
| Brazil | 10,000,000 | ..... | 3,253,029 | 3.07 | Rio Janeiro | 420,000 |
| Turkey | 16,463,000 | ..... | 672,621 | 24.4 | Constantinople | 1,075,000 |
| Mexico | 9,173,000 | 1869 | 761,526 | ..... | Mexico | 210,300 |
| Sweden and Norway | 5,921,500 | 1870 | 292,871 | 20. | Stockholm | 136,900 |
| Persia | 5,000,000 | 1870 | 635,964 | 7.8 | Teheran | 120,000 |
| Belgium | 5,021,300 | 1869 | 11,373 | 441.5 | Brussels | 314,100 |
| Bavaria | 4,861,400 | 1871 | 29,292 | 165.9 | Munich | 169,500 |
| Portugal | 3,995,200 | 1868 | 34,494 | 115.8 | Lisbon | 224,063 |
| Holland | 3,688,300 | 1870 | 12,680 | 290.9 | Hague | 90,100 |
| New Grenada | 3,000,000 | 1870 | 357,157 | 8.4 | Bogota | 45,000 |
| Chili | 2,000,000 | 1869 | 132,616 | 15.1 | Santiago | 115,400 |
| Switzerland | 2,669,100 | 1870 | 15,992 | 166.9 | Berne | 36,000 |
| Peru | 2,500,000 | 1871 | 471,838 | 5.3 | Lima | 160,100 |
| Bolivia | 2,000,000 | ..... | 497,321 | 4. | Chuquisaca | 25,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 1,812,000 | 1869 | 871,848 | 2.1 | Buenos Ayres | 177,800 |
| Wurtemburg | 1,818,500 | 1871 | 7,533 | 241.4 | Stuttgart | 91,600 |
| Denmark | 1,784,700 | 1870 | 14,753 | 120.9 | Copenhagen | 162,042 |
| Venezuela | 1,500,000 | ..... | 368,238 | 4.2 | Caraccas | 47,000 |
| Baden | 1,461,400 | 1871 | 5,912 | 247. | Carlsruhe | 36,600 |
| Greece | 1,457,900 | 1870 | 19,353 | 75.3 | Athens | 43,400 |
| Guatemala | 1,180,000 | 1871 | 40,879 | 28.9 | Guatemala | 40,000 |
| Ecuador | 1,300,000 | ..... | 218,928 | 5.9 | Quito | 70,000 |
| Paraguay | 1,000,000 | 1871 | 63,787 | 15.6 | Asuncion | 48,000 |
| Hesse | 823,138 | ..... | 2,969 | 277. | Darmstadt | 30,000 |
| Liberia | 718,000 | 1871 | 9,576 | 74.9 | Monrovia | 3,000 |
| San Salvador | 600,000 | 1871 | 7,335 | 81.8 | Sal Salvador | 15,000 |
| Hayti | 572,000 | ..... | 10,205 | 56. | Port au Prince | 20,000 |
| Nicaragua | 350,000 | 1871 | 58,171 | 6. | Managua | 10,000 |
| Uruguay | 300,000 | 1871 | 66,722 | 6.5 | Monte Video | 44,500 |
| Honduras | 350,000 | 1871 | 47,092 | 7.4 | Comayagua | 12,000 |
| San Domingo | 136,000 | ..... | 17,827 | 7.6 | San Domingo | 20,000 |
| Costa Rica | 165.000 | 1870 | 21,505 | 7.7 | San Jose | 2,000 |
| Hawaii | 62.950 | ..... | 7,633 | 80. | Honolulu | 7,633 |

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# ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

## INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

## DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.



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The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died siezed, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

*First.* To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

*Second.* Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

*Third.* When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

*Fourth.* If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

*Fifth.* If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

## WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

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Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution.*

## TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

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revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Eqalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

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## JURISDICTION OF COURTS

### DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

### CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days.*

## LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a stutute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

## JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

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bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

## A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic laber kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

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There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

## ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

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But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

## WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

## MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

## DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

## FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

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ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material withn six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

## MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

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the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

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## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

## SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

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Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval betweeu the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

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of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Peaches or Quinces, | 48 | Sand | 130 |
| Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, | 40 | Sorghum Seed | 80 |
| Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, | 32 | Broom Corn Seed | 80 |
| Osage Orange Seed | 32 | Buckwheat | 52 |
| Millet Seed | 45 | Salt | 50 |
| Stone Coal | 80 | Barley | 48 |
| Lime | 80 | Corn Meal | 48 |
| Corn in the ear | 70 | Castor Beans | 46 |
| Wheat | 60 | Timothy Seed | 45 |
| Potatoes | 60 | Hemp Seed | 44 |
| Beans | 60 | Dried Peaches | 33 |
| Clover Seed | 60 | Oats | 33 |
| Onions | 57 | Dried Apples | 24 |
| Shelled Corn | 56 | Bran | 20 |
| Rye | 56 | Blue Grass Seed | 14 |
| Flax Seed | 56 | Hungarian Grass Seed | 45 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 46 | | |

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

## DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; ℔ for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ ℔, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

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## NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

## ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

## BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at $1.50 | | $6 00 |
| 2 Seamless Sacks " 30 | | 60 |
| Received payment, | | $6 60 |

A. A. GRAHAM.

## CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ———. County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the

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sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

### GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

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In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

### AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

## BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

### COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

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## NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878. Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

## GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

*First.* I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

*Second.* I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in theTownship of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

*Third.* I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

*Fourth.* I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

*Fifth.* I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson-street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

*Sixth.* It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

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life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

*And lastly.* I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

## CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

## SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———,

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A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written.

———.

## ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

## SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and

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assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

*First.* Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ————

*Second.* Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

*Third.* Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

*Fourth.* Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

*Fifth.* Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

——— ———,

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

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part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

——— ———  ——— ———

## FORM OF NOTE.

$———  ——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

———  ———

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## CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

## WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to ——heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———
——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

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## QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge,have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— [Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

## BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

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## CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

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child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

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Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

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## SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

*A subscription* is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

*Persons employed to solicit subscriptions* are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

*It would save a great deal of trouble*, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

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# STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

| COUNTIES. | No. of Acres of Improved Land. | No. of Acres Unimproved Land. | No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874. | Spring Wheat. | | Winter Wheat. | | Indian Corn. | | Oats. | | Value of Products of Farm in Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | No. of Acres. | No. of Bushels Harv't'd | No. of Acres. | No. of Bushels Harv't'd | No. of Acres. | No. of Bushels Harv't'd | No. of Acres. | No. of Bushels Harv't'd | |
| Appanoose | 161059 | 161083 | 125188 | 9606 | 77789 | 1049 | 10838 | 64871 | 2383243 | 13756 | 387346 | $1611937 |
| Alamakee | 134767 | 156821 | 109388 | 61880 | 937639 | 181 | 1964 | 24325 | 905920 | 12776 | 442829 | 1415769 |
| Audubon | 21146 | 23819 | 15986 | 6876 | 89235 | 10 | 97 | 9225 | 394655 | 788 | 33233 | 184153 |
| Adams | 65459 | 43735 | 54352 | 17947 | 281376 | 7 | 174 | 25474 | 969777 | 3951 | 141293 | 695318 |
| Adair | 83182 | 55680 | 66265 | 27550 | 435014 | 70 | 3500 | 30860 | 1402428 | 4455 | 159739 | 828171 |
| Buena Vista | 33118 | 37034 | 27010 | 15514 | 162737 | ..... | ..... | 7888 | 228231 | 2791 | 67069 | 207828 |
| Benton | 297518 | 53911 | 239408 | 99406 | 1343666 | 7 | 280 | 83244 | 3328921 | 15490 | 445070 | 2664995 |
| Boone | 156987 | 71810 | 108642 | 32505 | 429257 | 11 | 84 | 46151 | 1595752 | 10401 | 404620 | 1018453 |
| Butler | 149498 | 58908 | 124877 | 57907 | 779167 | 20 | 700 | 38685 | 1270878 | 13827 | 421719 | 1209785 |
| Bremer | 145967 | 47001 | 104810 | 48878 | 644795 | ..... | ..... | 28754 | 1026641 | 14259 | 518571 | 1144620 |
| Black Hawk | 213025 | 150881 | 181256 | 89361 | 1108024 | ..... | ..... | 56592 | 1939590 | 16804 | 538196 | 1898424 |
| Buchanan | 19056 | 71418 | 157240 | 64291 | 812342 | ..... | ..... | 48831 | 1811250 | 17431 | 556209 | 2615949 |
| Clay | 37059 | 39919 | 33375 | 17481 | 153159 | ..... | ..... | 8797 | 180120 | 4436 | 98766 | 123343 |
| Cherokee | 54638 | 28974 | 45412 | 31698 | 401507 | ..... | ..... | 9459 | 315215 | 3545 | 115595 | 35019 |
| Cass | 110864 | 45304 | 92785 | 40123 | 676209 | ..... | ..... | 40582 | 1901062 | 9079 | 176281 | 1284899 |
| Crawford | 58058 | 283414 | 15262 | 21000 | 324894 | ..... | ..... | 17957 | 648658 | 2902 | 99158 | 483357 |
| Cedar | 248869 | 41417 | 166485 | 40467 | 640544 | 26 | 295 | 78224 | 2845921 | 20243 | 675837 | 2690149 |
| Cerro Gordo | 52980 | 309895 | 48648 | 28199 | 415463 | ..... | ..... | 9512 | 265443 | 7199 | 228097 | 591617 |
| Clayton | 212291 | 151908 | 173622 | 86883 | 1305125 | 1347 | 21030 | 37948 | 1471263 | 20024 | 669895 | 2081798 |
| Clinton | 299855 | 57337 | ..... | 68688 | 1010345 | 12 | 428 | 89297 | 3061338 | 23704 | 702059 | 3049019 |
| Chickasaw | 96504 | 94772 | 74104 | 40162 | 643519 | 3 | 63 | 16821 | 514279 | 11744 | 446300 | 894656 |
| Carroll | 58065 | 309744 | 39159 | 26756 | 340161 | 3 | 20 | 16014 | 550041 | 3238 | 107577 | 451365 |
| Clarke | 98694 | 50487 | 78803 | 17968 | 217090 | 7 | 55 | 39066 | 1580260 | 12337 | 367643 | 7054987 |
| Calhoun | 26996 | ..... | 26618 | 11040 | 109631 | 10 | 150 | 10656 | 351120 | 2993 | 73182 | 221613 |
| Davis | 150938 | 116003 | 131597 | 5378 | 30993 | 5379 | 56405 | 62127 | 2115569 | 13643 | 345707 | 1600900 |
| Decatur | 115751 | 87172 | 95275 | 8211 | 77169 | 817 | 12239 | 50484 | 1763140 | 10555 | 344551 | 1024541 |
| Dubuque | 187831 | 98561 | 146244 | 49240 | 634135 | 84 | 1720 | 67118 | 1702391 | 25115 | 643322 | 1636132 |
| Des Moines | 143665 | 58165 | 97618 | 10615 | 113396 | 8688 | 117310 | 102924 | 2307938 | 9242 | 287392 | 1772992 |
| Delaware | 472029 | 62305 | 161357 | 60401 | 71728 | 5 | 50 | 56150 | 1690335 | 20577 | 632113 | 1693314 |
| Dickinson | 15770 | 29850 | 11961 | 5701 | 25822 | ..... | ..... | 3183 | 44455 | 2403 | 37282 | 45334 |
| Dallas | 132435 | 57765 | 114625 | 29256 | 445848 | 7 | 186 | 57652 | 2484898 | 9937 | 335124 | 1502047 |
| Emmet | 9989 | 25586 | 8387 | 3911 | 1510 | ..... | ..... | 2197 | 14273 | 1549 | 8241 | 15244 |
| Floyd | 147098 | 32130 | 110708 | 62067 | 941439 | ..... | ..... | 26462 | 642448 | 15461 | 487729 | 1367377 |
| Fayette | 179504 | 98156 | 133738 | 60779 | 863670 | 46 | 968 | 37091 | 1296480 | 20770 | 704407 | 1501127 |
| Franklin | 69859 | 43646 | 65590 | 31096 | 455909 | ..... | ..... | 24066 | 758968 | 9532 | 328679 | 777106 |
| Fremont | 115907 | 198832 | 103039 | 13229 | 206901 | 841 | 16625 | 73845 | 1703985 | 5419 | 179645 | 1046066 |
| Grundy | 146089 | 47926 | 135108 | 67384 | 976607 | ..... | ..... | 40175 | 1482582 | 11786 | 401948 | 1593977 |
| Green | 59910 | 49838 | 52323 | 19391 | 257760 | 2 | 44 | 783037 | 783027 | 4227 | 120948 | 620905 |
| Guthrie | 87259 | 47220 | 76892 | 27489 | 393574 | 22 | 360 | 38802 | 1669134 | 4145 | 153505 | 793461 |
| Hardin | 128831 | 39930 | 97765 | 38464 | 497251 | ..... | ..... | 41304 | 1379961 | 10982 | 356945 | 1066627 |
| Humboldt | 29114 | 36906 | 27013 | 12046 | 20002 | ..... | ..... | 9998 | 297381 | 3974 | 90944 | 200001 |
| Howard | 115823 | 171018 | 61871 | 36115 | 582808 | ..... | ..... | 9916 | 307912 | 10210 | 340268 | 734409 |
| Harrison | 94848 | 337451 | 72287 | 23948 | 143701 | 84 | 1200 | 44720 | 1620192 | 3462 | 69140 | 786677 |
| Hancock | 10462 | 341615 | 9005 | 4889 | 70006 | ..... | ..... | 2067 | 57899 | 1353 | 48816 | 89405 |
| Hamilton | 63966 | 39935 | 52050 | 20676 | 294682 | ..... | ..... | 20441 | 670731 | 5108 | 168262 | 52762 |
| Henry | 182080 | 50249 | 110831 | 15026 | 180220 | 9041 | 113203 | 62672 | 2415670 | 13393 | 358221 | 1765670 |
| Ida | 7292 | 9494 | 6514 | 3108 | 48815 | ..... | ..... | 2301 | 108465 | 455 | 14060 | 7482211 |
| Iowa | 191041 | 89357 | 158488 | 48410 | 670247 | 36 | 1080 | 62518 | 2713830 | 11756 | 319071 | 2005049 |
| Jackson | 193290 | 142401 | 142401 | 43515 | 550000 | 491 | 7942 | 53962 | 1665518 | 23652 | 521156 | 1750091 |
| Johnson | 241021 | 71257 | 193019 | 45306 | 666779 | 100 | 1274 | 77142 | 3158178 | 17760 | 522197 | 2447875 |
| Jasper | 278881 | 179752 | 216949 | 79926 | 1107170 | ..... | ..... | 100217 | 4525889 | 15267 | 532239 | 2916838 |
| Jones | 208907 | 63298 | 140684 | 36090 | 462478 | 31 | 409 | 65423 | 1909524 | 18260 | 464824 | 1896416 |
| Jefferson | 167389 | 66979 | 125590 | 16237 | 164904 | 6192 | 66739 | 55061 | 1695510 | 14005 | 446128 | 1530140 |
| Keokuk | 208125 | 98999 | 149672 | 33278 | 868528 | 148 | 1363 | 75697 | 3327282 | 15582 | 447608 | 1919728 |
| Kossuth | 31550 | 48793 | 28835 | 10798 | 13189 | 140 | ..... | 9781 | 119777 | 5143 | 27857 | 105306 |
| Lee | 183832 | 78692 | 133380 | 10851 | 72624 | 15400 | 200407 | 59863 | 2190306 | 11817 | 279069 | 1631518 |
| Lucas | 108952 | 59757 | 88857 | 13954 | 153587 | 31 | 329 | 47022 | 1902530 | 12665 | 342164 | 1030554 |
| Lyon | 15872 | 318841 | 12766 | 8132 | 76742 | ..... | 54 | 2645 | 10396 | 3477 | 13789 | 82651 |
| Linn | 281118 | 62649 | 175655 | 52178 | 656597 | 12 | 160 | 91773 | 3489923 | 22670 | 585648 | 2590052 |
| Louisa | 151007 | 52922 | 100066 | 19764 | 189939 | 1388 | 16267 | 49642 | 2184658 | 6792 | 175755 | 1665739 |
| Mitchell | 126384 | 70176 | 94133 | 65534 | 1083811 | ..... | ..... | 11274 | 411961 | 14078 | 542662 | 1591878 |
| Mahaska | 232398 | 122490 | 150068 | 34362 | 395332 | 205 | 2697 | 83775 | 3768209 | 16646 | 496248 | 2195785 |
| Marion | 199669 | 82779 | 153214 | 45136 | 529663 | 189 | 2212 | 84630 | 3835063 | 10987 | 335746 | 2181346 |
| Mills | 141512 | 53604 | 99837 | 24385 | 342961 | 32 | 543 | 59543 | 1533976 | 6528 | 232639 | 1003509 |
| Madison | 161998 | 188709 | 137379 | 37553 | 628314 | 25 | 484 | 69494 | 2953630 | 8743 | 285103 | 1709030 |
| Monroe | 102215 | 78206 | 91730 | 11638 | 101418 | 263 | 5584 | 45575 | 1738916 | 11512 | 241081 | 938362 |
| Marshall | 223735 | 47552 | 117303 | 69895 | 1125382 | 21 | 200 | 67699 | 2808256 | 13611 | 465245 | 2368278 |
| Monona | 52242 | 56278 | 39844 | 15334 | 183811 | ..... | ..... | 21577 | 818388 | 2304 | 66475 | 447665 |
| Muscatine | 178945 | 48832 | 129699 | 32375 | 416471 | 63 | 629 | 54760 | 1715973 | 13287 | 405562 | 1747906 |
| Montgomery | 104633 | 50607 | 86726 | 1381 | 551539 | 8 | 166 | 39251 | 1441467 | 5322 | 201635 | 1072127 |
| O'Brien | 33626 | 32070 | 26134 | 14904 | 157526 | ..... | ..... | 6319 | 106052 | 3107 | 53931 | 191542 |
| Osceola | 18190 | 31406 | 14651 | 8769 | 74757 | ..... | ..... | 2510 | 17279 | 1390 | 26829 | 69581 |
| Polk | 207689 | 56841 | 140450 | 37686 | 563389 | 21 | 394 | 77497 | 3272040 | 12188 | 431841 | 2140023 |
| Pochahontas | 21928 | 35572 | 19219 | 7434 | 90774 | ..... | ..... | 8981 | 229263 | 2541 | 40494 | 112666 |
| Pottawattomie | 124630 | 419489 | 90649 | 33369 | 588971 | 63 | 475 | 47258 | 1750038 | 5278 | 168081 | 1252629 |
| Poweshelk | 208989 | 48697 | 171588 | 57312 | 762826 | ..... | ..... | 86748 | 3571105 | 11416 | 333565 | 2393022 |
| Page | 156782 | 175471 | 115484 | 22689 | 355792 | 1220 | 20235 | 71386 | 2239013 | 9758 | 346507 | 1293463 |
| Plymouth | 58233 | 51912 | 44379 | 33628 | 442736 | 10 | 160 | 10097 | 175778 | 4161 | 120137 | 434123 |
| Palo Alto | 18517 | 32225 | 16679 | 8606 | 23208 | 325 | ..... | 6641 | 142957 | 2979 | 46859 | 96616 |
| Ringgold | 18400 | 58829 | 50873 | 10926 | 78851 | 125 | 1762 | 35613 | 1145937 | 9118 | 255007 | 1115782 |
| Scott | 235515 | 19123 | 185742 | 47698 | 762315 | 40 | 618 | 59071 | 2226346 | 15915 | 528868 | 3041873 |
| Story | 148649 | 43374 | 99387 | 26658 | 330897 | 8 | 20 | 51273 | 1783477 | 11273 | 343265 | 1033743 |
| Shelby | 53180 | 39336 | 47230 | 22029 | 317944 | ..... | ..... | 17674 | 689556 | 2254 | 71676 | 573026 |
| Sioux | 39824 | 367394 | 33515 | 22996 | 251286 | ..... | ..... | 6780 | 32038 | 4591 | 45096 | 166980 |
| Sac | 31336 | 47201 | 24179 | 11056 | 110094 | ..... | 10 | 8662 | 279716 | 3035 | 6599 | 238880 |
| Taylor | 102861 | 235515 | 79442 | 15446 | 206813 | 244 | 3068 | 48260 | 1419680 | 8718 | 269657 | 908476 |
| Tama | 255182 | 90222 | 214941 | 97013 | 1437807 | ..... | ..... | 73251 | 2842859 | 13574 | 384469 | 2316405 |
| Union | 57005 | 33216 | 45826 | 10586 | 141188 | 53 | 960 | 24063 | 1130930 | 6127 | 187748 | 624260 |
| Van Buren | 153674 | 99528 | 113263 | 7155 | 58808 | 10928 | 121854 | 50211 | 1823622 | 12596 | 353698 | 1439586 |
| Wayne | 147766 | 66795 | 117689 | 10375 | 76346 | 143 | 1236 | 65625 | 2405187 | 13242 | 367396 | 1361376 |
| Warren | 191265 | 167178 | 158737 | 42175 | 654679 | 61 | 910 | 80280 | 3561365 | 8391 | 281510 | 2208392 |
| Winneshelk | 246140 | 131670 | 259469 | 112175 | 1813465 | ..... | ..... | 27185 | 977316 | 24307 | 8216508 | 2265252 |
| Woodbury | 44179 | 57097 | 33097 | 15243 | 2;8875 | ..... | ..... | 14647 | 490371 | 3072 | 91647 | 298209 |
| Worth | 48927 | 45957 | 32157 | 23092 | 410487 | ..... | ..... | 3530 | 122291 | 4445 | 161557 | 396506 |
| Washington | 225176 | 55652 | 157884 | 41616 | 469879 | 1439 | 14193 | 73265 | 2832241 | 15701 | 453320 | 2035264 |
| Webster | 97238 | 61744 | 70910 | 30551 | 391051 | 5 | ..... | 28713 | 917911 | 7491 | 207493 | 733342 |
| Winnebago | 17589 | 30625 | 12121 | 8939 | 162281 | 11 | 270 | 1374 | 52425 | 1327 | 45109 | 140219 |
| Wright | 35516 | 32387 | 28957 | 13629 | 196166 | ..... | ..... | 10089 | 281821 | 4134 | 135176 | 288685 |
| Wapello | 150209 | 63491 | 135173 | 17368 | 157535 | 1617 | 16159 | 57035 | 2143791 | 11570 | 293590 | 1455319 |
| Totals | 12627850 | 8410435 | 9354905 | 3690711 | 42669731 | 69188 | 759277 | 4700176 | 136284542 | 982994 | 29144352 | $131530747 |

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# HISTORY OF DES MOINES COUNTY.

## INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The Indian history of this region is interesting, principally because of the presence here of two of the most noted characters of modern tribes. The nature of this work precludes the introduction of an exhaustive treatise on the rise and decline of the Indian races of this region, and enables us merely to gather from reliable sources the fragments of incident, anecdote and analysis which have floated loosely about for years. In fact, our province is purely that of a compiler, but sufficient care has been taken with the work to make it valuable in the generations which are to follow. The actual historian who shall investigate the ample field of aboriginal existence, may peruse these pages with a feeling of security in their correctness, if the associates of Keokuk and Black Hawk themselves are to be believed; for much of the information here preserved, was obtained in direct line of recital, either to the writer or to the party duly accredited with the extract.

There still live many persons who witnessed the strange sight of a remnant of a race of men departing forever from their early homes, and such will, doubtless, be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of melancholy in the contemplation of this event. But worthy hands have written lines of living power upon the theme; nor can the harsh character of fact denude the subject of a glamour which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky victim and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

Human improvement, rushing through civilization, crushes in its march all who cannot grapple to its car. This law is as inexorable as fate. "You colonize the land of the savage with the Anglo-Saxon," says Stephen Montague, "you civilize that portion of the earth; but is the savage civilized? He is exterminated! You accumulate machinery, you increase the total of wealth, but what becomes of the labor you displace? One generation is sacrificed to the next. You diffuse knowledge, and the world seems to grow brighter; but Discontent at Poverty replaces Ignorance happy with its crust. Every improvement, every advancement of civilization, injures some to benefit others, and either cherishes the want of to-day or prepares the revolution of to-morrow."

That portion of Iowa which now claims Burlington as its metropolis, was once the home of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. From a little work entitled "Sketches of Iowa," prepared in 1841 by John B. Newhall, of Burlington, the following summary of their general character is taken.

"The Sacs and Foxes have been among the most powerful and warlike tribes of the Northwest. History finds them fighting their way from the shores of the northern lakes, gradually, toward the Mississippi, sometimes warring with the Winnebagoes, and at other times with the Chippewas, often instigated by the



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French. At an early period, they inhabited the region of country bordering upon the Wisconsin River, and planted large quantities of corn. The whole history of their wars and migrations shows them to have been a restless and spirited people, a people erratic in their pursuits, having a great contempt for agriculture and a predominant passion for war. By these ruling traits, they have been constantly changing, suffering and diminishing. Still, they retain their ancient chivalry, ever ready for war, regardless of the superiority of their foes. Thus, at the present time (1841) four or five hundred of their warriors are out to fight the Sioux of the North, with whom there exists a most deadly hostility, originating from old feuds, the origin of which they scarcely know themselves. Their numbers, of late years, have been somewhat augmented by the policy they have pursued of adopting their prisoners of war and receiving seceders from other tribes, and at the present time they number about seven thousand souls.

"The Sacs and Foxes speak the Algonquin language. This language is still spoken by the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and several other tribes. It is soft and musical in comparison with the harsh, guttural *Narcoutah* of the Sioux, which is peculiar to themselves, having but little affinity to the Algonquin tongue. Their ideas of futurity are somewhat vague and indefinite. They believe in the existence of a Supreme Manitou, or good spirit, and a Malcha Manitou, or evil spirit. They often invoke the favor of the good Manitou for success in war and the hunt, by various sacrifices and offerings. Storm and thunder they view as manifestations of His wrath; and success in war, the hunt or in the deliverance from enemies, of His favor and love. Everything of great power or efficiency, or what is inexplicable, is a 'great medicine,' and the medicine-men and prophets are next in consideration to chiefs. At the decease of their friends, they paint their faces black, and the time of mourning is governed by the affinity of the kindred. Their ideas of the condition of departed spirits and the ceremony of burial may be deemed interesting. Often, in perambulating their deserted villages, has my attention been arrested, in gazing through the bleached and mutilated slabs made to protect the moldering dust of a noted chief or 'brave,' who is frequently placed in a sitting posture, his gun and his war-club placed by his side, moccasins upon his feet, his blanket (or the remnants thereof) wrapped about his body, his beads and wampum suspended to his neck, where he sits 'like a warrior taking his rest,' in the silent sleep of death.

"The situations of their villages are, oftentimes, extremely beautiful and picturesque. The rude architecture of their lodges; the droves of Indian ponies galloping over the prairies, and snorting at the approach of white men; the squaws busily engaged in preparing food, or, perhaps, 'toting' a back-load of fagots that would frighten a New York porter, while their 'lazy lords' sit smoking upon the grass or quietly sleeping in their lodges; the young papooses swarming the river-bank, and, with bow and arrow, exercising their infant archery upon every prairie flower or luckless bird; or, perchance, the gayly-painted warrior, mounted upon his prancing steed, his feathers streaming to the breeze, as he gallops from village to village with the fleetness of the wind, are objects which, to the traveler unaccustomed to Indian habits and character, are full of intense interest and novelty.

"Sometimes, midway between two villages, or, perhaps, off in the prairie, may be seen a hundred young 'warriors' from each clan—'picked men,' who have won laurels on the battle-field. They have met (per agreement) to exercise their feats in the race or the ancient games, the prize being, perhaps, two

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or three horses, a rifle, or a war-club; the old warriors or chiefs of each village looking on as Judges. Great interest is manifested on these occasions, and the same ambitious emulation for rivalry is exhibited in these 'children of nature' as among those who play their part beneath the gilded domes of the city.

"The Sacs and Foxes frequently visit the towns on the river—Burlington, Madison, etc. The dress of the males generally consists of leggings, fitting closely from the loins to the ankles, usually of smoke-tanned deerskin, and often of blue and sometimes of red cloth, trimmed with fringe and beads in a variety of fantastic forms. They wear a white and, frequently, a scarlet-colored blanket thrown over the shoulders. Their moccasins are of deerskin, often trimmed with extreme taste, with beads and porcupine-quills. Their head-dress is of various fashions, and ofttimes indescribable. A chief or warrior's head-dress consists of a profusion of scarlet-colored hair, and long, black beards of the wild turkey connected to the scalp-lock, and not unfrequently a silver band or a richly-beaded turban. Their ears are strung with rings and trinkets, their arms with bracelets of brass, tin, silver and steel, and their necks are often strung with a profusion of wampum. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the riches and taste of a young Indian by the number of strings of wampum around his neck. This may be considered their legal tender, as no treaty was ever formed or pipe of friendship smoked betwixt different Indian tribes without an exchange of wampum.

"No Indians exult more than the Sacs and Foxes in a triumphant skirmish with their enemies, and none more proudly exhibit their bloody trophies. They frequently have several scalps suspended on a spear or connected with their dress. As an evidence of the value they place upon these emblems of merciless victory, I will relate an incident of my attempt to get one of a veteran Sac brave. I had witnessed him, for several days, passing my window on a little pony, proudly waving his bouquet of scalps, connected with beads, ribbons and eagle's feathers, and tied with a rattlesnake-skin upon a spear. Having a desire to obtain one, after three days' unsuccessful negotiation, during which time I offered him money, calico, beads, powder and tobacco, he finally consented to part with it for *one box* (*i. e.* $1,000.)

"They place great reliance in dreams, and the intrepid warrior who awakes in the morning from a night of troublesome dreams is dejected and melancholy. Sometimes they imagine that an evil spirit or sorcerer has inflicted a spell, after the manner of the witches of former times. I think it was last year that Keokuk had an aged squaw killed because she had inflicted a spell upon some of his children."

In corroboration of the last statement, we append the account of that summary act given us by James Jordan, whose acquaintance with the Indians began at a very early day. He said: "In 1837, the chief's son was prostrated with fever. Keokuk was absent at the time, but there chanced to be in the camp an old squaw, who was alleged to be invested with supernatural powers. When Keokuk returned, his valiant heir informed him that the witch had cast an evil spirit into the settlement, which had increased the fever and rendered it impossible to overcome disease while she lived. Thereupon, Keokuk took the old woman without the settlement and deliberately cut off her head with a cleaver. This summary act was witnessed by Mrs. Phelps, wife of Billy Phelps, one of the original locators of that section." The scene of this sacrifice was near Independent, adjacent to Jordan's farm. Mr. Newhall was mistaken as to the date of the tragedy.

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### KEOKUK, THE ORATOR CHIEFTAIN.

Among the noted chiefs of later years, Keokuk, or "Running Fox," held a foremost place. He was the grand sachem of the Sacs and Foxes, the chief pre-eminent over all the tribes. He was of commanding presence, but given rather to the pleasures of the chase than the dangers of the battle-field. Still, he was not deficient in personal bravery, and held his place with firmness, both by reason of his ability to lead on all occasions and his wonderful eloquence as a speaker.

From a sketch of Keokuk, published in the "Annals of Iowa," 1865, by Uriah Biggs, one of the pioneers of Van Buren, the following interesting extracts are made:

"Keokuk is deserving of a prominent page in the records of the country, and a truthful history of his life would be read and cherished as a memento of one of nature's noblemen. As an orator, he was called to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person he was tall and of portly bearing, and in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear and distinct and very forcible, culling his figures from the stores of nature, and basing his arguments in skillful logic. He maintained in good faith the stipulations of treaties with the United States and with the neighboring tribes. He loved peace and the social amenities of life, and was fond of displaying those agreeable traits of character in ceremonious visits to neighboring chiefs, in which he observed the most punctilious etiquette and dignified decorum. He possessed a ready insight into the motives of others, and was not easily misled by sophistry or beguiled by flattery; and in the field of wit, he was no mean champion. It is not my purpose to write a history of his life, but I will give one anecdote in illustration of these traits of his character.

"While residing near Ottumwah-noc, he received a message from the Mormon Prophet, Joe Smith, inviting Keokuk, as King of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was readily accepted, and a train of ponies was soon wending its way to the Mormon city, bearing Keokuk and suite in stately procession and savage pomp.

"Notice had circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and a number of spectators attended to witness the *denouement*. The audience was given publicly in the Mormon Temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the Prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribes, and the gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

"The Prophet opened the conference in a set speech of considerable length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the story of the lost tribes, and of the direct revelation he had received from a divine source, that the North American Indians were these identical lost tribes, and that he, the Prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and to lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the Prophet closed his harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country, it was

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his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red men were not much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of water, and in the country where they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points that they wished to inquire into were whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the conference in as amiable a manner as possible.

"He was gifted by nature with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but, unfortunately for his fame among the white people and with posterity, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted even with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery, drawn from nature, was beyond their powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thought, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a due estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members. A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is related as occurring while the forces under Black Hawk were invading Illinois, in 1832.

"Keokuk knew from the first that this reckless war would result in great disaster to the tribe, and used all diligence to dissuade warriors from following Black Hawk, and succeeded in retaining a majority with him at his town on the Iowa River. But, after Stillman's defeat, the war spirit raged with such ardor that a war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm, and when the dance was over, he called a council to prepare for war. In his address, he admitted the justice of his complaints against the white man, and to seek redress was a noble aspiration of their natures. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves slain in battle called loudly for vengeance. 'I am your chief,' he said, 'and it is my duty to lead you to battle if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But, before you take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances for success.' He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend—that their chances of success were utterly hopeless. 'But if you now determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you upon one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi.'

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"This was a strong and truthful picture of the project before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and to cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. Many other incidents are related of his eloquence and tact in allaying a rising storm, fraught with war and bloodshed, not only in his own tribe, but also among neighboring tribes, where his people had been the aggressors. Some of these incidents have been preserved by writers on Indian research, but many will be lost to history. He delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Harrison at the Sac and Fox Agency, which was interpreted by Antoine Le Claire, and considered by many who heard its delivery as one of his best efforts. This speech, however, was not written down, and is lost to history; but enough of the incidents of his career as an orator have been saved from the wreck of time to stamp his reputation for natural abilities of the highest order, and furnish another positive refutation of Buffon's theory on the deterioration of men and animals on the American Continent."

The occasion referred to by Mr. Biggs, in the foregoing paragraph, when Keokuk delivered so remarkable a speech, is one of the most entertaining anecdotes we have been able to secure. That it may be given in connection with this mention of the scene, we interrupt the order of the paper now being quoted, and insert it here. The story was preserved by Maj. Beach, who succeeded Gen. Street, upon the latter's death, as Agent of the Sacs and Foxes. The Agency was located about six miles east of the present site of Ottumwa, near what is now known as Agency City. Maj. Beach published a series of hastily-written papers on the subject of his experience with the Indians, and from those articles (which are given in the Western Historical Company's History of Wapello County, 1878), is taken the following sketch:

"When Gen. Harrison became President of the United States, in March, 1840, Hon. John Chambers, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Gov. Lucas as Governor of Iowa Territory. The office then included within its commission that of Superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. For several months previous to this date, feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which spirit was mainly excited and kept alive by the traders, who were influenced by their rival interests. Gov. Lucas was characteristically obstinate, and leaned decidedly toward the Hardfish side of the controversy. Upon the arrival of Gov. Chambers at Burlington, it was, of course, an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or, at least, to have him committed to a strictly impartial course; while Hardfish's efforts would be put forth to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the Agent to obtain the Governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit the Governor at Burlington.

"It was the wish, however, of the Indian Department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of Indians through the settlements, and the Agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new Governor of his desire. Maj. Beach told Keokuk that, owing to the wishes of the Department, the Governor might prefer to have the meeting take place at the Agency, in Wapello County.

"The Hardfish band—or rather their instigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication with the Superintendent through the Agent, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and, having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and the purpose of their visit, with the request that the Governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the

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Lucas regime, an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied the demand; but Gov. Chambers forwarded word that when he wanted to see any of them, he would, of course, be prepared to have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters at Burlington into a council-ground for his red children, and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country at a very early day. Hardfish went home with a new idea in his mind concerning Governors.

"Shortly after that failure, the agent received a communication from the Governor, informing him of the facts here related, and notifying him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusion of his charge upon the white settlements. The letter also announced the Governor's intention to visit the Agency in a short time, due notice of which would be given.

"The Governor at last set his time, the bands were all informed, the Governor arrived at the Agency and a grand council was to be begun. Meanwhile, all the Indians except the Iowa River Foxes, who were indisposed to come so far on a matter that did not directly concern them, had gathered and were encamped about the Agency. The Keokuk band occupied the ground along the branch behind the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel and crab-apple thickets. The Hardfishes were on the edge of the river timber, south of the Agency. Long before the appointed hour, the latter tribes, arrayed in full toggery, arrived at the designated place of meeting. The men and ponies were caparisoned in their richest styles of ornamentation. They at once began a display of equestrianism, and performed for some time. They then dismounted, and, after securing their animals, formed in line and marched into the Agency-yard where the Governor was to receive them. Quite a respectable number of whites were in attendance, to witness the scenes and partake in the ceremonies of the occasion. Hardfish took the Governor by the hand, in a way of greeting, spoke a few words and sat down upon the grass, surrounded by his followers.

"Now, it was a sacred duty with the Governor to cherish the memory of his friend, Gen. Harrison. He had been Aide-de-Camp to the General in the war of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more like those of father and son than those of simple friendship. Keokuk had been apprised of this fact, and, as subsequent events revealed, knew how to 'make it tell.' The appointed hour of assembling came and passed, but yet no sign of Keokuk or his party was made at the Agency. As time passed, the Governor, with his sense of promptness offended, grew impatient at the delay. He finally expressed opinions approbatory of Hardfish and derogatory of Keokuk.

"At length, when the council seemed about to prove a failure by default, the first faint sounds of Keokuk's music came floating on the air. The notes grew more audible as the band approached, but never swelled up to the full tone of joyful marches. As the front of the procession wound slowly into view, the lances and staves, instead of being decked with gaudy ribbons and feathers, were seen to be wrapped about with withered grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and the Indian persons, instead of being painted with vermilion and dressed in bright colors, were streaked with the somber, funeral substitute of clay. In fact, all the paraphernalia of woe betokened some sad affliction. The Agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the Governor that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their leading men must have died during the night, and probably lay yet unburied in their camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

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"The solemn dirge ceased, and, dismounting, the several hundred savages formed in line, on foot, and marched, with Keokuk at their head, into the yard. The chief advanced toward the Governor, who also moved forward to greet the Indians. Keokuk ordered his followers to halt, and, through his interpreter, said: 'Say to our new Father that, before I take his hand, I will explain what all this means. We were told, not long ago, that our Great Father, at Washington, was dead. We have heard of him as a mighty warrior, who had passed much of his life among the red men, and knew their wants. We believe that we would always have had friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and, as this was our first opportunity, we thought it would be very wrong if we did not use it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss. We have kept our Father waiting here while we have performed that part of our mourning which we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead.' Then, amid the murmurs of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the Governor seized and clung to it showed that the chief had touched the right spot in his heart, and that the Hardfishes must thereafter be content to take a back seat.

"When, years after, Maj. Beach was enjoying a day of the Governor's hospitality, at Maysville, Ky., the incident came up in conversation. The Governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire plot, but that his ingenuity was put into requistion only to manage the details. The kind old gentlemen seemed greatly amused."

Of the visit of the Hardfish band, in the summer of 1840, and of the rebuff received at the hands of Gov. Chambers, the local press of Burlington, of that date says nothing; but an earlier visit paid Gov. Lucas by the same faction is recorded in the *Patriot and Hawkeye*. January 23 and 24, 1840, a large delegation, headed by Hardfish and Nasheaskuk—Black Hawk's oldest son—encamped near the town and signified a desire to open council with the Governor. From the cordial reception tendered the Indians by the Governor, one is naturally led to believe that the official sympathy was decidedly on the side of the Hardfish faction, as asserted by Maj. Beach. There was a double grievance borne to the ears of the Father by his red children, for not only did the chief declare that a spirit of partiality had been manifested toward the Keokuk wing, in the matter of trade and traders, but the young brave, Nasheaskuk, carried signs of mourning over the recent desecration of his father's tomb. The grave of Black Hawk had been robbed of its dead (as will be shown further on in this chapter), and the Indians demanded the restoration of the body.

With these two causes of anger—the one supposititious, perhaps, and the other real—the Indians sought their Father for counsel. Gov. Lucas received them with every mark of respect, and prepared for a great demonstration. He assured Nasheaskuk that the spoliation of the grave of his father was a crime under the white man's laws, and would be sternly dealt with. This explanation of the code satisfied the perturbed brave, who joined in friendly converse with the leaders during the remainder of the council. The proceedings terminated with a mighty powwow, and, strange to relate, the scene of the dance was none other than the historic church, Old Zion. The Governor is said to have provided for the occasion all necessary privileges, and a festive ceremony betokened the friendliness of the natives. While the dancing was in progress, Hardfish and Nasheaskuk stood by, silent spectators of the scene. Neither of

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those great men esteemed it dignified for them to join in the dance. It is said that Nasheaskuk disapproved of all festivities, but undoubtedly that sentiment prevailed only when he was in the presence of white men. It is a fact that Indian leaders frequently refrained from demonstrations of any emotion when away from the seclusion of their lodges.

Again taking up the thread of Mr. Biggs' recitals, we quote from the "Annals:"

"We have thus far portrayed the bright side of Keokuk's character; but, like most, if not all, great intellects, there is a dark background which the truth of history demands shall be brought to view. His traits of character thus far sketched, may not inaptly be compared to the great Grecian orator; but here the similitude ends. The great blot on Keokuk's life was his inordinate love of money; and, toward its close, he became a confirmed inebriate. His withering reply to the Mormon Prophet was intended by him as a pure stroke of wit; it nevertheless expressed his ruling passion.

"A bitter and incurable feud existed in the tribe, during their time of residence on the Des Moines River, between what was denominated as 'Keokuk's band' and 'Black Hawk's band,' the latter recognizing Hardfish as their leader. This distrust and, indeed, hatred were smothered in their common intercourse when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky it sometimes assumed a tragic feature amongst the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines, on a return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds' at the town of Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel, excited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast from a son of Black Hawk. The writer of the present sketch saw him conveyed by his friends homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise.

"Hardfish and his coadjutors lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coin, put in boxes, containing $1,000 each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota, according to their several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among their respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished; and it is alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this last charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Gov. Lucas by an inividual, to which the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of $10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and, when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that showed fraud upon their face, such as a large number of 'blanket coats,' articles which the Indians never wore, and 'telescopes,' of the use of which they had no knowledge. This shows the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud Hardfish's band. At this time, the nation numbered about two thousand three hundred souls, and only about one-third of the whole number belonged to Keokuk's party. Gov. Lucas warmly espoused the popular side in the controversy that arose in relation to the mode and manner of making the annual payment, and the matter

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was referred to the Indian Bureau, and the mode was changed so that payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per-capita distribution. This method of making the payments met the unqualified disapprobation of the traders, and, after one year's trial, fell back into the old channel. Keokuk led his tribe west to the Kansas country, in 1845, and, according to reports, died some years after of delirium tremens."

Maj. Beach tells of one of the numerous religious rites of Keokuk's band:

"The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very friendly and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes incidents would occur possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

"The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were very religious people in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in the worship of the Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

"Maj. Beach was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that a view of the proceeding was unobstructed from without. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently in the secret, as they were near enough to hear, but far enough away from the center to prevent eavesdropping. Low tones were observed by the speakers. Inside of the first circle of sentinels was a still more numerous row of guards, and a strict watch was maintained. Keokuk seemed to be the chief performer among those who were actively engaged. One old fellow, who held relations of importance with the tribe, seemed to be the one for whom all the display was made. He was distinguished from those about him by being clothed in a much scantier pattern of raiment than the rest. The first part of the ceremony seemed to be a general posturing of the subject, for the performers would place the old Indian on his feet; then they would force him to sit down, and then compel him to assume some other attitude. Meanwhile, they kept up a vigorous powwowing over him, gesticulating in their wildest manner. Finally, after they had placed him in a sitting position, with a pile of blankets at his back, Keokuk advanced toward him, pistol in hand, and apparently took deliberate aim at the fellow's forehead. There was an explosion quite audible to outsiders, followed by a little puff of powder-smoke, and the old savage fell over as though he was shot dead. The attendants quickly covered him with blankets, and the wise ones of the tribe gathered about in solemn manner Seated by the supposed dead man, the council indulged in many long talks. At last, Keokuk was inspired with some power from the Great Spirit, and, hastily stepping forward, he seized the hand of the prostrate man. He lifted the dead Indian to a sitting posture, and speedily restored him to full life. The outside witnesses looked on with mute surprise and awe throughout the entire

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performance. It was evident from their manner that they believed the old Indian had really been killed, and that their mighty chieftain had raised him to life and health. The ceremony was designed, doubtless, to represent the close relationship between Keokuk and the invisible forces of the Happy Hunting-Grounds, but this is merely speculation, for no interpretation of the ceremony was ever made, so far as Maj. Beach could learn."

Catlin, in his work on the North American Indians, speaks of his visit to Keokuk's lodge, in company with the Indian Agent, Gen. Street, probably in the summer of 1839. At that interview and at a subsequent one, Catlin found the chief to be an "exceedingly vain man." The artist-author sketched the chief's portrait, in full Indian costume. He also drew another picture of him, mounted on the "finest horse in the West." This animal is alluded to no less than three times by Catlin, and was so unusually beautiful as to create a degree of admiration for him that was general. Mr. LeClaire claimed to have sold the animal to Keokuk for $300, but that claim is disputed by Capt. Hillhouse, at present a resident of Burlington, who asserts positively that he was the original owner of the famous steed, and that he sold him to the chief for the sum stated.

Catlin relates no specially interesting incidents or anecdotes of the Sacs and Foxes, but confines his letters mostly to descriptions of his own personal successes as an artist. He drew innumerable sketches of savage scenes and native Americans, many of which are accepted as standard works of art or reference. His letters were, however, of a superficial, desultory character, scarcely worthy of careful perusal, so far, at least, as this particular section is concerned.

Of sundry general customs brief mention is made, as, for example, of the more common dances. From those portions of the work, we quote:

"The *slave dance* is a picturesque scene, and the custom in which it is founded is a very curious one. The tribe has a society which they call 'slaves,' composed of a number of the young men of the best families in the tribe, who volunteer to be slaves for the term of two years, and subject to perform any menial service that the chief may order, no matter how humiliating or degrading it may be; by which, after serving their two years, they are exempt for the rest of their lives from all menial occupations. These young men elect one of their number to be their master. * * * On a certain day they give a great feast, and open it with this dance.

"Another curious custom is called 'smoking horses.' When Gen. Street and I arrived at Keokuk's village, we were just in time to see the amusing scene, on the prairie, a little back of his lodges. The Foxes, who were making up a war party to go against the Sioux, and had not suitable horses enough by twenty, had sent word to the Sacs, the day before, according to ancient custom, that they were coming on that day, at a certain hour, to 'smoke' a number of horses, and that they must not fail to have them ready. On that day, the twenty men who were beggars for horses were on the spot, and seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where they fell to smoking. The villagers flocked around in a dense crowd. Soon after, appeared on the prairie, at half a mile distance, an equal number of young men of the Sac tribe, who had each agreed to give a horse, and who were then galloping the horses about at full speed. Gradually, as they went around in a circle, they came nearer the center, until they were at last close upon the ring of young fellows seated on the ground. Whilst dashing about thus, each one with a heavy whip in his hand, as he came within reach of the group on the ground, selected the one to whom he decided to present his horse, and, as he passed him, gave him the most tre-

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mendous cut with his lash over his naked shoulders. This was repeated until the blood trickled down the fellow's back. Then the Sac placed the bridle of his horse in the sufferer's hands, and said, 'I present you a horse; you are a beggar, but you will carry my mark on your back.' The privilege of marking the recipient of his bounty seemed ample compensation for the gift."

The *discovery dance*, by which the approach of enemies or wild animals was detected, was a notable ceremony; also, the *berdashe dance*, which is performed about a man, dressed in woman's clothes, who submits to all sorts of degradation, and thereby becomes a "medicine" or sacred man.

The word "medicine" was so diversified in its meaning as to excite profound surprise among the English-speaking races. All sacred, great or peculiar men or things were spoken of as medicine. No Indian would think of going to battle without his medicine-bag or charms.

The *medicine dance* was performed for fifteen days before the wigwam of a fallen brave, by the survivors of a battle. The widow erected a green bush before her door, and under that she sat and cried, while the warriors danced and brandished the scalps they had taken, and at the same time recounted the brave deeds of the dead.

The *beggar's dance* will be recalled to the minds of the earlier settlers of this region. The bedecked savages would dance and powwow from door to door, demanding presents for the good of the tribe and the pale-faces.

The list of dances was as varied as the superstition of the tribes was dense. No adequate description can be given in a work not exclusively devoted to the history of the red men.

Catlin was at Rock Island on the day the treaty was signed. He says (p. 216, Bohn's ninth edition, 1857): "As an evidence of the great torrent of emigration to the Far West, I will relate the following occurrence which took place at the close of the treaty: After the treaty was signed and witnessed, Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, addressed a few judicious and admonitory sentences to the chiefs and braves, which he finished by requesting them to move their families and all their property from this tract within one month, which time he would allow them to make room for the whites. Considerable excitement was created among the chiefs and braves by this suggestion, and a hearty laugh ensued, the cause of which was explained by one of them in the following manner: 'My Father, we have to laugh. We require no time to move. We have all left the lands already, and sold our wigwams to Chemokemons (white men), some for $100 and some for $200, before we came to this treaty. There are already 400 Chemokemons on the land, and several hundred more on the way moving in; and three days before we came away, one Chemokemon sold his wigwam to another Chemokemon for $2,000, to build a great town.'

"The treaty itself, in all its forms, was a scene of interest. Keokuk was the principal speaker on the occasion, being recognized as the head chief of the tribe. He is a very subtle and dignified man, and well fitted to wield the destinies of his nation. The poor dethroned monarch, Black Hawk, was present, and looked an object of pity. With an old frock coat and brown hat on, and a cane in his hand, he stood the whole time outside the group, and in dumb and dismal silence, with his sons by the side of him, and also his quondam Aide-de-Camp, Nahpope, and the Prophet. They were not allowed to speak, nor even to sign the treaty. Nahpope rose, however, and commenced a very earnest speech on the subject of *temperance!* But Gov. Dodge ordered him to sit down, as being out of order, which probably saved him from a much more per-

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emptory command from Keokuk, who was rising at that moment with looks on his face that the devil himself might have shrunk from."

Mr. Charles Negus contributed the following anecdotes of Keokuk to the "Annals of Iowa":

"In the fall of 1837, the General Government called to Washington a deputation from most of the tribes residing in the Valley of the Mississippi. Prominent among others were delegations from the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, between whom at the time open hostilities existed. The ostensible object in calling these deputations to the seat of government, at this time, was alleged to be for the purpose of restoring peace among the hostile nations, but negotiations were held for the purchase of lands. Cary A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian affairs, under the direction of J. K. Pointset, Secretary of War, conducted the business. The council was held in a church, and the negotiations between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were spirited and attracted much attention.

"After the council was opened by a few remarks on the part of the United States, the representatives from the Sioux spoke. Their great effort seemed to be to show that it was useless to undertake to make a peace with the Sacs and Foxes, for they were treacherous and no confidence could be put in anything they might agree to do. 'My father,' said one of their orators, 'you cannot make these people hear any good words, unless you bore their ears with sticks.' 'We have often made peace with them,' said another, 'but they would never observe a treaty. I would as soon make a treaty with that child (pointing to Keokuk's little boy) as with a Saukee or Musquakee.'

"Keokuk did most of the talking on the part of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the spectators was the Cicero of the occasion, and in reply to these philippics of the Sioux, he said: 'They tell you that our ears must be bored with sticks, but, my father, you could not penetrate their thick skulls in that way, it would require hot iron. They say they would as soon make peace with a child as with us; they know better, for when they make war upon us, they find us men. They tell you that peace has often been made, and that we have broken it. How happens it, then, that so many of their braves have been slain in our country? I will tell you, they invade us; we never invade them; none of our braves have been killed on their land. We have their scalps, and can tell where we took them.'

"It may be proper here to notice some of the events in Keokuk's life. Keokuk was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born near or upon Rock River, about the year 1780. He, like Black Hawk, was not an hereditary chief, but rose, by his energy and skill in managing the Indians, to be the head man in the nation. The first battle he was ever engaged in he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was presented with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, a force was sent by the Government of the United States to destroy an Indian village at Peoria, on the Illinois River. A runner brought the news to the village that the same troops were going to attack the Sacs, and the whole tribe were very much alarmed. A council was instantly called, and it was determined to immediately abandon their village. Keokuk, who as yet had not been admitted into their councils, was standing by and heard the result of their deliberations. He went to the door of the council-lodge and asked the privilege of addressing the council on the subject about which they had been deliberating. He was admitted, and expressed his regret at the conclusion they had come to, and argued the pro-

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priety of preparing for a defense before a retreat, and concluded by saying, 'Make me your leader, let your young men follow me, and the pale-faces shall be driven back to their towns. Let the old men and women, and all who are afraid to meet the white man, stay here, but let your braves go to battle!' This speech had its desired effect, and the warriors at once declared they were ready to follow Keokuk, and he was chosen their leader. The intelligence turned out to be a false alarm, but the conduct of Keokuk had its effect and raised him to the first rank among the braves.

"On another occasion, Keokuk, with his band was hunting near the country of the Sioux. Very unexpectedly a mounted band of Sioux came upon them, fully equipped for a hostile attack. The Sacs were also upon horse-back, but they had not the force or preparation to openly resist the attack of the enemy, nor could they safely retreat. In this emergency, Keokuk immediately formed his men into a circle and ordered them to dismount and take shelter behind their horses. The Sioux raised their war-whoop and charged upon their enemy with great fury, but the Sacs, protected by their horses, took deliberate aim, gave them a warm reception and caused them to fall back. The attack was repeated, and, after several unsuccessful assaults, the Sioux retired much the worse for the encounter. Subsequent to this, when the Sacs supposed the Sioux were on friendly terms with them, they went out on a buffalo-hunt, leaving but few braves to protect their village. Unexpectedly, Keokuk came upon an encampment of a large number of Sioux painted for war, and apparently on their way to attack his village. His warriors were widely scattered over the prairies and could not speedily be collected together. These circumstances called into requisition the tact of a general. Keokuk was prepared for the emergency; he mounted his horse, and unattended, boldly rode into the camp of the enemy. In the midst of their camp, he saw raised the war-pole, and around it the Sioux were engaged in the war-dance and uttering expressions of vengeance upon the Sacs. Keokuk dashed into the midst of them and demanded to see their chief. At the approach of the chief, he said to him, 'I have come to let you know that there are traitors in your camp. They have told me that you were preparing to attack my village. I know they told me lies, for you could not, after smoking the pipe of peace, be so base as to murder my women and children in my absence; none but cowards would be guilty of such conduct.' When the Sioux had got a little over their surprise, they gathered around him, evincing an intention to seize him, when he added in a loud voice, 'I supposed they told me lies, but if what I have heard is true, the Sacs are ready for you.' And immediately put spurs to his horse and left the camp at full speed. Several guns were fired at him, and a number of the Sioux mounted their horses and chased him but he escaped unhurt. Brandishing his tomahawk, and making the woods resound with the war-whoop, he soon left his pursuers in the distance.

"He immediately collected his warriors and prepared to defend his village. His enemies, finding that they had been discovered and fearing that Keokuk, by his bold adventure to their camp had planned some stratagem, abandoned their enterprise and returned home without molesting the Sacs. Keokuk was more distinguished as an orator and statesman than as a general. He was one of the most eloquent speakers in his nation, and was not surpassed by any in managing his own people, and others with whom he had intercourse."

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### BLACK HAWK, THE BRAVE.

The most conspicuous figure in the list of noted Indians of the Northwest is Black Hawk. In many of his tastes and characteristics, he was more like the white man than the savage. In personal appearance, he was distinguished. He was five feet and eleven inches tall, weighed about one hundred and forty pounds, and had an eye black and piercing as a wild beast's.

After his dramatic life-work was finished, the old man dwelt in solitude near the scene of his battle under Pashapaho, at Iowaville, and while there became intimately acquainted with James Jordan, who still lives (1879) on the farm claimed at an early day. Mr. Jordan's name will be recognized by scores of the readers of this work, and his statements will be received by all as worthy of credence. Mr. Jordan's opportunities for knowing the Indian, and also for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language in which he spoke, were unusual. For years, the two families lived side by side, and maintained a degree of intimacy peculiar and incidental to the isolated life then led. A feeling of friendliness sprang up between the native and the pioneer resident, which was but little removed from that of brotherhood.

### BLACK HAWK'S BIRTH.

Mr. Jordan asserts that many errors have crept into history concerning Black Hawk. The most important one is that which fixes his birth in 1767. It will be observed in the State history, which precedes this sketch, that he was born in the Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in Illinois, 1767. Mr. Jordan pronounces the date an error. From Black Hawk's own lips, he learned that the time of his birth was 1775, but the day is not given.

The date 1767 is given in no less an authoritative manner than that of Schoolcraft's standard work on the North American Indians, prepared under his supervision by order of Congress. The temerity of venturing to correct a statement made by so eminent an investigator, is not possessed by the compiler of these pages, but we feel that the duty of one who attempts to preserve historic fact is plainly of a character which necessitates apparent rashness. In the case in question, there is little doubt but that all writers subsequent to Schoolcraft have unhesitatingly accepted his conclusions, and have given less care to researches in that direction than would have been given had some more obscure man chronicled the event. Hence the general unanimity of belief that the brave began life in 1767.

As it is a question—since here we venture to raise the doubt—which future historians will probably seek earnestly to solve, let us review the grounds we have for regarding Mr. Schoolcraft in error, and then leave the subject to be definitely determined by more competent writers.

One can scarcely conceive of a more perplexing question than that of an Indian's age, if taken on general principles. Few among the more intelligent ones, are able to tell their years. Their methods of computing time are vague at best, and it is no uncommon thing to find an old Indian claiming greater age than is reasonably his allotted share. The birth of children among savage tribes is not a matter of record. Modern, as well as the more remote, events in the lives of such tribes partake of the traditionary character of recital, which leads to confusion. If, for example, a prominent figure in their history once becomes invested with qualities which distinguish him, he is ever afterward referred to by symbolic epithet. The names of Indian chiefs are chosen from

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their vocabulary, rich in natural similitudes. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if once announced, even without authority, an Indian brave's age, like his name, will remain unquestioned among the people of his tribe? Is it not also reasonable to believe that such an expression concerning Black Hawk's age may have been made, and that Mr. Schoolcraft found that the prevailing opinion pointed to 1767 as the date? Having thus understood it, and hearing it repeated frequently, what more natural conclusion could he have drawn than that it was correct? Assuming (in the absence of positive proof either way) that Mr. Schoolcraft conversed with Black Hawk personally on this subject, it will undoubtedly appear to those who remember the Indian's reticent manner with the whites, that an acquiescence in the general belief would be more likely to follow a casual inquiry concerning his age, than a refutation of the popular idea. It was only to those who could converse with him in his native tongue, and who were associated with him continually, that Black Hawk cast aside his customary reserve. He did dnot entertain an instinctive love for the whites, especially for Americans; an there is no evidence at hand to convince us that Mr. Schoolcraft enjoyed the confidence of the brave. So much can be said in negative argument of the case.

As to affirmative argument, we have the positive assurance of Mr. Jordan that Black Hawk frequently talked upon this subject, and declared all statements fixing his birth in 1767 erroneous. The pioneer and the native families lived side by side. The two men associated almost like brothers. Mr. Jordan spoke the language of the Sacs as fluently as his own, and thus inspired a degree of friendliness unattainable by those who were unfamiliar with the tongue. The whole question, in fact, resolves itself into one of veracity on the part of Mr. Jordan. If there exists documentary evidence, under Mr. Schoolcraft's hand, that Black Hawk told him positively of his age, then the matter lies between these men. If no such proof is extant, the reason for accepting the statement made by Mr. Jordan are already defined.

There is a physiological argument in support of Mr. Jordan. If Black Hawk was born in 1775, he was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. Physicians will admit that there is no more critical period in man's life than that, and the breaking-down of a vigorous constitution would be likely to occur then, in the case of an active person like Black Hawk. We know of no rule which makes the Indian warrior, who has led a life of conflict and excitement, an exception to this apparent law of nature.

The stories of Black Hawk's early battles, and especially his first one, may be offered in contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Jordan. Is there positive proof that his first scalp was taken in any particular year? It is said that he was sixteen years of age when that brave deed was performed; but other traditions make him still older at that time, while some even cast a shadow on the truth of the story. Of course, if testimony fixing the date of any event, and the brave's age at the moment of its occurrence, can be produced, the simultaneous record will settle this question at once. Who will solve the enigma?

The age of Black Hawk is not the only point in his history upon which conflicting evidence exists. His name in the original is variously given as to orthography. In Schoolcraft's history it is spelled Muc-co-da-ka-ka-ke. Catlin spelled it Muk-a-tah-mish-o-kah-kaih. Jordan spells it Mu-ca-tah-mish-a-ka-kah. Maj. Beach spelled it Muck-a-ta-mish-e-ki-ak-ki-ak.

This difference of spelling, however, is of no consequence, as it unquestionably resulted from an attempt to produce, with English letters, the peculiar pro-

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nunciation of the Indian tongue. The literal translation into English is *a black hawk.*

Another error exists concerning the official position of the man. He was not a chief, either by inheritance or election. His father was a leading spirit, perhaps a prophet or a man of commanding influence in the councils of the Sacs. At an early age, Black Hawk was allowed to don the war-paint, because of his having slain an enemy of his tribe. This rather traditionary statement comes unsupported, but is given for what it is worth. The story runs that the youth was but sixteen years old when he hung his first scalp upon his wigwam.

In character, the Indian boy was brave, cautious and ambitious. He aspired to rank and sought the gratification of his passion for power by stealthy means. He possessed marvelous oratorical abilities, in that gift equaling the great speaker Keokuk. As a warrior, he was dependent more upon strategy than upon the qualities which white men deem essential to military prowess; but Black Hawk was not a cruel or blood-thirsty man, who slew merely for the sake of slaughter. He was a paradox in some characteristics, and the report given by Mr. Jordan, of his latter days, contradicts the generally-believed accounts of his early methods of self-promotion. However, one can accept the statements of his friend without too great a tax on one's credulity, when it is remembered that the last years, and not the first, were spent in this vicinity. Black Hawk the youth was very different from Black Hawk the old and defeated man.

History teaches that Black Hawk's efforts at generalship were failures, when military method was required. His power lay in sudden and fierce attacks, with dramatic strategy and rush of mounted braves. It was by such means, and the employment of his great eloquence in council, that he gained his place as a leader. He assumed the place of authority over Keokuk, his ranking officer, and maintained his hold upon his men without ever claiming to be a chieftain. He called himself a Brave, and delighted in the title.

The Sacs and Foxes, according to their traditions, once dwelt upon the shores of the great lakes. Gradually they were pushed westward, until in time they came to occupy a large portion of Northern Illinois. In spite of the pressure of the whites, this band occupied a site on the east shore of the Mississippi, near Rock River. Here Black Hawk was, in 1832, the controlling spirit. "He was never a chief, either by inheritance or election," declares Maj. Beach, "and his influence was shared by a wily old savage, of part Winnebago blood, called the Prophet, who could do with Black Hawk pretty much as he pleased; and also by a Sac named Nahpope, the English of which is Soup, and whom the writer found to be a very friendly and manageable old native, as was also Black Hawk."

The following graphic account of the slaughter of the Iowas, by the warriors under Pashapaho and Black Hawk, is from a paper prepared by Uriah Biggs, and published in the "Annals of Iowa." The battle-field was on the present site of Iowaville, which was long ago the principal seat of the Iowa nation of Indians, and was where Black Hawk afterward died. At the time of the massacre, Black Hawk was a young man, and the graphic account of his first steps toward chieftainship, as related by Mr. Biggs, is made up of the details given by the Indians who participated in the battle:

"Contrary to long-established custom of Indian attack, this battle was brought on in daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field is a level river, bottom prairie, of about four miles in length and two miles wide, near the middle,



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narrowing down to points at either end. The main area of the bottom rises, perhaps, twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the river, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river-side with a thick forest, and the river-bank was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of the prairie, and near the river-bank, was situated the Iowa village, and about two miles above the town, and near the middle of the prairie, is situated a small natural mound, covered at that time with a tuft of small trees and brush growing on its summit.

"In the rear of this mound lay a belt of wet prairie, which, at the time here spoken of, was covered with a dense crop of rank, coarse grass; bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated and broken river-bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, portions of it thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the cat-like foe. Through this forest the Sac and Fox war-party made their way in the night-time, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush through the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in the contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the situation of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above noticed, the Iowas had their race-course, where they diverted themselves with the excitements of the horse, and skilled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles are fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense, of victory and defeat, are carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship is acquired which is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for these equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving the most of their arms in the village, and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pashapaho, who was chief in command of the enemy's forces, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass, and gain the cover of the timber along the river-bank, and, with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush, to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men, whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skilfully laid and most dexterously prosecuted. Black Hawk, with his forces, reached the village undiscovered and made a furious onslaught upon its defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they engulfed the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pashapaho leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed to reach their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attacks of merciless assailants.

"The distance from the place of the attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in the flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their adversaries, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and

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they only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying mingled with the exulting shouts of a victorious foe, filled their hearts with a maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners. and, together with their arms, were in possession of the victors, and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills.

"The complete success attending a battle does not always imply brave action, for, as in the present instance, bravery does not belong to a wanton attack on unarmed men and defenseless women and children. Yet it is due to Pashapaho, as commander of an army, to give him full credit for his quick perception of the advantages circumstances had placed within his reach, and for his sagacity in at once changing the programme of attack to meet occurring events, and the courage and intrepidity to seize these events and insure his success. The want of these essential qualities in a commander has occasioned the loss of many a battle in what is courteously termed civilized warfare.

"The Iowas, cut off from all hope of retrieving their loss, sent a flag of truce to Pashapaho, submitting their fate to the will of their conqueror, and a parley ensued, which resulted in the Iowas becoming an integral part of the Sac and Fox nation; but experiencing the ill-usage that is the common fate of a conquered people, they besought the United States authorities to purchase their undivided interest in the country, and thus allow them to escape from the tyranny of their oppressors. The purchase was accordingly made in 1825, and they removed to the Missouri River, and have so wasted in numbers as to scarcely preserve their existence as an independent tribe. The sole cause of this war was the insatiable ambition of the Sac and Fox Indians, as this was their first acquaintance with the Iowa nation or tribe."

On page 74 of this volume, is given the generally accepted version of the causes which led to the Black Hawk war of 1830; but that story is vague and unsatisfactory. On page 157 another, and, in the main, a correct account is given. From Mr. Jordan we learn facts of more than local interest in this disputed case, and give them here.

Somewhere about 1828–29, a man named Watts, while driving cattle through this region, about where Iowaville now is, was beset by Indians. Watts had with him a man whose name is not remembered now. This man was killed by a savage. The murder was committed on Indian territory, and a demand was made on Black Hawk for the criminal. He was delivered up to the United States authorities and taken to St. Louis, where he was tried and condemned. Some of the tribe went to St. Louis to intercede for their companion, but did not accomplish their purpose. The Indian was hanged. However, while the Indians were in St. Louis they fell victims of sharpers, who obtained a professed title to Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by presents of less value than the Government price of the land. When the embassy returned with their ill-gotten trinkets, Black Hawk was wroth and denounced the fraud. Subsequently, probably the next spring, on the opening of the season of 1830, the men who had obtained such title to the land came on, and drove the Indian women and children from the village, during the temporary absence of the braves. Black Hawk made issue with the fraudulent possessors of his home, and offered to stake thirty of his braves against thirty white soldiers to test the

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question of title by a fight. The offer was declined by the military, but the whites said they would pit the United States army against the Indians of his tribe. Black Hawk took up the gauntlet, and hence the famous, but disastrous, Black Hawk war. This version, it will be seen, substantially corroborates the story obtained by research in Illinois.

Of the Black Hawk war, it is not within the province of this sketch to speak; it belongs to the history of Illinois, and has been repeatedly written up. After the defeat of Black Hawk, in 1832, he was captured and taken to Prairie du Chien. After an imprisonment in Jefferson Barracks, and, subsequently, in Fortress Monroe, whither he was taken, he was returned, at the intercession of Keokuk, to this region. In his old age, Black Hawk sought the company of the garrison, his band was broken up, and the once great chief was left alone in his declining years.

Black Hawk's phrenological developments indicated large self-esteem, destructiveness and combativeness. An incident is related of his vanity, which goes to prove that his strong points were counterbalanced by weak ones, or rather that his undisciplined nature betrayed its weakness, as would not have been the case had conventionality produced its usual result of indifference in manner. The citizens of Fort Madison gave a ball, in the winter of 1838, and Black Hawk was one of the lions of the occasion. He was accompanied by his squaw and son, and the two men were gaudily equipped in full-dress uniforms, silver epaulets, etc., things presented to them while in Washington the preceding fall. This fine military outfit was made extremely ludicrous by being combined with cowhide brogans and old-fashioned chapeaus. But Black Hawk was wholly complacent and satisfied, and the three received much flattery during the evening.

Later during the festivities, Black Hawk was seen contemplating himself in a large mirror at one end of the hall, quite unconscious that he was being observed. He was soliloquizing to himself, "Nish-e-shing (great or good) Black Hawk one big Cap-a-tain. Howh, howh!"

Black Hawk evinced great fondness for military glory and display. There was an ardent love of fame that never ceased to burn in his spirit, even through the trial of Keokuk's promotion above him as chief of the two tribes. When Black Hawk was captured after the battle of Bad Axe (his last battle), an officer in the army at that time relates that the agonized feelings of the conquered warrior were peculiarly touching in their manifestations. He says: "I shall never forget the appearance of Black Hawk when they brought him into the fort a captive. He was clad in a dress of white tanned deerskins, without paint or ornament, save one small feather attached to his scalp-lock. His fan was the tail of a calumet eagle.. He sat down, pale and dejected, his face in his hand, his legs crossed, and occasionally casting his eyes upon the officers. He felt that he was a prisoner, and was speechless."

Being permitted to speak in his own defense, he arose and said:

"You have taken me prisoner, with all my warriors. When I saw that I could not beat you by Indian fighting, I determined to rush upon you and fight you face to face. I fought hard; but your guns were well aimed, and the bullets flew like birds in the air, and whizzed by our ears like the wind through the trees in winter. My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose dim on us in the morning, and at night it sank in a dark cloud and looked like a ball of fire. That was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. His heart is dead and no longer beats in his bosom. He is now a prisoner to the white men; they will do with him as they

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wish; but he can stand torture, and is not afraid of death. He is no coward—Black Hawk is an Indian. He has done nothing of which an Indian ought to be ashamed. He has fought for his countrymen, their squaws and papooses, against white men who came year after year to cheat them and take away their lands. He is satisfied; he will go to the world of spirits contented; he has done his duty; his father will meet him there and commend him. Black Hawk is a true Indian, and disdains to cry like a woman. He feels for his wife, his children and his friends; but he does not care for himself. Farewell, my nation! Black Hawk tried to save you and avenge your wrongs. He drank the blood of some of the whites; he has been taken prisoner, and his plans are stopped. He can do no more; he is near his end; his sun is setting, and he will rise no more. Farewell to Black Hawk."

It seems that Keokuk had predicted downfall and disaster to Black Hawk for madly rushing into the war, which prediction was fulfilled. Yet Keokuk showed to his defeated rival the utmost consideration, and when the tribes were informed that the President considered Keokuk the principal chief, instead of showing a spirit of triumph over him, Keokuk rather aimed to soften the blow. Maj. Garland made the announcement, and said that he hoped Black Hawk would conform to the arrangement, and that dissensions would cease. From some mistake of the interpreter, Black Hawk understood that he was *ordered* to submit to the advice of Keokuk. He instantly lost all command of himself, and arose, trembling with anger, and exclaimed, "I am a man, an old man; I will not obey the counsel of any one! No one shall govern me! I am old. My hair is gray. I once gave counsel to young men—am I to be ruled by others? I shall soon go to the Great Spirit, where I shall be at rest. I am done."

A momentary excitement ran through the assembly. This show of spirit was not expected from one who had been so recently punished. Keokuk, in a low tone of voice said to him, "Why do you speak thus before white men? You trembled; you do not mean what you said. I will speak for you."

Black Hawk consented, and Keokuk rose. "Our brother, who has lately come back to us," he said, "has spoken, but he spoke in anger. His tongue was forked. He did not speak like a Sac. He felt that his words were bad, and trembled like a tree whose roots have been washed by many rains. He is old. Let us forget what he has said. He wishes it forgotten. What I have said are his words not mine."

Then Black Hawk requested to have a *black line* drawn over the words he had spoken in anger.

Mr. Biggs did not entertain as high an estimate of Black Hawk's character as some did. He wrote, concerning him:

"My first and only interview with Black Hawk was at Rock Island, at the time of the treaty for the Iowa Reserve, in 1836, about one year before his death. I was introduced to him by his intimate acquaintance and apologist, the late Jeremiah Smith, of Burlington. He asked where I resided, and being told on the Wabash River, in Indiana, he traced on the sand the principal Western rivers, showing their courses and connections, and exhibiting a general knowledge of the prominent features of the topography of the Western States.

"The interview occurred after his first visit to Washington, where he was taken by way of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, and returned by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, affording him a good opportunity to form a salutary impression of the military resources of the United States, and

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also to acquire a general knowledge of its geography. Its great military strength seemed to arouse his keenest observation, and furnished the main topic of his remarks upon the country as he passed through, as well as on his return to his tribe. The colloquy at this interview afforded an occasion to express his bitter reflections upon this painful theme. Mr. Smith, unfortunately for the repose of Black Hawk's feelings, and unconscious of its effect, mentioned the writer of this sketch as a surveyor of public lands, a character always unwelcome among the Indians. This remark I much regretted, as Black Hawk's countenance was instantly covered with gloom, and he rather petulantly said: 'The Chemokemon was strong, and would force the Indians to give up all their lands.'

"The colloquy here ended, as this barbed arrow, inadvertently thrown by Mr. Smith, had occasioned a tumult in Black Hawk's mind that rendered further conversation on his part disagreeable. The impressions of the writer in regard to Black Hawk's personal appearance were those of disappointment. He was attired in a coarse cloth coat, without any semblance of fit or proportion, with his feet thrust into a pair of new stoga shoes that were without strings, and a coarse wool hat awkwardly placed upon his nearly bald pate, and presenting a very uncouth and rather ludicrous personal bearing.

"This toggery, perhaps, had its share in lowering my previously-estimated claims of Black Hawk to distinction among the celebrated men of his race. 'The fine head, Roman style of face and prepossessing countenance,' that so favorably impressed the distinguished author of the 'Sketch-Book,' on visiting him while a prisoner in Jefferson Barracks, were no longer apparent to my dull comprehension.

"It would, indeed, be difficult to find a name in history that attained so great a notoriety, associated with such limited mental endowment and true military skill. Every prominent act of his life gave evidence of the lack of sound discretion and prudent forethought. We find him as early as 1804 visiting the Spanish Governor at St. Louis, at the time the United States Agents called to accept the transfer of the authority of the country. Black Hawk being informed of the purpose of their visit, refused to meet these agents of the new government, he passing out at one door as they entered at the other, and embarking with his suite in their canoes and hastening away to Rock Island, saying he liked his Spanish father best. This was a mere whim, as he had, as yet, no acquaintance with the Government and people of the United States. He, however, at once determined on hostility to both; and this ill-advised and hasty determination was his ruling passion while he lived.

"Lieut. Pike, on behalf of the Government, made him a friendly visit to Rock Island, the following year, and, as a token of friendship, presented Black Hawk with an American Flag, which he refused to accept. He embraced the first opportunity that offered to form an alliance with the British authorities in Canada, and eagerly attached himself and 500 warriors of his tribe to the British standard, at the commencement of the war of 1812. Here, his lack of capacity to command an army where true courage and enduring fortitude were requisite to success, was fully demonstrated. His warlike talents had hitherto been only tested in stealthy and sudden onslaughts on unprepared and defenseless foes; and, if successful, a few scalps were the laurels he coveted, and he retired, exulting in the plunder of a village and these savage trophies. His campaign against the Osages and other neighboring tribes, lasted only long enough to make one effort, and afforded no evidence of the fortitude and patient skill of the able military leader. His conduct under the British flag as 'Gen. Black Hawk' showed him entirely wanting in the capacity to deserve that

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title. He followed the English army to Fort Stephenson, in expectation of an easy slaughter and pillage; but the signal repulse the combined forces still met by the gallant Col. Croghan, completely disheartened him, and he slipped away with about twenty of his followers to his village on Rock River, leaving his army to take care of themselves.

"He entertained no just conception of the obligation of treaties made between our Government and his tribe, and even the separate treaty by himself and his 'British Band,' in 1816, was no check on his caprice and stolid self-will, and its open violation brought on the war of 1832, which resulted in his complete overthrow, and ended forever his career as a warrior.

"The history of his tour through the United States as a prisoner, is a severe reflection upon the intelligence of the people of our Eastern cities, in regard to the respect due to a savage leader who had spent a long life in butchering his own race, and the frontier inhabitants of their own race and country. His journey was, everywhere throughout the East, an ovation, falling but little short of the respect and high consideration shown to the nation's great benefactor, La Fayette, whose triumphal tour through the United States happened near the same period. But as an offset to this ridiculous adulation in the East, when the escort reached Detroit, where his proper estimate was understood, Black Hawk and his suite were contemptuously burned in effigy. But due allowance should be made for the ignorance concerning true Indian character, among the Eastern people, as their conceptions are formed from the fanciful creations of the Coopers and Longfellows, immensely above the sphere of blood-thirsty War Eagles and the filthy, paint-bedaubed Hiawathas of real savage life."

Maj. Beach relates the following incident derived from personal observation:

"Black Hawk's lodge was always the perfection of cleanliness—a quite unusual thing for an Indian. The writer has seen the old woman busily at work with her broom by time of sunrise, sweeping down the little ant-hills in the yard that had been thrown up during the night. As the chiefs of the nation seemed to pay him but little attention in the waning years of his life, Gen. Street, the Agent, looked out for his comfort more carefully than otherwise he would have thought it needful to do, and, among other things, gave him a cow—an appendage to an Indian's domestic establishment hitherto unheard of. The old squaw and daughter were instructed in the art of milking her, and she was held among them in almost as great reverence as the sacred ox Apis was held among the ancient Egyptians.

"This was in the summer of 1838, when the Agency was in process of erection, and Black Hawk had established his lodge on the banks of the Des Moines, about three miles below Eldon. Close by was the trading-house of Wharton McPherson, with whom the writer stayed one night in August of said year (1838), and, as he rode past the lodge, Mme. Black Hawk was complacently sitting upon a log by the side of her cow, under a heavily-branched tree, industriously brushing the flies and mosquitoes from the bovine, with a rag tied to the end of a stick. Mr. McPherson said this was her daily occupation, in fly-time, often following the animal around as it grazed at a distance. This was the last occasion that ever the writer had an interview with Black Hawk, as he died within two months of that time (September 15, 1838), and was even then so infirm that he could barely move about his wigwam."

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### THE DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.

The brave old Indian passed the last of his declining years in the immediate companionship of James Jordan, near Iowaville. He made occasional visits to Fort Madison and other towns, and even as late as the summer of 1838, but a short time prior to his death, he was in Fort Madison. He called upon Mr. Edwards, editor of the *Patriot*, who was an admirer of the Indian, and while there, the question of the brave's age came up. Mr. J. M. Broadwell, then an employe in the office, remembers that Black Hawk counted on his fingers the number sixty-three, thus corroborating the statement made by Mr. Jordan concerning the Indian's birth.

The birth of Black Hawk is not the only disputed date in his eventful career, for the ending as well as the beginning has been variously stated. We are glad to be able to give a correct account of the death, burial and final disposition of the old warrior. The best authority on this subject is Mr. Jordan. From him the following statement was obtained:

On the 1st day of September, 1838, Mu-ca-tah-mish-a ka-kah sickened with fever. The old brave requested Mr. Jordan to send to Fort Edward (now Warsaw) for Dr. Peel. A letter was duly dispatched, in which the Doctor was promised the sum of $300 if he would attend the summons. The message was slow in going, and before a response could be made the soul of the brave old Indian had passed to the happy hunting-ground.

Black Hawk died September 15, 1838 (not October 1st, as has been frequently stated), and was between sixty-three and sixty-four years of age at the time of his decease. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but he used to say just before his death, that he was sixty-three fingers and a part of a finger (meaning a year for each finger held up). Before he died, he requested Mr. Jordan to observe certain ceremonies in his burial. His body was to be clothed in full uniform, a suit of military clothes presented him by Gen. Jackson, or by some high official in the administration, upon which were a pair of epaulets valued at $500. Three medals, which had been given him by the British, the French and the American Governments, respectively, and valued in the aggregate at $1,200, were to be placed upon his breast. He was to be buried in a sitting posture, with his feet placed in a hole a few inches deep, and his body held in position by a board at his back. About his corpse was erected a frail tomb made of wooden slabs set upon the ground in the form of an inverted V. His war-club—a shaved post four or five feet high—was placed in the front of his rude tomb, upon which a great number of black stripes were painted, corresponding with the number of scalps he had taken during life. Openings were left in his tomb so that his friends and curious visitors could witness the process of decay. The locality was designated by Black Hawk himself, as the site of his last friendly council with the Iowa Indians. This point was upon Mr. Jordan's farm, on Section 2, Township 70 north, Range 12 west.

The injunction was faithfully carried out. The body was dressed as the Brave had directed, and blankets and gloves were added. Some time later, Mrs. Black Hawk came to Mr. Jordan with the alarming story that her husband's head had been stolen. Upon investigating the sepulcher, it was found that the head had dropped over from its own weight. Mr. Jordan replaced the member and repaired the tomb.

The alarm thus given was not entirely groundless, however, for on the 3d of July, 1839, Dr. Turner, of Van Buren County, stole the body and made off with it. It was taken to Quincy, Ill., and there the bones were cleaned by a

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professional anatomist. The accounts differ as to the place where the bones were cleaned; one being given as above, and another that it was St. Louis first and then Quincy; but Quincy was probably the scene of that deed. The bones were not "wired," but merely polished and varnished.

When the family of Black Hawk learned of the robbery, they were uncontrollable in their grief and anger. Nasheaskuk, the son, and Hardfish, the subchief who had succeeded to the leadership of Black Hawk's band, came to Burlington, with about fifty braves, and made formal complaint to Gov. Lucas about the desecration of the grave. The Governor assured Nasheaskuk that the laws of the land made the stealing of a body a penal offense, and that everything should be done that was possible to secure the return of the remains. The council was satisfactory to the Indians, and lasted two days, being the 23d and 24th of January, 1840. The ceremonies finally ended with a grand dance and powwow in old Zion Church, with the Governor as master of festivities. Such a record is ludicrous now; but there was no alternative but to take possession of the numerously-employed edifice on such occasions.

The following summer and fall were consumed in a search after the missing bones, and not until the winter succeeding were they discovered.

The *Hawk-Eye*, of December 10, 1840, contains the following item: "The bones of Black Hawk, which were stolen from the grave about a year since, have been recovered and are now in the Governor's office. The wampum, hat, etc., which were buried with the old chief" [the editor evidently regarded Black Hawk as a chief, through misunderstanding of his position.—ED.] "have been returned with the bones. It appears that they were taken to St. Louis and there cleaned; that they were then sent to Quincy, Ill., to a dentist, to be put up and wired, previous to being sent to the East. The dentist was cautioned not to deliver them to any one until a requisition should be made by Gov. Lucas. The Governor made the necessary order, and the bones were sent up, a few days since, by the Mayor of Quincy, and are now in the possession of the Governor. He has sent word to Nasheaskuk, Black Hawk's son, or to the family, and some of them will probably call for them in a few days. Mr. Edgerton, the phrenologist, has taken an exact drawing of the skull, which looks very natural, and has also engraved it on a reduced scale, which picture will shortly appear on his chart. Destructiveness, combativeness, firmness and philoprogenitiveness, are, phrenologically speaking, very strongly developed."

Thus it is shown that Black Hawk died in September, 1838; his body was stolen in July, 1839; his tribe made complaint to Gov. Lucas in January, 1840, and in December of that year, the bones were recovered and brought to Burlington.

The remains were packed in a small box and placed in the Governor's office. A message was sent to the bereaved family, then staying on the Des Moines, some ninety miles distant. A cavalcade was soon in motion, bearing the disconsolate widow and a retinue of her friends to Burlington. On the evening of their arrival, the Governor was notified of their readiness to wait upon him, and fixed the audience for 10 A. M. the next day. Several visitors were in attendance. The box containing the august remains opened with a lid, and when the parties were all assembled and ready for the awful development, the lid was lifted by the Governor, fully exposing the sacred relics of the renowned chief to the gaze of his sorrowing friends and the very respectable auditors who had ascended to witness the impressive scene.

The Governor then addressed the widow, through John Goodell, the interpreter of the Hardfish band, giving all the details of the transfer of the bones

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from the grave to Quincy and back to Burlington, and assured her that they were the veritable bones of her deceased husband; that he had sympathized deeply with her in her great affliction, and that he now hoped she would be consoled and comforted by the return of the precious relics to her care, in full confidence that they would not again be disturbed where she might chance to entomb them. The widow then advanced to the lid of the box, and, without the least seeming emotion, picked up in her fingers bone after bone, and examined each with the seeming curiosity of a child, and replacing each bone in its proper place, turned to the interpreter, and replied that she fully believed they were Black Hawk's bones, and that she knew the Governor was a good old man, or he would not have taken the great pains he had manifested to oblige her, and, in consideration of his great benevolence and disinterested friendship, she would leave the bones under his care and protection. She saw that the skeleton 'was in a good dry place,' and concluded to let it remain there. Maj. Beach said that he notified the widow of the willingness of the authorities to surrender the bones, but that she seemed indifferent to the matter. At all events, nothing was done by the family to secure a re-interment of the remains.

Shortly after the scene just related transpired, Gov. Lucas was succeeded by Gov. Chambers, and the bones of Black Hawk were taken from his former office to the office of Dr. Lowe, on Main street. Drs. Lowe, Hickcock and Rock were then occupying rooms adjoining the three-story building used by A. Moore as a hardware store, A. D. Green in the second story, and the Historical and Geological Institute in the third story. The bones had been given to the latter institution, but had not been removed to a place in the the third story. On the night of January 16, 1853, a fire consumed the whole building and the adjoining structure, in which Dr. Lowe's office was. The bones of the celebrated Indian were then and there cremated. Thus amid fire and tumult, Black Hawk found a final earthly resting-place in the ashes of the ruined structure, and the last act of his eventful career was not less dramatic than the first public appearance of the Brave. Literally and truthfully may we say, dust to dust, ashes to ashes; and may they rest in peace.

### WAPELLO AND OTHER NOTABLES.

It has been asserted that the bones were saved from destruction by Dr. Rock, but the Doctor positively declared to Judge Rorer that the rumor was an idle one.

Wapello, the chief from whom that county was named, was a powerful ruler among his people, and was also a fast friend of the whites, especially of the first Indian Agent, Gen. Street. Incidents illustrative of his character are dispersed through the following pages. He died in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend, the General, on the Agency Farm. His grave was recently cared for by the Managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which passes near by, and is now in a condition to withstand the shocks of time for years to come.

He died at the forks of the Skunk River, on the 15th of March, and his remains were brought from that place to the scene of burial in an ox-wagon, and buried toward evening of the same day, with the customary Indian ceremonies. It was his own request that he might be laid by the side of Gen. Street, who had been for many years in the Indian service, and was very popular with them. Prior to the establishment of the Agency in Wapello County, Wapello and his band dwelt at the mouth of Crooked Creek, near Marshall, in Henry County.

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Poweshiek, a chief co-equal with Wapello, but of the Foxes, while the latter was of the Sac tribe, was located on the reserve on the Iowa River, and does not figure in this particular region. He died before the Indians left the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene.

Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish and Kishkekosh all play conspicuous parts in the drama. An anecdote or two of the last-named will serve as an illustration of the nature of the men. Kishkekosh did not rank equal to either of the others, but he seems to have held a prominent place in councils, because of his native talents. His full name was George Washington Kishkekosh (the last meaning cut-teeth, or savage biter), and he had accompanied Black Hawk as one of his suite of braves during the tour of that renowned chief through the East as a prisoner of war.

With his leaders he had been hospitably entertained at hotels and other places, and had a high appreciation of the sumptuous and cleanly-looking fare that was set before them. How he was enabled, after such an experience, to return with a good stomach to the frugal diet and indifferent cooking of his own people, we are left to conjecture. At all events, he retained his partiality for clean victuals, and was even overfastidious in this respect, as the following instance will show:

One night, he, with his company of three or four braves, slept at the house of a white man with whom he was on very friendly terms, and they were to remain to breakfast. Kish had an eye on the preparation of the meal, and observed one neglect that his tender stomach rebelled against. The lady of the house (it is possible she did it intentionally, for she was not a willing entertainer of her savage guests), neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and left, much to the relief of their hostess. Arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

These people, though generally accustomed and limited to the poorest fare, were not averse to the best that could be provided, and made gluttons of themselves whenever they could get enough of it.

On another occasion, Kishkekosh and his suite, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk River, went to the house of a settler on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish and his wife—who was a very lady-like person—the party consisted of his mother; Wykoma, the son of Wapello and his two wives (for polygamy was not an uncommon practice with these people); Masha Wapetine, his wife, and all their children. This old woman, on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mack-ware-renaak-we-kauk" (may be a hundred), and, indeed, her bowed head and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was fully that old. The whole party were dressed in more than usually becoming style, probably out of respect to their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparation for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly tastes, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, he passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies special attention, and helped them to a part of everything on the table with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a

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bottomless pit inside of him, instead of a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what should come first or last in the course, so that he only liked the taste of it. At length, after having drunk five or six cups of coffee, and eaten a proportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said: "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something." In reply to this hospitable urgency, Kish leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. And then, in further explanation of his satisfied condition, he opened his huge mouth and thrust his finger down his throat as far as he dared, as much as to say he could almost touch the victuals. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

Kishkekosh seems to have had in him the elements of civilization, which needed but opportunity to spring up and bear pretty fair fruit. Not only did he become fastidious as to cleanliness, but he observed and imitated other usages among the whites, even more radically different from those of his savage people. It is well known that among the Indians, as among all unenlightened races, the women are, in a manner, the slaves of the other sex. They are made to do all the drudgery of the camp, cultivate the corn, bring in the game after the hunter has had the sport of slaughtering it, no matter how far away it may be, he being either too lazy or feeling it beneath his dignity to bear the burden. They procure all the fuel to cook with, catch the ponies for their masters to ride, pack up their tents and household goods when preparing to move, and set them up when they again come to a halt in their wanderings. Kishkekosh had noticed the different fashion of the white settlers in regard to their women, and had, moreover, been reasoned with by them like an intelligent being, and he was very ready to admit the force of their arguments. He made an effort to institute reform among his people by having the men do a fair share of the work that, according to ordinary usage, fell to the squaws. He set them an example by taking hold heartily himself, and, though it is not probable that any very extended reformation took place, owing to the long-continued laziness of the men, and the deeply-rooted belief that their province was alone that of the hunter or warrior, yet the movement itself indicates a capacity in this savage chief for progress and enlightenment.

The Indians throughout this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. After the Black Hawk war, they chose rather to live upon their annuities granted them by the Government than upon the products of the chase, as they had hitherto been forced to do, and as this gave them a good deal of leisure, they spent most of their time in drunken orgies, which proved a great mortality to the tribes, since many accidents happened to life and limb from that cause. It was, therefore, a custom for a few of the red men and the squaws to keep sober, so that when the inebriates got too wild, there would be some one to keep a restraining influence upon them. When a poor wight became unsafely drunk, he was tied neck and heels so that he could be rolled about like a ball, which operation was kept up, despite his pleadings, until the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail; and after he was sobered he showed no resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The following anecdote of Pashapaho is worth preserving. Maj. Beach relates the incident as coming under his own knowledge, and, though not

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exactly relevant from locality, yet it illustrates the Indian characteristics:

"Some time in 1832, a plan was laid to attack Fort Madison, then a United States garrison. Pashapaho, a noted chief of the Sacs, who loved a 'wee drap,' was the projector of the scheme, but the treachery of a squaw brought the plan to a sudden end, and the savages, on their approach to the fort, were met with the grim paraphernalia of war, ready for their reception. The plan was not original with Pashapaho, for in many respects in resembles the famous effort of Pontiac on the fort at Detroit, during the early days of American settlement by the English; and the plan was, like that, defeated by a squaw.

"Under pretense of a counsel with the commandant, Pashapaho designed entering the fort with concealed arms, and at a given signal the Indians were to overpower the troops. However, because of the warning already given, when the procession marched toward the fort the gates were suddenly thrown open, and a loaded cannon was revealed in the path. The gunner stood beside the piece with lighted match, while just in the rear was drawn up the garrison in battle array. Old Pash deemed discretion the better part of valor, and the signal for attack was never given.

"Some years later, Pashapaho, who was also called the 'Stabbing Chief,' made an attempt to effect a lodgment in Fort Armstrong, at Rock Island, but his method was different from the plan on Fort Madison. During the year previous to the attempt, some of the braves of his tribe, while out on the prairie upon a hunting expedition, fell in with a body of hostile Sioux, the life-long enemies of all other tribes. The Sacs had the advantage in point of numbers, and captured a number of Sioux scalps. Complaint was made to the War Department, and orders were sent from Washington to Rock Island to demand of the chiefs the culprits, and to hold them prisoners in the fort. This was done. They were brought into the fort and surrendered, and throughout the winter, say for five months, they enjoyed the hospitality of Uncle Sam, in the shape of good quarters and plenty to eat, with no trouble of providing for it. In fact, they lived in an Indian's heaven, until released by some arrangement whereby blood-money was to be taken from the annuities of their tribe and paid over to the Sioux.

"The next fall, old Pash, probably not finding his larder as well stocked for the winter as he desired, conceived the idea of imposing himself as a guest, indirectly, on his Great Father, the President. So, calling one day upon Col. Davenport, the commandant, he informed him that, being out upon a hunt he had the misfortune to meet one of his traditional foes, and had succumbed to the morbid desire to lift his hair. The act was so contrary to his usual humane character that he mourned the deed, and acknowledged his wickedness. He knew that his best of friend, the Great Father, whom he held in high esteem and affection, would hear of it and be very angry; and, therefore, to save him the additional vexation of having to send out a letter demanding his arrest, he had promptly come in to make a voluntary surrender of himself. Col. Davenport, who saw into the scheme, lauded him as an honorable Indian, and told him that his offer of surrender was ample evidence that he would respond whenever he was called to render account for the deed he had done. The Colonel could not think of making him a prisoner a day earlier that the Great Father commanded! No more was ever heard of this matter."

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As incidental to the settlement of the region, we quote from Maj. Beach's history of the Agency such portions as refer to well-known settlers in the Indian territory adjacent thereto:

"On the Des Moines, a mile or so below the County Farm, where the bluff approaches nearest to the bank, was the trading-post of P. Chouteau, Sr., & Co., but later more familiarly known as the 'Old Garrison.' This was usually superintended by Capt. William Phelps. And just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the creek-bank, at the old road crossing, lived the miller, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., with his family. This embraced all the whites lawfully living in the county at the time.

"Through some unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the boundary line, several persons had intruded upon the Indian land upon the Iowaville bottom, and the ridges in the rear, as well as upon the south side of the river, and, as the Indians made complaint to the Government, it had no alternative but to remove them. This duty fell upon the writer to execute, and was a very unwelcome one, if only for the reason that several of the intruders were persons who would not willingly have violated any law. Among them was that fine old specimen of West Virginia hospitality, Van Caldwell; but by reason of his location, and his readiness by any reasonable arrangement to escape the terrors of fire and sword, the writer obtained permission from the Department that he should remain, upon the condition of his maintaining a ferry for access to Soap Creek Mills during high water.

"For some years previous to the writer's appointment as Agent, Messrs. P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., of St. Louis, had been the only traders among the Sacs and Foxes, and the magnitude of their interests was enough to excite any rivalry. Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had been admitted as partner to their trade with that particular tribe, and he was looked to to reside among them and to carry it on. S. S. Phelps, Esq., of Oquawka, in connection with his brother, Capt. William Phelps, of jovial memory, had been gaining a foothold on trade for two, three, or perhaps four years before the treaties of 1836 and 1837, and, after the removal of the Agency from the Island, and its consequent effect of rendering a change in the location of the chief trading-post inevitable, Col. Davenport, who had already acquired a comfortable fortune, concluded to withdraw. Mr. S. S. Phelps fell into the position thus made vacant in the company, although he relied upon his brother to reside in the Indian country and maintain personal oversight of the company's affairs. A new trader now appeared in the field, with at least means enough to prevent the old company from being its monopolists. Of course, rivalry of feeling and interest would now spring up, and every occasion be employed by each rival to gain and secure what advantage he could. The writer is not intimating any idea of his own that any unfair or dishonorable appliances would be used by the gentlemen, heads respectively of the rival establishments; but their employes, or others, hoping advantage to themselves in the success of either party, might be less scrupulous.

"It was, probably, through some such strategy that Gov. Lucas became impressed with the most sincere conviction that the Chouteau Company supplied whisky, with their other merchandise, to the Indians, and a conviction once fixed with the Governor was pretty apt to stay. So persuaded was he of the truth of his belief, that he was never disposed to the least reticence upon the subject; and it was generally believed in Burlington that if the Trading Company could be caught *flagrante delicto*, it would prove a pretty good haul for the catcher—certainly not less than the transfer to his own pocket of the half value of a large stock of goods.

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"As the writer soon saw that any effort of his own, however reasonable, to lead the Governor to a different opinion was opening the way to suspicion against himself of some personal interest in the company's affairs, prudence naturally admonished him to desist. One morning, Mr. S. S. Phelps, to whom the Governor's belief—and propensity to express it—was no secret, being in Burlington, stepped into a place where the Governor happened at the moment to be engaged in his favorite pastime of denouncing Mr. Chouteau's establishment, etc., and the Governor, totally unacquainted with Mr. Phelps, still kept up in his presence his conversation on the subject.

"Now, if there was anything Capt. Billy Phelps loved better than another it was to play off a trick; or if anything he knew better than another, it was how to plan and play it. The company had on its license a man named Simpson Vassar, who was better known at the Agency and its various dependencies under the *sobriquet* of 'Suggs.' When any deviltry lurked in Capt. Billy's mind, 'Capt. Suggs' was his most reliable assistant in getting rid of it. So a scheme was planned. Suggs was sent over on a pretext of some message to Phelps, at Oquawka, with instructions not to leave Burlington until he had executed his part of the programme.

"A person, who was either the City Marshal or attached to his official retinue, soon heard of Suggs in Burlington, and became so ambitious of his acquaintance as to introduce himself without delay. He learned from Suggs that the latter lived out in the Agency neighborhood; that he knew the Trading Company, in fact, sometimes worked for them when an extra force was needed—clever people; good paymasters, with the cash always in hand; knew nothing of their dealing in whisky; had never seen them supply it to the Indians; and, even if he had, as he had heard they were accused of it, a dollar, when needed, was not so easily made out there that a man could afford to make enemies out of good-paying employers! After several interviews, Suggs embarked upon the ferry-boat. But his newly-made friend was not long in joining him, and, during the crossing, Suggs yielded to the potent arguments and promises that had already shaken his sense of personal honor and interest. He admitted that he had seen a large lot of kegs, and these not empty, landed by night at the trading-house from a boat, not long before, and immediately buried upon the bank, where most of them were; and if he could be guaranteed against suspicion as the informer, and terms arranged to suit—as he expected to remain about the place some time after his return—he would put his friend upon the right track. The boat having landed them, and all details being adjusted, each party went on his way rejoicing—Suggs' way being to Oquawka, and at once back to the trading-house to report to Capt. Phelps.

"Not many days later, an hour or so before dinner-time, Col. Jesse Williams—later of Henn, Williams & Co., of Fairfield, but then Private Secretary to Gov. Lucas—rode up to the Agency. Besides doubtless himself disposed (as, indeed, the Agency hospitality would suggest) to consider that an expedition which would demand a three-mile ride and several hours of time, could be more satisfactorily completed as a post-prandial duty, he made no mention of his business. But, as soon as the meal was over, he handed to the Agent a package from the Governor, containing a deposition in full form, taken before Judge Mason, of the Territorial Supreme Court, by Suggs' Burlington friend, to the effect that so many kegs of whisky, etc., etc., and were then secreted, etc., etc., in violation of the statute, etc., by the said P. Chouteau Jr.'s Company, traders, etc., as aforesaid. And there was a line to the Agent, that, in the execution of so delicate a duty, which must involve judicial process, he

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had deemed it best to send out Col. Williams to *assist* the Agent. Whatever the motive may have been, it is certain that, until both were in their saddles, Col. Williams proved himself able to *watch* the Agent with untiring eye.

"Reaching the trading-house, the person who took the deposition and a companion were found there waiting, they having 'forked off' by another trail so as not to be seen. Suggs was on hand, having taken the opportunity to post the Burlingtonians about the locality. And also Capt. Billy Phelps, called by the Indians Che-che-pe-qua, or the 'Winking Eyes,' was there, those visuals fairly gleaming with joy over the anticipated fun.

"The Agent proceeded at once to business, expressing to Capt. Phelps his regrets that so unpleasant a duty should have devolved upon him; his hope that it would prove that so serious a complaint had originated in some error, but suggesting that, if true, admission of the fact and production of the contraband article would be more apt to temper subsequent proceedings with leniency than efforts to conceal it would do. The Captain vehemently denied the impeachment, stating that it would demand a much wiser man than himself to discover where such an article then was, or ever had been kept upon their premises. The complainant was now appealed to, who led the party a short distance to a spot where, with a triumphant air, he pointed to an X that the edge of Suggs' boot-sole had made in the sandy bank.

"They began digging, and soon reached some matting that was removed, and thus uncovered a lot of lard kegs, too greasy to suggest a thought of any other article being contained within them. The immediate 'sold, by thunder!' of one of the moiety gentlemen, and in accents too lugubrious to be listened to without exciting a sense of sadness. Suggs, meanwhile, had come up missing, and the 'Winking Eyes' walked off with a most disdainful air, leaving the Agent and his party on the spot, whence they soon returned to the Agency, where the Agent made his report that the informer had pointed out a place, where, by digging, a large quantity of lard in kegs was found that had been buried to avoid loss by heat, and in the night to conceal the fact from vagabond whites and Indians. The disappointed informer and his companion hastened homeward; but Col. Williams remained until next morning, and then returned, bearing the Agent's report.

"But the unkindest cut of all was six months later, when, about the last of February, Capt. Phelps addressed a letter to Gov. Lucas in the most respectful and official form, saying that having heard he had declared his determination not to continue in office under such an old Tory as Gen. Harrison, and fearful that whoever his successor would be, he might not feel so friendly toward the Company as he had proved in the matter of exhuming their lard, and as they would soon be much in need of some, and the ground was then very hard frozen, the Company would be under great obligations if he would at once send some one out to dig up the rest of it!

"Previous to the treaty of 1842, some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the 'Old Garrison' was broken up, and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast; and Keokuk, also, moved his village into the same neighborhood."

### A SCENE OF THE BORDER.

The following graphic sketch of a scene in army life, at an early day, is from the pen of Eliphalet Price, and is introduced for the purpose of preserving so capital a description of a common Indian custom.

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"During the summer of 1827, soon after the war-cloud of difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been adjusted by a visit of the chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Gen. Cass, a Sioux Indian, while hunting upon the Iowa shore, near the mouth of Paint Creek, shot and scalped a Winnebago, believing him to be the murderer of his brother, but who proved not to be the murderer, but the brother of 'Big Wave,' a chief of the Winnebagoes.

"The band of this chieftain, together with others of the nation, numbering about two thousand, becoming indignant at this act, immediately assembled at Fort Crawford and demanded of Col. Taylor (afterward President Taylor) the procurement and surrender of the murderer. The officers of the fort, apprehensive that new difficulties might arise with this factious tribe if their demand was disregarded, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly, an officer was dispatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the fort, the Winnebagoes assembled again and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Col. Taylor refused, but dispatched Lieut. Reynolds and Dr. Elwise, the Surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them and endeavor to preserve the life of the Indian by paying a satisfactory consideration in horses. At the conference, the Winnebagoes talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, declaring that nothing would satisfy them but the taking of the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves.

"Reynolds, finding that no terms could be made with them that would conform to the suggestions of Col. Taylor, determined to make a proposition of his own, which was as follows: The Sioux should have a chance to save his life by being brought out upon the prairie, three weeks from that day, and, in a parallel line, seven paces to the rear of him, should be placed twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping-knife, and at the tap of the drum the Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, capture and scalp him if they could. To this proposition the Winnebagoes acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during the three weeks they believed would prostrate whatever running qualities he may have possessed. Their best runners were immediately brought in and trained every day, in full sight from the fort, and so accurate did they become in the hurling of the tomahawk that they could hit, with unerring aim, a tin cup swinging from the branch of a tree, at a distance of twenty-five feet. Lieut. Reynolds, who kept a pack of hounds and two or three fleet horses, and who was known throughout the hunting-range of the post as a dashing sportsman, having become warmly enlisted on the side of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible condition for the contest. Accordingly, Dr. Elwise took him in charge, prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose and directing the rubbing of his body and limbs with flesh-brushes twice a day, immediately before going upon the parade-ground, to perform his morning and evening trainings. So carefully was he trained for this race of life or death that he was timed upon the parade-ground, in the presence of the garrison and a number of spectators, the third day before the race came off, and performed the almost incredible feat of a mile in 3 minutes and 9 seconds. Reynolds had for some time been satisfied that the fleetest runner in the Winnebago nation could not overtake him, but to guard against the unerring aim of the tomahawk required a different kind of training. This was done by placing the



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drummer behind a screen, some twenty paces in front of the Sioux, so that the sound would reach him an instant before it did his opponents, and upon receiving the signal sound he was trained to make two quick bounds, in a direct line, to the right, and then start upon the race.

"The day at length arrived. About three thousand Indians, French traders and border hunters had assembled to witness the scene; in fact, it was regarded as a gala-day by all—except the prisoner. Reynolds, on the part of the Sioux, and the celebrated chiefs, 'War-kon-shuter-kee' and 'Pine Top,' on the part of the Winnebagoes, superintended the arrangement of the parties on the ground.

"The point agreed upon for starting was upon the prairie a little to the north of Prairie du Chien, and immediately in the vicinity of the residence of John Lockwood, an Indian trader, while the race-track lay along the level nine-mile prairie stretching to the north and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared upon the ground accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by his twelve opponents marching in Indian file and singing a low, monotonous chant, each being naked, with the exception of the Indian breechlet. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of heiroglyphical paintings. Along the face, alternate stripes of white and black were painted in parallel lines, extending from the chin to the forehead. Their hair was platted into numerous thongs tasseled with a red or white feather, and fringed with small bells, while their moccasins were corded tightly around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ankle, with the sinews of the deer; in the right hand, each carried his tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping-knife.

"The prisoner was about twenty years old, a little less than six feet in height, of muscular, well-proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers; his countenance presented a mournful and haggard appearance, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training and partly to his having painted his face black, with the figure of a horse-shoe, in white, upon his forehead, which denoted that he was condemned to die, with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by fleetness. Around his neck, he wore a narrow belt of wampum, from which dangled the scalp that he had taken from the Winnebago.

"Soon after the parties were formed in line upon the ground, Reynolds approached the Sioux, and, taking off one of his moccasins, showed the chiefs that it contained a thin plate of steel, and asked if they objected to it, to which they replied with much merriment that he might carry as much iron as he pleased. The Lieutenant, observing that his Indian appeared restless and uneasy, requested Dr. Elwise to come forward, who, after examining his pulse, discovered that he was much excited, and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition. Reynolds immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance from the front of the line, where he asked him if he was afraid to run, to which he replied: 'I can outrun all the Winnebagoes; but I am afraid that I cannot outrun all the horses that are mounted by armed Indians.' The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere; he intended to ride the fleetest horse upon the ground and keep near him, and, as he was armed, would see that no horseman approached him with hostile intentions. At this announcement, the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground as he returned to his position with a stalwart stride.

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"The chiefs and Reynolds soon after mounted their horses and took a position each upon the right of his party. The spectators were removed from the front to the rear by the guard, when the parties were ready for the start. Reynolds, who was to give the signal for the tap of the drum, had in this arrangement, planned a movement for which the Winnebagoes were unprepared. The drummer, by this arrangement, was not to give the drum tap until two minutes had expired, after the giving of the signal, which, as made known to the Winnebagoes, would be the elevation of his cap high above his head.

"Reynolds, after taking a last view of the field to see that all was clear, gave the signal. In an instant the Winnebagoes threw themselves into position, with uplifted tomahawk, the eye intently fixed upon the prisoner; every muscle of the body and arm was forced to its utmost strain, and in this position they were held by the drummer for the full period of time prescribed by Reynolds. The gloating visage of the Indian, his excited mind, and the terrible strain upon his muscular powers, it was easy to discover, was fast exhausting him; at length the loud tap of the drum was given, when the Sioux, with the crouching leap of the panther, bounded to the right while the whizzing whirl of the tomahawk sped its flight far to his left. The race was now fairly commenced; three of the Winnebagoes ran with great fleetness for a mile, keeping within twenty yards of the Sioux. Reynolds, who rode a fleet animal and was a master horseman, could move his body upon the saddle with that commanding ease which enabled him to keep all parts of the field in view without changing the course of his animal, soon discovered that his Indian had entire command of the race. During the flight of the first half mile, it was with difficulty that he could restrain the Sioux from leaving his competitors far to the rear, and thus impair his powers of endurance that might be needed to guard against treachery in the distance. At length, discovering that a few of the Winnebagoes had fallen out of the race, he gave the signal for him to increase his speed, and in a moment after, the distance between him and his competitors began to widen rapidly, showing the superior speed and endurance of the Sioux, acquired mainly, through the discipline of the white man. At the end of two miles, the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the race. There was not an Indian horse upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had increased his speed, and at the end of the fourth mile, Reynolds, finding that his horse was much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, also withdrew from the race. The Indian did not look back or speak as far as he was followed or could be seen, but kept his eye fixed upon the white flags that had been placed in front of him at short distances apart, for several miles, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

"It was soon after reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been shot by one of their boys who had been placed in ambush near the upper boundary of the prairie. This, however, proved not to be true. The boy had shot a Winnebago through mistake, who had also been treacherously secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux. This mistake, however, was never known to Reynolds or Elwise, and it was not until several years after this event, and while Gov. Doty was holding a treaty with the Sioux nation, that this Indian appeared in the council as one of its chiefs, and, after briefly relating this adventure to the Governor, he inquired where Lieut. Reynolds and Dr. Elwise were at that time. He was informed that both had died in Florida. Upon receiving this information, he immediately withdrew from the convention, painted his face black, and retired to the gloom of the forest, nor could he be

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prevailed upon to return until he had gone through the Indian ceremony of mourning for the dead.

### THE TRIBAL RELATIONS OF THE SACS AND FOXES.

Mr. Negus wrote the following sketch concerning the migrations, tribal relations and social customs of the Sacs and Foxes and the affiliating bands:

"At the time of the acquiring by the United States of the country west of the Mississippi River, most of the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa was in the possession of the Sac and Fox Indians, who at one time had been a powerful nation, and were in possession of a large tract of country. Those Indians were formerly two distinct nations, and resided on the waters of the St. Lawrence.

"But for many years before they left Iowa, they lived together, and were considered one people (though they kept up some customs among themselves, calculated to maintain a separate name and language).

"The Foxes first moved to the West, and settled in the vicinity of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. But they had become involved in wars with the French and neighboring tribes, and were so much reduced in numbers that they were unable to sustain themselves against their hostile neighbors.

"The Sacs had been engaged in a war with the Iroquois (or Six Nations), who occupied the country which now composes the State of New York, and had become so weak that they were forced to leave their old hunting-grounds and move to the West. They found the Foxes, their old neighbors, like themselves, reduced in numbers by the misfortunes of war, and from a matter of necessity as well as sympathy, they united their fortunes together and became as one people, and as such remained so long as they lived within the limits of Iowa, and probably will so long as they remain a nation. The date of their emigration from the St. Lawrence is not definitely known. Father Hennepin speaks of the Fox Indians being at Green Bay in 1680, which at that time was called the Bay of Puants.

"After the union of the Sacs and Foxes at Green Bay, and when their nation had become powerful, they crossed over and extended their hunting-grounds west to the Mississippi, and, uniting with other tribes, began to act on the offensive.

"All the valley from Rock River to the Ohio, on the east of the Mississippi, and on the west to the Des Moines River was inhabited by a numerous and warlike nation of Indians called the Minneways, signifying 'men.' This great nation was divided into different bands known by various names (such as the Illinois, Cahokins, Kaskaskins, Peorias, etc.), and occupied separate parts of the valley. This nation had long been prosperous and powerful, and feared and dreaded by other nations; but a circumstance happened which brought the vengeance of their neighbors upon them, and they in their turn were humbled.

"Pontiac, a Sac chief, very much beloved and respected by his people, had been wantonly murdered by some of the Minneways. This act aroused the anger of the Sac and Fox nations, and, forming an alliance with other tribes, the commenced a fierce and bloody war against the different bands of the Minneways. This war was continued till that great nation was nearly destroyed, and their hunting-grounds possessed by their enemies.

"At the time the United States made the Louisiana Purchase, the Sac and Fox nations were in possession of most of the State of Illinois, and nearly all the country west of the Mississippi, between the Upper Iowa River and the Jeffreon

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(in Missouri) west to the Missouri River. The Sacs had four large villages where most of them resided: one at the head of the Des Moines rapids, near where Montrose is now located, which consisted of thirteen lodges; the second village was on the east shore of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Henderson River, about half way between Burlington and Oquawka; the third village was located on Rock River, about three miles from the Mississippi, which was their largest and principal village; the other was on the west side of the river, near the mouth of the Upper Iowa. The Foxes (or Reynards) had three villages: one on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; the second, 'twelve miles in the rear of the lead mines at Du Buque,' and the other on Turkey River.

"The Iowas, who may be regarded as a band of the Sacs and Foxes, at this time had one village near the mouth of the lower Iowa River, and another on the north side of the Des Moines, near where is now located the town of Iowaville.

"These Indians had their separate villages and different chiefs; but they occupied in common the same hunting-grounds, were united in their wars and alliances, and the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas were generally regarded as one nation.

"It appears that the Iowas at one time were identified with the Sacs, who lived on Rock River; but, from some cause, at period not definitely known, there were eight families who left that village and started out as a band by themselves, and for a long time 'they recognized eight leading families' in their band. 'These clans bear the title or name of the particular animal or bird from which they are supposed to have sprung.' And they were known as the Eagle, the Pigeon, the Wolf, the Bear, the Elk, the Beaver, the Buffalo and the Snake families.

"These families were known severally in the tribe by the peculiar manner in which they cut their hair. The Eagle family was marked by two locks of hair on the front part of the head, and one on the back-left part. The Wolf family had scattered bunches of hair left, representing islands, whence their families were supposed to have sprung. The Bear family left one side of the hair of the head to grow much longer than the other. The Buffalo family left a strip of hair long from the front to the rear part of the head, with two bunches on each side to represent horns." The other families, with their peculiar bodies, were lost or had become extinct long before they left Iowa.

"In 1830, and for many years after, the Iowas were estimated at about 1,100 souls; but in 1848, they were stated to be a fraction under 750; and in 1852, the Sacs only numbered about 1,300, and the Foxes about 700, which indicates that this once powerful nation will soon become extinct. When the Iowas left their village on the Des Moines, they 'ascended the Missouri River to a point of land formed by a small stream on its east shore, called by the Indians Fish Creek, which flows in from the direction of, and not far from, the celebrated Red Pipestone Quarry, many hundred miles from their former village. The nation composed of the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, and particularly those about Rock River, raised large quantities of corn, beans and melons—more than they wanted for their own use—and frequently sold large quantities to the traders; and probably cultivated the soil to a greater extent than any other Indians in the West. At this time, besides the Indian population, many portions of Iowa had been traversed by the French, who had penetrated the wilderness either in the pursuit of mineral or to carry on a trade with the Indians. The history of these operations is obscure and but little known.

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They must have carried on quite an extensive business in the valley of the Des Moines; for Gen. Pike, on his map of the Mississippi Valley, published with the report of his tour up the river in 1805, lays down four forts on the Des Moines River—Fort Crawford on the south side, a short distance below, where the town of Portland, Van Buren County, has been laid out; Fort Gelaspy, nearly opposite to Iowaville; Fort St. Thomas, very near, if not on the very spot where the town of Chillicothe is now located; and another fort a short distance below, on the north side of the river. And there were, long after this country was settled by the whites, many indications to be seen of settlements having been made by other people than the Indians along the banks of this beautiful river."

### MAJ. BEACH'S INDIAN PAPERS.

Although it is not, properly speaking, a part of the history of Des Moines County, we here insert a record of the final disposition of the Sacs and Foxes while they remained in Iowa. Without these pages, the preceding scraps of personal history would be imperfect, and, as this work is designed to preserve for future reference matters which will become of importance as time progresses, we feel justified in inserting the following sketch of the last days of the tribes which once made Des Moines County their stamping-grounds. Maj. Beach, second and last Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, left a brief history of the origin of the Agency and his life there. But one copy of that record is extant, and the writer had the pleasure of making public, for the first time, the authentic account referred to. The Major, just before his death, wrote:

"The war of 1812 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, and even to a strip in Eastern Iowa. A later treaty, in 1837, increased the extent of the cession to a line through Iowaville, north and south. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes, on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty made in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the city of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Antoine Leclaire. Iowa was then attached, for Government purposes, to Wisconsin, and its Governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the Commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Gov. Grimes, then a new settler, was the Secretary. This treaty is referred for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the 'Lo' family in general, the Sacs and Foxes, at least, possessed an honorable side to their character.

"The country around was already quite thickly settled, and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. But Gov. Dodge, in his opening speech, had impressed upon them the necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations, and had expressed a hope that his advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs, in reply, had said that their father's talk about fire-water was good, and had given their word that none should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard of the most reliable braves to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact, the very bluest blood of the tribe was selected for the duty, and each one was instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

"Before the conclusion of the treaty, a Sunday intervened ,and nearly all of the Indians assembled at Rock Island, at the trading-post. Meanwhile, a steamboat came along and tied up at the bank. She was crowded with passengers,

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who were excited at the sight of so many savages. Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized, and became the chief object of interest. A passenger stepped ashore and took the great brave by the hand and led him on board the boat, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar. But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or by the presence of the police, would not indulge, and shortly afterward went ashore. Next, the boat began to push off, and Black Hawk's friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his social design, had already procured and filled a bottle with liquor. He leaned over the guards of the boat and stood reaching the bottle toward the Indian. One of the Indian police, with quiet dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor's face. But that smile speedily changed to a very different look when the young brave hurled the bottle upon the rocks at his feet, and dashed it into countless atoms. The poor white man was glad to shrink away as the stentorian shout which followed sounded in his ears, a shout in which it was hard to determine whether the exulting whoop of the Indians or the no less vigorous and derisive laughter of the boat's company predominated.

"Gen. Street, in the fall of 1837, as Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, was ordered to take a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head Indians to Washington. Wapello was accompanied by his wife and son, and there may have been three women in the party. Maj. Beach was with the company during a portion of the trip. At Boston they were a novelty, and were received with great attention and kindness. The military were ordered out to escort the line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs which filled the way. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly beauty and symmetry of form, were the most noticed by the people, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular minds. The party was received with all due courtesy in old Faneuil Hall by the Mayor and city government, and welcomed to the city. On the succeeding day, the Governor, the Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the State-house, on behalf of the State. This ceremony was held in the spacious Hall of Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his speech, he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: 'It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!' The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in most courtly gravity; but the way 'the house came down' was a caution, and Appanoose doubtless considered the applause the Yankee way of greeting his own fine speech.

"There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to draw houses. At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence alone was enough to insure a full house. Gen. Street, who was a strict Presbyterian, was rather opposed to the theater, and hence Maj. Beach, who had recently become his son-in-law, took the matter of arranging for the entertainment off his hands. The Major knew that the play referred to would suit the Indian taste far better than simply declamatory tragedies, spoken in a language they could not understand, and in which there was no action to keep them interested. Mr. Barry, the manager, was finally pre-

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vailed upon to present 'Spartacus,' on condition that the Indians would attend in a body.

"Everything went off favorably during the performance, and in the exciting scene in which the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians manifested the deepest sympathy. As Forrest rose up to the magnificent proportions of the character, the savages gazed upon the vivid spectacle with breathless anxiety. In the play, the hero fell, pierced by his adversary's sword; and as the bloody weapon was drawn from the expiring victim, who lay heaving in convulsive throes, the Indians burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike so suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, at a time when every sensitive nerve was wrought to intense pitch by the play, and an answering cry of terror ran through the building. In a moment the audience recovered its self-possession, and the rounds of applause which succeeded, complimented the great actor but little less than did the involuntary tribute of the dusky noblemen.

"After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased this belt by an additional cession in 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and valuable portion of Iowa. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visits to Washington and other Eastern cities has been mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their lands a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, could be annually paid to them. Hitherto, it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, $200,000, in twenty annual payments, would have left them at the expiration of that time, destitute; but the more humane policy was chosen of placing that sum—the price of the cession of 1837—at 5 per cent, giving a constant income of $10,000. The last treaty of 1842, dispossessed them of all lands in Iowa, and brings them in an annual revenue of $40,000. The price of that cession was $800,000, besides certain minor claims allowed. The Indians were removed from the State in 1845."

### INDIAN TRADING-POSTS.

It is not within the province of this work to give a detailed history of the original explorations of this region, or to investigate the priority of location by traders; but a brief synopsis of the early attempts to deal with the Indians is necessary.

On the 30th of March, 1799, Tenon Trudeau, then acting as Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana, officially issued the following order:

"It is permitted to Mr. Lewis (Fresson) Honori, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him the commission of a space sufficient to give value to said establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country; to watch the Indians and to keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

There were other privileges given in this grant in order to enable him to carry on a successful trade with the Indians, and possession of the land was immediately taken by Honori, which he retained till 1805.

While he was here engaged in carrying on trade with the Indians, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, and not being able to meet the demand, Robe-

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doux resorted to the process of the law, to enforce the payment of the debt; judgment was obtained and the property sold upon execution on 14th of May, 1803, and purchased by Robedoux in satisfaction of his claim.

This property in these legal proceedings was described as being about six leagues above the river Des Moines. At the time of the sale, part of this tract of land had been improved by Honori, "by building houses, planting orchards, and a small piece was under fence and in cultivation."

Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property, and by his will appointed Agusti Choteau his executor, and authorized him to dispose of his property; who, by the authority vested in him, in April, 1805, sold the property to Thomas F. Reddeck. Honori, notwithstanding the property had been sold in 1803, to pay his debts, occupied it till after it was sold to Reddeck. This claim, as first made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but after this country came under the jurisdiction of the United States, it was reduced by the authority of the latter Government, to one mile square.

This grant embraced the site on which the town of Montrose was built, and was within the limits of the Half-Breed Reservation. After the Half-Breeds sold their lands, the purchasers set up a claim to this tract of land, as being part of the Half-Breed Reservation, while the Reddeck heirs claimed a right to it by a regular chain of title from the Spanish grant. And the different claimants resorted to the law to settle their rights, and after several years of litigation, it was decided in 1839, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in favor of the Reddeck heirs.

The trading establishment near the site of Burlington was a branch of the American Fur Company, and had been under the superintendence of John W. Johnson, who was a native of Maryland. Johnson had acted in the capacity of an Indian Agent, and took up with a Sac and Fox squaw, by whom he had three daughters. Johnson was fondly attached to his children, gave them a thorough education at a Catholic convent, and all three of the girls married highly-respectable gentlemen. After leaving the Indian country, he settled in St. Louis, and in 1833 was elected Mayor of that city, which office he held for three years. He died somewhere about 1852, and left a large estate, about which there was a hard-contested lawsuit. He had married a second wife, and it was claimed that the three half-breed girls could not inherit his property, because they were bastards, and not his legitimate heirs. But it was shown before the Court that his marriage to the Indian squaw was in accordance with the Indian mode of celebrating marriages, and was decided by the Court to be valid, and the girls were held to be his legitimate heirs, and got their share of his property.

### AN EARLY VISIT TO SHOK-KO-KON.

Isaac R. Campbell prepared the following account of a trip through this section, in 1821, for the "Annals of Iowa:"

"I first visited this locality in June, 1821, it being then a wilderness and inhabited by the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. The first marks I observed indicating the proximity of the white man was at Puck-e-she-tuc, or 'Foot of Rapids,' now Keokuk. A log cabin had been erected here one year before this, under the supervision of Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, located at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill. The next settlement, and probably the first made by a white man in this country, was six miles above, at Lemoliese, now Sandusky, a French trader occupying this post, being engaged in traffic with the natives; his nearest neighbor, Blondeau, resided about one one mile above. Monsieur Lemoliese had a very amiable lady for a wife, who

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was fond of dress. She frequently, to please him, arrayed her person in gown, bonnet and shoes, but could not be prevailed upon to continue the costume, as her native garb—the blanket and petticoat—were more congenial to her feelings and taste.

"At the head of the Rapids was Montrose, an Indian village. The chief's name, in English, was '*Cut Nose.*' Below the creek running into the river, on the lower side of the Indian town, were the remains of a deserted trading-house, around which were growing a number of apple-trees.

"On the opposite side of the river (Nauvoo), was another village of the Sac tribe, *Quash-quaw-me*, chief. I have often heard it remarked that this dignitary originally sold all the land embraced in the State of Illinois to the United States Government. The Nauvoo mansion, formerly the residence of the prophet, Joseph Smith, occupies a portion of their grave-yard, where many a warrior's bones have long since moldered into dust.

"As we passed on up the river, the next place of attraction was old Fort Madison, ten miles above the head of the Rapids, situated on the west side, half a mile below a sand-bluff, arising almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. This fort was constructed by Col. Zachary Taylor, and named in honor of James Madison, President of the United States.

"After leaving this old fort, on the second day we arrived, by keelboat, at *Shok-ko-kon* (Flint Hills), now Burlington, situated on the west side of the river, about twenty miles above. Here was a trading-post, occupant's name I have forgotten, and at the mouth of Flint Creek, or River, a short distance above, was located a Fox or *Musquawka* village. Its ruler and law-giver was the patriarch chief, *Timea.* Fifteen or twenty miles further up the river, on the east side, was *Oquawka* (Lower Yellow Banks). This point I did not visit, and will not attempt to give any account of its early history.

"I will now retrace my steps down the river, to the North Fabius, in Lewis County, Mo.. eight miles west of Quincy, where I remained on a farm for four years. During this period, I had occasion to travel over Lee County more than once, and at one time in company with an Indian for my guide, I started for '*Cut Nose Village*' (Montrose), and on arriving at the Des Moines we found it swollen so much as to compel us to swim our cattle and construct a raft to cross our wagon and load. After being securely landed on the east bank of the river, after packing up, we pursued our journey, ascending the high lands above Grave-yard Bluff (Buena Vista), and following the divide between the Mississippi and *Se-sa-paw-qua-sepo* (Sugar Creek). Traveling east of north, we soon came in sight of a lone tree, standing upon the margin of the bluff, two miles southwest of our destination. This familiar landmark, to my guide, assured us we were traveling in the right direction, and by increasing our speed we were soon at our journey's end, completing the first trip made through Southern Iowa by wagon and ox-team. As an account of my residence in Missouri will not interest you so much as other localities with which you are more familiar, I will next refer you to my removal and settling at Commerce (*Quash-qua-me* Village), in the fall of 1825.

"Capt. James White, my father-in-law, having preceded me here some time before, purchased from Julien, a French trader, all his improvements, consisting of an old, dilapidated trading-house, and all the land embraced in the Indian village, extending one and a half miles above and below the trading-house on the river. In this transfer, Monsieur Julien represented to Capt. White that this claim could be held as a Spanish grant, as he (Julien) had settled here in 1805, but eventually the claimants had to pre-empt to secure a good

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title. A substantial two-story stone house, the first in Hancock County, Ill., was erected by Capt. White, on the point near Ferry Landing, from Montrose. This building he gave free use of to the county, for a Court House, as no selection had then been made for county seat, and after the Black Hawk war had commenced, settlers far and near resorted to this house as a safe place of refuge. It may be of some interest to you to hear the names of some of the first settlers at Nauvoo, the most of whom have gone to the bourn whence no traveler returns.

"White, Willson, Waggonner, Williams, Whitney, Gouge, Dunn, Coon, Dewey, Shoebridge, Hilderbrand, Rev. Mr. Robinson (among the first to preach the Gospel), Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Miller, who erected the first mill, which manufactured coarse meal, at the rate of three bushels per hour, its motive-power 'one horse.' Messrs. Forrest and Robinson were the first to teach the young prodigies their A B's.

"While residing here, I formed my first acquaintance with Black Hawk, the *Mus-quaw-ka* (or Sac Brave), by agreeing with him to erect a stone wall for the sum of $8, around the remains of his daughter, buried near my house, and the compliance with this contract, upon my part, engendered a feeling of friendship for me which I reciprocated. It resulted, finally, in the strongest ties of friendship, and lasted until the day of his death. I have now many relics presented to me by him, which I hold sacred and dear—one memento in particular—a buckskin purse, made and given to me by him, the day before his death.

"This renowned warrior possessed many sterling qualities, which could only be appreciated by those who knew him as intimately as myself. He never had but one wife, being opposed, personally, to the custom of polygamy, although never interfering with others of his tribe who approved and practiced this evil. His *Met-a-mo* (old woman) was a good housewife. The arrangement of the interior wigwam was systematic and clean, and the burnished camp-kettle her greatest pride.

"I tried hard to dissuade him from the war-path in 1831, but he persisted in his determination, and paid dearly for refusing to profit by my counsel. On his return after his captivity, he paid me a visit, acknowledged his error, and pledged me never again to refuse good advice, which he observed the remainder of his life. His days were ended (1838) on the east bank of the Des Moines River, at Stump Town, a point where the railroad diverges from the river below Iowaville, now Independent.

"Our commerce, from 1821 to 1832, did not increase in tonnage to any extent. I made several trips during this time on keelboats, from St. Louis to Galena, Ill. A number of these boats were owned by Capt. White, and navigated by him, as freighters, on the Upper Mississippi.

"Capt. James White informed me that his first voyage up the Mississippi was on the steamboat Mandan, being forty days en route from New Orleans to the foot of the Rapids, which she attempted to ascend, but could get no higher than Filly Rock, on account of heavy draught and the want of a correct knowledge of the channel by the pilot. He informed me that the Indians, at several localities above St. Louis, were badly frightened, running in every direction when the boat first hove in sight. As they had never witnessed the like before, many of them thought this aquatic monster was the *Man-i-tou-ke-suth* (evil spirit or devil), coming to call them for a final reckoning. The next steamer that succeeded in ascending the Rapids was the Pike, which by many, has been considered the first steamboat that traversed the Upper Mississippi, which is correct so far being the first to go above the Des Moines Rapids."

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The county of Des Moines is one of the most widely-known regions in the West, among scientists, because of its remarkable richness in fossils of a certain character. Palæontologists have been attracted to Burlington, and the city now claims, as a resident, the most eminent authority on the subject of paleozoic *crinoidea* in America, if not in the world. The fossils abound in the vicinity of Burlington more profusely than in any other locality in the world. Out of a possible number of about eleven hundred, some four hundred varieties have already been discovered here. The gentleman who has distingushed himself by devoting nearly a quarter of a century to the study of the subject, Mr. Charles Wachsmuth, has made several collections of these fossils, the most complete one consisting of eight hundred varieties. The cabinet now in process of completion, consists of many hundred specimens, from this locality and other portions of the world. The original collection was disposed of to Prof. Agassiz, for $6,000, some time before the Professor's death, and was arranged by Mr. Wachsmuth, at Cambridge, at the personal solicitation of Prof. Agassiz.

Prof. Charles White also formed a collection, which is now at Ann Arbor, Mich. Among others who have prosecuted like work are Rev. William H. Barris and Dr. Otto Thieme. Messrs. Frank Springer and James Love have gathered cabinets, the former's being a very fine one. The beauty of these fossils lies chiefly in the marvelous state of preservation in which they are found. Even the digestive system of the animal is, in many cases, plainly defined.

There are also found six beds of fish fossils, two in each of the three groups —Kinderhook, Burlington and Keokuk formations of limestone.

In a region so famous as this, a paper on the geologic formations would be worthless, unless it were purely scientific The popular character of our work precludes the possibility of entering into such an investigation or treatment of the topic. Those who desire to inform themselves upon the subject, are referred to the several works on geology by Profs. Owen and White, and the more exhaustive works of Mr. Wachsmuth.

Des Moines lies in the second tier of counties, from the south, and is bounded on the north by Louisa County; on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by Lee County, with Skunk River as the dividing line, and on the west by Henry County.

There are twelve civil townships, as follows:

Huron, fractional Town 72 north, Range 1 west, and the four eastern tiers of sections in Town 72, Range 2.

Yellow Springs Township, the two western tiers of Town 72, Range 2, and Town 72, Range 3.

Washington Township, Town 72, Range 4.

Pleasant Grove Township, Town 71, Range 4.

Franklin Township, Town 71, Range 3.

Benton Township, Town 71, Range 2.

Jackson Township, fractional Town 71, Range 1.

Burlington Township, fractional Towns 69 and 70, Range 2, and islands at mouth of Skunk River.

Flint River Township, Town 70, Range 3.

Danville Township, Town 70, Range 4.

Augusta Township, fractional part of Town 69, Range 5, which lies north of Skunk River, and fractional Town 69, Range 4.

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Union Township, fractional Town 69, Range 3, with fractional Town 68, which lies north of Skunk River.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

### INTRODUCTORY.

The original settlement of Des Moines County and the settlement of Burlington are synonymous expressions. The first efforts to improve the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase were made on the site or in the vicinity of the metropolis of Southern Iowa. It is a matter for congratulation, by both the writer and the reader, that the events attending the pioneer movement in this region are so well preserved, in authentic written form, and also in the minds of the survivors of the days when Iowa was but a wilderness.

The prosperity of Burlington was foreshadowed by the class of men who formed the advance army which invaded this section of the West. It is usually the case that the original locaters of new lands are from the "floating population" of the nation—a class indispensable in the social economy of a Republic, but, nevertheless, an element noted rather for its attempts than for its accomplishments. It is not expected that the more refined and cultured people of the older regions will relinquish the comforts of society and voluntarily enter upon the laborious task of building up new centers of civilization. The vanguard of progress is ordinarily in harmony with the variety of work it is expected to perform. The operations of a natural social law govern this, nor does it detract one iota from the merit of the deed. That the work may be well done, it is necessary to place laborers in the field who are able to endure the heat and burden of the day.

But Burlington's history offers a striking exception to the general rule. The first small colony which made the primal stroke in this region was composed of men of moral and intellectual strength, and no weightier argument need be used in support of this statement than the Scriptural test, "by their fruits shall ye know them."

Burlington has furnished to the State and nation a most liberal quota of distinguished men. In fact, we may include the region west of this county in the vindication of the theory herein advanced; for from the germs planted on the western shores of the great river, has grown up a powerful community of men, wise as legislators, brave as warriors and vigorous as thinkers and doers in the many vocations of life.

Less than half a century has elapsed since the first cabin was erected in Des Moines County, and many of the settlers who came during the first decade of its existence still live to tell of the events of those days. But even now, at this comparatively early period, some conflicts of statement occur. It is a recognized fact, that witnesses of the same scene will not relate the occurrence exactly alike, if called upon to do so. Like the blind men of the East, in the fable, who attempted to describe the elephant by feeling of him, each tells part of the story aright, while each differs from the others through some mistaken sense of the whole subject. Besides, memory at best is treacherous, and incidents are oftentimes confused with more recent matters, until men are willing to state positively as truth what others are equally ready to pronounce erroneous. It is, therefore, impossible for a writer to satisfy all who contribute to his fund of information. In the preparation of these pages one rule, above all others, has been adhered to, and that is to give authorities for statements in dispute, and to

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express opinions only on the side of the preponderance of evidence. Facts are given as such, when substantiated by unquestionable records; reminiscences are related on the strength of reliable recitals, and mooted questions are presented with the differing opinions of those who raise the doubt.

As becomes the character of this work, which will hereafter form the standard of historic fact in this county, more care has been given to the obtaining and compilation of data than in any previous work. Several brief sketches have been published, which were more or less accurate, but none of them agree fully with the information gathered by the writer and given in order here. All possible sources of knowledge bearing upon the history of the county have been sought after, and liberal use, with ample credit, has been made of them.

No effort has been made to please all, for such an attempt would prove futile; but a decided effort has been put forth to make this an accurate work of future reference; a readable work for present enjoyment, and a standard work of the history of Des Moines County.

"Had we realized, in those early days," remarked one of the pioneers to the writer, "that we were making history, a detailed record of events would have been transcripted from week to week. But what incentive had we for such a task? There were no startling incidents in our daily lives. Many of us came here supposing this would prove to be but a temporary abiding-place. It was a struggle for existence. For one of us to have predicted the development of Des Moines County to its present condition within the life-time of our little company, would have been ample ground for writing him down as either a silly dreamer or a positive lunatic. We began on so small a scale that the idea of preserving our movements in the form of a record never entered our minds. Had we the same experience to go through with again, we would profit by our mistakes of the past, and be able to produce reliable data for the historians who should come after us."

Fortunately for the purposes of history, there still live within accessible range of the writer many of the first settlers, and from them the unwritten part of the history of Des Moines County is gathered.

The history of a county is usually little more than the compilation of imperfect records, partial traditions and vague legends. Very few of the counties have preserved with proper care the archives of the earliest days of their existence. Society was crude, and men were unsuited by experience to places of official responsibility. No one thought that the careless transcripts of primary meetings would one day form the staple of history. The duty of scribe was irksome to the pioneers, when necessity compelled some written evidence of organizing transactions; and brief, indeed, were the minutes of almost every public assembly.

History is but a record of the present when time has made it the past. Each act in one's life may be a topic of importance in the pages yet to be written. Nothing is too trivial or uninteresting in the routine affairs of those who mingle with public men, to be unworthy of a place in the diary of the local recorder of events. Some minor matter may serve to corroborate and affirm the time and method of a far mightier occurrence.

The history of Des Moines County, however, differs from the general rule in this important particular. Instead of being dependent upon crippled records or unstable traditions, the story is composed of original statements, gathered expressly for this work, from those principal participants in the thrilling scenes of the past who still live within the county, in the enjoyment of the blessings which accrue from lives of enterprising industry.

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Des Moines County is yet in its infancy so far as years are concerned; but by its prosperity it holds a commanding place among the counties of the State. The brevity of its political life is not only favorable to the historian, affording him ample opportunities for communion with the original pioneers, but it is also significant in a material sense, inasmuch as it foreshadows a grander development of its inexhaustible resources within the life-time of those who are now partaking of the fruits of their labors here. If but a generation, estimated by the popular standard, is required to redeem the wilderness from a primeval state, clothe the prairies with richest crops and dot them with modern dwelling-houses, may we not reasonably anticipate a far more rapid advancement toward wealth during the quarter of a century yet to come?

Those who entered upon the work of converting the wild lands into civilized abodes, began with no other assistance than strong hands and stout hearts. The patient ox, the sharp ax, the primitive hoe, the cradle and the scythe were man's only dependence. Mechanic art was then in its swaddling-clothes. Cumbersome mechanism had been applied to the planting and harvesting of crops, but those who favored the innovation on time-honored customs were tabooed and looked upon with pitiful astonishment.

But more than all else, the pioneers who made the first bold strokes for homes in the lovely land of Iowa were poor, almost without exception. Had there been unlimited numbers of improved appliances for agriculture at their very doors, they could not have availed themselves of the opportunities from lack of means. And therein lies the pith and marrow of the credit due the noble vanguards of the West. From nothing but that which nature lavishly supplied, they builded strong and well. They labored with the energy of heroes, and deserve the reward of veterans.

But half a century has passed since the Indians exercised high dominion over these broad prairies and shady groves. Here their feasts were celebrated, their lodges established, their councils held, their dead buried, and, within that time, also, the painted bands of warriors have disappeared on their forced march westward, while the setting sun—typical of the waning glory of their race—threw grotesque shadows of their trains on the crude farms of the venturesome white man.

Brief indeed, have been the days between the era of savagery and the era of civilization. But, short as that intervening space has been, it was ample for the sowing of seeds which will, beyond peradventure, bear marvelous fruitage. The hand of intelligent man was laid upon this region, as it were, but yesterday. To-day, one beholds the finest farms, the best tilled acres, the richest orchards, the most substantial buildings and the newest implements of husbandry that can be met with throughout the length and breadth of "Beautiful Iowa."

Where once the fierce blasts of winter howled with increasing monotony over unobstructed plains, the dense grove now stands a barrier between man and the elements, in silent protest against the forces of the air. Where once the single camp-fire of the lonely hunter wreathed its slender spire of smoke as he reposed, solitary and silent, near the beaten path of the deer, there now ascend the choking fumes of many furnaces, as they glow and roar in the busy centers of manufacture. Churches and schoolhouses—those edifices which proclaim the moral development of a country and represent the two greatest factors in the problem of civilization—dot the prairie on every hand. At the centers of trade these institutions stand, eloquent evidences of the intelligence of the populace, and point to a still grander outcome.

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Wealth has succeeded poverty, and privation has given way to comfort. The children of the pioneers have grown up, surrounded by refining influences, and bear the stamp of training in a broader school than their parents were privileged to attend. Books and music have their appropriate places in the farmhouses, and social intercourse is no longer restricted to the range of ox-cart communication. The finest horses, the choicest animals, the largest herds graze in rich pasture-lands. It is no longer necessary to "turn the cattle into the big lot," as a pioneer expressed his early method of caring for his patient oxen. Fences mark the boundaries of farms and subdivisions of farms. As year succeeds year, the flocks increase in numbers and condition, and the markets of the East find profit in choosing the cattle from a thousand hillocks.

Railroads stretch across the county, affording the facilities for transportation so much desired a quarter of a century ago. Villages have sprung up along these lines of traffic and added to the market value of lands in their vicinity. Timber, which was so highly prized when first the region was sought out, now ranks far below the open prairie lands in point of value. Modern inventive genius has found a way to meet the requirements of the day for fences, and coal is rapidly becoming an article of general use as fuel. Hence, it is found that groves are prized more for the sake of their protective qualities than for the intrinsic worth of their products.

Where formerly the settlers were compelled to traverse the country for flour and provisions—consuming days in the tedious journey—are now busy mills, which supply the local needs of the communities. Nor is it longer necessary to rely upon the uncertain visits of friends to a distant post office for unfrequent mails; for the system of postal delivery reaches to the farthest limits of the country, and the rapid transit of news matter is an established affair, accepted without surprise, or even a second thought. Thirty years ago, there were few papers received by the settlers, and these few came from other and older localities, while now the press of Des Moines ranks high among the hosts of publications in the State and nation. Daily and weekly issues are scattered broadcast over the region, carrying news from the earth's four quarters, and enabling the pioneers, even, to read the transactions of Church and State simultaneously with the denizens of the great cities of the land. The telegraphic wires bring to their doors tidings from commercial marts, and tell them when and how to dispose of the enormous products of factory and farm. Banking institutions of solid worth exist, and monetary matters are conducted on as large a scale as in many an Eastern city. Social clubs and amusement societies relieve the routine of business after the approved methods of cosmopolitans. Secret societies flourish and celebrate their mystic rites in richly-appointed lodge-rooms, and hold honored rank among the general bodies of their respective crafts.

The social world is as brilliant in its state and as cultured in its character as that which graces the *salons* of the capitals of the East. Wealth and refinement are evidenced in the bearing of the people. The honest housewife of the olden time may look with distrust upon the grander display at civil ceremonies, but cannot stay the tide as it sets toward the obliteration of simple habits. There may be much truth in the often-repeated assurance, that "girls were worth more in the early days," if the estimate of excellence be based upon physical prowess and domestic "faculty;" but it must be remembered that each generation plays its separate part in the drama of life. As the poet writes of individuals,

* * * "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have they exits and their entrances,
And one man, in his time, plays many parts,"

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so is society constructed upon a plan that places each succeeding division in a role different from that which preceded it. The standard by which to measure woman's might to-day is not that which tests her qualities as a pioneer, but rather that which proves the use she has made of the advantages of the present. It would be as just to condemn the young man of to-day because he is not drilled in woodcraft and able to read the marks of Nature like the red man. The fathers who paved the way for the introduction of modern ideas needed, perforce, to know the signs by which the Indian chief governed the warriors of his band; but those symbols are obsolete now, and would lumber the mind with useless information.

The man whose genius introduced the principles of mechanics into the working of farms, signed the last pages of the first volume of the history of the pioneers, and inaugurated a new era from which the present power of man must be calculated. The farmer who tills a thousand acres now is surely no weaker than he whose limits were a hundred in the "good old days." Yet the muscular development has not increased during the half-century past. It is mind, not matter, which governs, and the tendency of this age, which is truly termed the mechanical is to produce maximum results from minimum forces. The laborious method of planting and harvesting by hand has given way to the more admirable plan of employing mechanical devices in the work.

Des Moines County ranks her neighboring counties in just the degree that her intelligence has progressed. The end is far away, for the improvements over the original settlement are insignificant compared with the capabilities of her men and the possibilities of her resources. Nature has lavished abundant wealth upon her, and it remains for man to extract it from the earth. The farms are inexhaustible in productive qualities, if rightly cultivated. The future promises much more marked changes in every branch of trade and commerce, and there remains for her inhabitants an enviable harvest of results.

Pleasant for situation, rich in material wealth, peopled by intelligent men and abounding in an atmosphere of mental health, the county of Des Moines is destined to become a leading one in the Northwest, as it is to-day a leading one in the State. The responsibility of developing it is intrusted to good men and true, and the dawn of the twentieth century will behold in this fair region a source of constant pride.

## THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS' CLAIMS.

The entire county of Des Moines was within the limits of the Black Hawk Purchase, the nature and cause of which cession is fully treated elsewhere in this work. The Indian title to the lands did not expire until June 1, 1833, and the United States troops stationed at Rock Island, were instructed to expel all white men who made an attempt to secure claims prior to that date.

The region was, of course, unsurveyed and no private purchases could be made from the Government for several years after the formal occupancy of the domain by the United States. The only method of securing lands was by actual residence thereon, and the "blazing," or marking with blows of an ax, of timber, and the setting of stakes, with name and marks of claimant written upon them, as an indication of the boundary of the claim. An unenacted code existed among early settlers defining the rights of priority to such claims, and woe to the man who violated them, or became a "claim-jumper."

The fame of the newly purchased territory spread rapidly throughout the East, and men who felt a desire to improve their condition by beginning life in a new country, were persuaded to venture over the imaginary boundary into



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the forbidden land of promise. Of the large number who undoubtedly risked personal comfort and safety in such an expedition, pending the expiration of the limit of Indian occupancy, no reliable list can be given. A portion of the hardy band can be named, however, on the authority of Dr. William R. Ross, whose name figures conspicuously in these pages further on. At the present time (January, 1879), Mr. Ross is still living, having just passed his seventy-fifth birthday. His home is in Hamilton, Marion Co., Iowa. To him the writer is indebted for much valuable information. From his numerous letters, the following extracts are made apropos to the year 1832.

"It may not be uninteresting," observes the Doctor, "to give some of the names of those who first explored Southern Iowa, in 1832, prior to making a permanent settlement in 1833. First, among others, were Maj. Joseph B. Teas and Joseph Morgan, afterward citizens of Albia; William Morgan, William Stewart, John Ward, Isaac Canterberry, Lewis Walters, Isaac Crenshaw, Benjamin Tucker, Ezekiel Smith and sons Paris and Lineas, John Bullard, Richard Land, Thomas Dovrell, David Tothero, S. S. White, M. M. McCarver, Berryman Jenkins, William Wright, John Harris and Charles Teas, with others that were in Iowa when I came in July, 1833. Mrs. Sarah Hilleary, wife of Alexander Hilleary, near Burlington, came with her father, William Morgan, in February, 1832, to do the domestic work, while her father was improving his claim, and building a house preparatory to moving his family, and was one of the families driven on the Big Island just below Burlington, by soldiers from Rock Island, as the Indian title had not been extinguished."

While this statement is, in the main, correct, we are able to show in the chapter on Burlington, further on in this volume, that the *first* claim, although illegal—as were all those made prior to June 1, 1833—was selected in 1829.

In the fall of 1829, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle laid claim to the lands upon which Burlington stands, in anticipation of some day being able to enter them. Their hopes were realized in the fall of 1832. In the fall of 1832, David Tothero also made claim to the lands subsequently known as the "Judge Morgan farm," about three miles further on. These men were, beyond doubt, the original settlers of Des Moines County. It will be noticed that their names appear in the foregoing list of prospectors, and every item of information now obtainable, tends to the substantiation of this statement.

The residence of these families was not an undisturbed reign of peace and plenty, for to the natural privations of pioneer life was added the constant peril of expulsion from house and home by the troops. The families were invaders of the Indian tract, and therefore, beyond the pale of lawful protection. Their claims were made in defiance of the treaty signed by the Sacs and Foxes and the Government. Their only hope of escape from injury to themselves and destruction of property, rested upon the slight possibility of their presence not being discovered. The hope was, indeed, a meager one, since the unusual spectacle of a farm-cabin on the shores of the river, or upon the broad prairie, was sufficient to attract a less skillful eye than that of a native denizen of the region.

As might have been expected, during the winter of 1832–33, a detachment of troops came down from Rock Island and burned the settlers' cabins. The families were driven across the Mississippi.

Mr. Ross says: "In February, 1833, before the Indian title was extinguished, William Morgan, son and daughter, Isaac Canterberry and family, Lewis Walters and family, Charles Teas, Joseph B. Teas, Benjamin Tucker, John Ward, son and daughter, Isaac Crenshaw and family, Morton M. McCar-

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ver and family, Simpson S. White and family, with, perhaps, two or three other parties, whose names are not remembered now, made a venture on the Indian tract, within Des Moines County. The little company made claims, erected cabins, built rail fences, and, as soon as the season (which appears to have been an 'early' one) would permit, planted corn and sowed some grain. The troopers, under orders from Col. Davenport, rushed down upon the colony, destroying cabins, laying waste the just-sprouting grain-fields, and driving the settlers from the claims they had made. The families took refuge in flatboats, and hastily conveyed what of their household goods and live-stock they could secure across the river to Big Island.

"The title remained in the Indians until June 1, 1833. At this time, Richard Chaney resided at Fort Madison, and Dr. Garland and Mr. Campbell, and, perhaps, a few others on the half-breed tract. After June 1, 1833, the country was settled very rapidly; as every one then had the liberty of taking to themselves a claim of half a section of land, one-quarter of timber and one of prairie, and the right to purchase as many claims as he had the money for. This rule occasioned much disturbance by new emigrants coming into the country and finding one man holding more than one claim. It drove them back into the new region against their will."

A "Citizen of Burlington" wrote to the *Patriot*, in June, 1839, the following brief statement concerning the pioneer settlement of the county. After telling of the original claims made by M. M. McCarver and S. S. White, on the present site of Burlington (which are spoken of more particularly in the chapter on Burlington), prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title, the correspondent said:

"In October, 1832, there were some twelve or fifteen individuals who crossed the river in canoes, at the head of the Big Island, and landed at the claim of Smith, which extended two miles south of Burlington as it now is. The company made an excursion of a few miles around the edge of the timber, in the town prairie, laying claims for future settlement. But little was done by them until February, 1833. At that time, they brought over their stock, and commenced building and cultivating the soil; but, to their great detriment, they were driven by the Government soldiers, from Rock Island, across the river to the Big Island, taking with them their implements of husbandry and their stock. Their cabins and fences were set on fire and entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding all this, they held a council, and pretty unanimously agreed to hold on to their new homes. They built a flatboat, and resolved to watch for an opportunity to cross over the stream, and continue the cultivation of their claims. Many of these worthy individuals, after returning and making a small improvement, sold out, at a trifling advance, to such as were more able to carry on the work and preferred buying claims to going back and taking up wild lands. Some of the original settlers remained and placed their farms under a high state of improvement.

"After a close, hard winter (1833–34), the river remaining blocked with ice until late in the spring, the prospects of the little settlement began to brighten, especially when boats began to arrive. During the winter, however, we enjoyed ourselves with the Indians, in smoking the pipe and telling stories of war-skirmishes. Almost every day, we gave chase with our dogs after the wolves which appeared opposite our little village on the river. One morning, there were no less than half a dozen in a pack, and we started out. One of our dogs overhauled and killed three of the brutes before we could reach him, and then started after the others; but he was so exhausted when we overtook

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him, about two miles above the islands, that he could not keep his hold, and the wolf disappeared, after the loss of much blood. The dog belonged to Isaac Crenshaw, who [subsequently] rented the Barret farm, and was one of the sufferers by the soldiers from Rock Island.

"In regard to the improvements of 1834, we had some accessions to our village, of very good citizens, and *several frame* and log buildings were erected. But our farmers went far ahead, in improvement, of any people I ever saw who were laboring under such disadvantages. Every one was trying to excel in making the largest improvement and planting the most grain. I can scarcely remember one who broke less than thirty acres, and some broke even sixty and eighty. Those who had the largest improvements and who had to stand the brunt of hardships in the new settlement were William Stewart, Richard Land, W. R. Ross, William Morgan, Lewis Walters, Isaac Canterberry, E. Smith, Paris Smith, P. D. Smith, Isaac Crenshaw, B. B. Tucker, E. Wade and father, and some few others who sold out and went further west, or left the country. A few of the pioneers died early; among them were John Harris and William Wright, with, possibly, a few whose names I have forgotten."

There was a settlement near the mouth of Long Creek, northeast of Augusta, made by six or seven families from Indiana, in July, 1833, eight miles west of Burlington.

In July, 1833, William R. Ross crossed the Mississippi River and landed on the Iowa side one-half mile below the mouth of Flint River. Morton M. McCarver and Simpson S. White were the only residents in that immediate vicinity at that time. When Mr. Ross arrived, he saw corn growing, but no fences were standing. Col. Morgan had fifty acres of corn on his farm, three miles southwest of Burlington, which was the first claim he made. These evidences of improvement were the remains of the attempts at settlement in the preceding spring.

The claims made by Morton and White extended from the mouth of Hawk-Eye Creek to the mouth of Flint River, and were a half-mile in width. This territory included the site of the original trading-post with the Indians.

William Morgan arrived the second time, with his family, September 10, 1833, from Sangamon County, Ill. Among his children was Miss Matilda. He made a claim below Hawk-Eye Creek, called Lower Burlington, at a later date, where he built a cabin in September.

The first death which occurred in the settlement was that of William Ross, father of William R. Ross. This death took place in October, 1833.

The first marriage solemnized in this region was that of William R. Ross and Matilda Morgan, which was observed on the 3d day of December, 1833. The ceremony took place under a sycamore-tree, on the east bank of the Mississippi, and was performed by Judge Allen, of Monmouth. This wedding is referred to in the chapter on Burlington.

Prior to the formal attachment of Iowa to Michigan Territory, which was accomplished in the winter of 1833–34, but was not enforced until some time in 1834, this region was governed by a primitive system of "claim laws," adopted by the settlers, and supervised by certain officers chosen for the purpose. This state of affairs lasted but a little more than one year.

### THE FIRST MILLS.

In 1834, as nearly as can be learned, Levi Moffit built a mill on Skunk River, near the site of Augusta. It was claimed that this was the first mill erected in Southern Iowa; but, as is elsewhere shown, Mr. White claims

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priority for Donnel's Mill, on Flint River. Moffit was authorized, in 1837, to keep a ferry across the river. The mill was in operation as early as 1835, surely, and probably in 1834. Mr. Donnel built a mill on Flint River, three miles from Burlington; and Mr. Hughes built one eight miles from town. These, in the order named, are given us as the first three mills. They were primitive affairs, and barely served the purpose designed.

### HOW "CLAIMS" WERE MADE.

The claim-making of the early settlers in Iowa was a mode of settlement peculiar to that portion of the public domain which was occupied prior to its being surveyed by the General Government. Newhall, in his "Sketches of Iowa," states that by mutual concession and an honorable adherence to neighborhood regulations, claim-making was governed by a *pro-tem.* law, which answered the purpose of general protection for the homes of the settlers until his land came into the market. So general did this usage become, and so united were the interests of the settlers, that it was deemed extremely hazardous as well as highly dishonorable for a speculator or stranger to bid upon a claim, even though it was not protected by a "pre-emption right." More than one "war" was waged when such attempts as that were made, almost invariably resulting in the rout of the interloper. Blood, in some instances, was shed in defense of these recognized rights. When it was clearly understood what improvements constituted a claim, and when the settler conformed to the "by-laws" of his neighborhood, or township, it was just as much respected for the time being as if the occupant had the Government patent for it. For instance, if an emigrant came into the country for location, he looked from county to county for a location. After having placed himself, he set about making an improvement. To break five acres of ground would hold his claim for six months; or if a cabin was built, eight logs high with a roof, which was equivalent to the plowing, he held it six months longer. He then staked out his half-section of land, which was a full claim, generally one-quarter timber and one-quarter prairie, and then his home was secure from trespass by any one. If he chose to sell his "claim," he was at perfect liberty to do so, and the purchaser succeeded to all the rights and immunities of the first settler. As an evidence of the respect in which these claim-rights were held by the people of Iowa, we quote here an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory, passed January 15, 1839, entitled, "An act to provide for the collection of demands growing out of contracts for sales of improvements on public lands."

"Be it enacted, that all contracts, promises, assumpsits, or undertakings, either written or verbal, which shall be made hereafter in good faith, and without fraud, collusion or circumvention, for sale, purchase or payment of improvements made on the lands owned by the Government of the United States, shall be deemed valid in law or equity, and may be sued for and recovered as in other contracts.

"That all deeds of quitclaim, or other conveyance of all improvements upon public lands, shall be as binding and effectual, in law and equity, between the parties for conveying the title of the grantor in and to the same, as in cases where the grantor has the fee-simple to the premises conveyed."

Previous to lands being brought into market, each township, nearly, had its own organization throughout the Territory. This was to prevent unpleasant litigation and to keep up a spirit of harmony among neighbors, and the better to protect them in their equitable rights of "claim" purchase. A "call-meeting" was announced something after this fashion: "The citizens of

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Township 72 north, Range 5 west, are requested to meet at 'Squire B——'s, at Hickory Grove (or as the place or the time might be), to adopt the necessary measures for securing their homes, at the approaching land sales at B——." After a short preamble and set of resolutions, suited to the occasion, a "Register" was appointed, whose duty it was to record the name of each claimant to his respective "claim." A "bidder" was also appointed, whose duty it was, on the day of sale, to bid off all the land previously registered, in the name of each respective claimant. Thus, everything moved along at the land sales with the harmony and regularity of clock-work; but if any one present was found bidding over the minimum price ($1.25 per acre), on land registered in the township, woe be unto him!

When any controversy arose between the neighbors relative to trespassing (or, in common parlance, "jumping a claim"), it was arbitrated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their decision was considered final.

Newhall describes a land sale, which may bring up to the minds of some of the old settlers a remembrance of one of those absorbing periods. He says:

"Many are the ominous indications of its approach among the settlers. Every dollar is sacredly treasured up. The precious 'mint-drops' take to themselves wings and fly away from the merchant's till to the farmer's cupboard. Times are dull in the towns, for the settler's home is dearer and sweeter than the merchant's sugar and coffee. At length the wished-for day arrives. The suburbs of the town present the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Bar-rooms, dining-rooms and wagons are metamorphosed into bedrooms. Dinners are eaten from a table or a stump, and thirst is quenched from a bar or a brook. The sale being announced from the land office, the township bidder stands near by, with the registry-book in hand, in which each settler's name is attached to his respective half or quarter section, and thus he bids off, in the name of the whole township, for each respective claimant. A thousand settlers are standing by, eagerly listening when their quarter shall be called off. The crier passes the well-known numbers; his home is secure. He feels relieved; the litigation of 'claim-jumping' is over forever; he is lord of the soil. With an independent step he walks into the land office, opens the time-worn saddle-bags and counts out the $200 or $400, silver and gold, takes his certificate from the General Government and goes away rejoicing."

A meeting of the claim-holders of lands in fractional Townships 69 and 70 north, Range 2 west, was held in the Methodist Church in Burlington, June 19, 1839, for the purpose of preparing for the impending land sales. Hon. Charles Mason presided, and George W. Kelley acted as Secretary.

On motion of Joseph Morgan, the meeting resolved to elect two sets of officers to conduct the business of entering the lands at the proper time. The meeting adopted the order of procedure, which follows: A Register was chosen for each township, whose duty it was to prepare a map, with the several claims indicated thereon; a bidder and assistant bidder were chosen to attend the sale and make the purchases. Conflicts of claimants were submitted to a committee of three, who had the power to settle all disputes. In event of a refusal by both parties to arbitrate, the case was to be submitted to a committee of five. Claimants were authorized to take as much as 320 acres. An equable arrangement was made between adjoining claimants, where their claim-lines and the Government survey failed to coincide. All persons over eighteen years of age were entitled to the privileges of claimants.

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Benjamin Tucker was chosen Register for Township 69, and George W. Kelley, Register for Township 70. William Stewart and James Anderson were bidders for the former; George W. Hight and Royal Cottle, for the latter town.

The standing committees were: John Darbyshire, Joseph Morgan, E. Wade, Peter Smith, Jesse Hunt—Township 69; William R. Ross, Levi Scott, James Hatcher, Oliver Cottle, Henry James—Township 70. All claims were required to be registered before August 1, 1839.

By proclamation of President Martin Van Buren, the lands were to come into market October 1, 1839, but the sales were postponed in part of the district until March, 1840, when the tract on which Burlington stands was sold.

The following is a statistical table of monthly receipts at the Burlington Land Office, during the first year and four months of its existence. Perhaps no safer criterion can be drawn of the pre-eminent character that Iowa had already attained, than the receipts which this table exhibits of a country that only so late as June, 1833, was first subject to occupancy by the white man. Of every hundred acres, it was estimated that ninety fell into the hands of the actual settlers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| November 19, 1838, sold by public sale | $295,495 | 61 |
| January, 1839, by private entries and pre-emption | 60,751 | 14 |
| February, 1839, " " " " | 23,047 | 31 |
| March, 1839, " " " " | 8,778 | 46 |
| April, 1839, " " " " | 12,706 | 77 |
| May, 1839, " " " " | 15,675 | 93 |
| June, 1839, " " " " | 14,356 | 52 |
| July, 1839, " " " " | 24,909 | 16 |
| August, 1839, " " " " | 8,216 | 32 |
| September, 1839, " " " " | 8,836 | 56 |
| October, 1839, by public sales | 47,487 | 91 |
| November, 1839, by private entries | 10,564 | 72 |
| December, 1839, " " | 3,868 | 11 |
| January 1, 1840, " " | 4,644 | 80 |
| February, 1840, " " | 5,420 | 56 |
| March, 1840, by private entries and public sales inclusive | 332,222 | 42 |
| April, 1840, by private entries and pre-emption | 29,834 | 22 |
| June, 1840, by private sale and pre-emption | 62,170 | 62 |
| Total | $968,987 | 14 |

## HOW PIONEERS LIVED.

In choosing his home the pioneer usually had an eye mainly to its location, and for that reason settlers were oftener than not very solitary creatures, without neighbors and remote from even the common conveniences of life. A desirable region was sure to have plenty of inhabitants in time, but it was the advance-guard that suffered the privation of isolation. People within a score of miles of each other were neighbors, and the natural social tendencies of mankind asserted themselves even in the wilderness by efforts to keep up communication with even these remote families.

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run these claim-lines. So many steps each way counted three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the then legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was under-

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stood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims, cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot required equalizing, yet without robbing the one from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or, as they were sometimes called, "cat-faced" sheds or "wike-ups," the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little large or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie; and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat side laid up) or with earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently a fire-place of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouthed fire-place was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them, drive him in at one door, unfasten the log before the fire-place, from whence it was put in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney, any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay; others—the more common perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or "cat in clay," as they were sometimes called. Imagine of a winter's night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fire-place would hold! It must have been a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco; or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needles and yarn. At any rate, it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon

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wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger-hole. As a substitute for window-glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of sash, was sometimes used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but of course lacked transparency.

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and there were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each were laid. The wall ends of the poles either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into auger-holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it for tapestry added to the coziness of the resting-place. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal." In design, it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

The house thus far along, it was left to the deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could. This was generally done in the edge of the timber, where most of the very earliest settlers located. Here the sod was easily broken, not requiring the heavy teams and plows needed to break the prairie sod. Moreover, the nearness of timber offered greater conveniences for fuel and building. And still another reason for this was, that the groves afforded protection from the terrible conflagrations that occasionally swept across the prairies. Though they passed through the patches of timber, yet it was not with the same destructive force with which they rushed over the prairies. Yet by these fires much of the young timber was killed from time to time, and the forest kept thin and shrubless.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a "truck patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a

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coffee-mill for grinding it. And a very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in a weak lye till the hull or bran peeled off, after which it was well washed, to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use, as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling.

A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the even end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly clearing it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time may come when the settlers' method of threshing and clearing may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and if the earth was dry, to dampen it, and beat it so as to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to stir and turn the straw in the process of threshing. Then, as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing round the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed, the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain.

This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with the addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than of mud; yet upon such diet the people were compelled to subsist, for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever should attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They are described as mere paths about two feet wide—all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

An interesting theory respecting the origin of the routes now pursued by many of our public highways is given in a speech by Thomas Benton many

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years ago. He says the buffaloes were the first road engineers, and the paths trodden by them were, as a matter of convenience, followed by the Indians, and lastly by the whites, with such improvements and changes as were found necessary for civilized modes of travel. It is but reasonable to suppose that the buffaloes would instinctively choose the most practicable routes and fords in their migrations from one pasture to another. Then, the Indians following, possessed of about the same instinct as the buffaloes, strove to make no improvements, and were finally driven from the track by those who would.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter, such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as, in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

These milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month each, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain-feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cost figure of from $3 to $5 per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family, it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

This description of early milling applies rather to the pioneers west of this county than to those who settled near the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, but it was not uncommon for people here to cross over into Illinois to get their grinding done.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer, was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true, in a figurative sense, that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense.

There were two species of these animals—the large, black, timber-wolf, and and the smaller gray wolf, that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement —as many as fifty in a day in a regular wolf-hunt. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the

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settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons, their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions, at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It has been found, by experiment, that but one of the canine species—the hound—has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common cur, but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run, the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back, in token of surrender. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and, not infrequently, dogs and wolves have been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seemed to signify "no quarter," or at least so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynxes, wildcats, catamounts and polecats were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance was the swarms of mosquitoes which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

## ORGANIZATION OF DES MOINES COUNTY.

### GOVERNMENT IN 1833.

For more than a year after the original pioneer ventured to reclaim the Black Hawk Purchase from its native wildness, it may be truthfully said that the brave little company was beyond the confines of civilization. There were no laws, there were no officers, there were no social or political regulations within the limits of the colony, except such laws as dwelt in the hearts and minds of the intrepid band, which smiled at privation and looked hopefully forward to the realization of their desires. The handful of men and women who wintered on the bleak banks of the Mississippi during the season of 1833–34, were a law and gospel unto themselves; controlling their actions by the innate standard of an experience derived from associations among older and more cultivated communities. Laws were needed only for protection of the virtuous against the vicious, and when a band of men combine to do as nearly right as they can, a simple code suffices to regulate the lives of all. From the sparse records of 1833 are gathered sufficient suggestions of the intent and expectations of the pioneers to form the basis of these conclusions. For example, an association was formed in the fall of 1833, composed of the citizens of the county, and rules were adopted for the general government of the region. Among those rules were the following:

"*Resolved*, That any person or persons allowing the Indians to have whisky on any account whatever, shall forfeit all the whisky he or they shall have on hand, and likewise the confidence and protection of this Association.

"*Resolved*, That any person harboring or protecting a refuge, who, to evade justice, has fled from other sections of the Union, shall be delivered, with such refugee, on the other side of the river."

These resolutions are but a part of the list, but the remainder are beyond reproduction here, since the original record-book has gone the way of earthly

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things. Sufficient is given, however, to show that the community wished to avoid two great evils—demoralization of the Indians, and an influx of outlaws from the older States. The evidence still extant proves that the dreaded dangers to prosperous development were averted.

Thus do we see that the first step toward organization was a self-imposed law, which nothing but the popular will sustained, as, in fact, that alone had created it. The people desired to be law-abiding citizens, and as a formal code could not be offered them from the East, they satisfied their own consciences by taking the matter into their own hands. It may be inferred from some vague rumors still in the air, that all who came to Burlington were not above the average in honesty; but the inference that the community, as a whole, was strongly in favor of proper conduct is weightier than the first impression, and may be relied upon as a just conclusion. Burlington began right, and escaped many of the unpleasant scenes which occurred in some other new localities.

### RE-ORGANIZING THE LAW IN 1834.

When the colony at Burlington had assumed sufficient size to warrant the thought of adopting legal restraints, the pioneers found themselves under the governmental control of the Territory of Michigan. In that year, this region was attached to Michigan Territory, for judicial purposes, and, in the spring of 1834, instructions were sent to Mr. Ross, from Detroit, to organize Des Moines County. The new county was composed of the territory south of Rock Island to the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thence west, along the Missouri line, for fifty miles. The tract was fifty miles wide. The necessary laws and documents were received by Mr. Ross, and, as organizing officer, he gave notice of the impending election by advertising in suitable manner. The officers chosen at the first election, in the fall of 1834, were as follows: Col. William Morgan was elected Supreme Judge, and Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Assistants of District Court, which was the highest court in Iowa at that time; Col. W. W. Chapman was Prosecuting Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; John Barker, Justice of the Peace; W. R. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; John Whitaker, Probate Judge; Leonard Olney, Supreme Judge; John Barker and Richard Land, Justices of the Peace, the latter appointed by the Governor of Michigan Territory.

In October, 1835, Hon. George W. Jones was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan. Mr. Jones was interested in the development of the great Western wilderness, and favored the erection of a new Territory west of the lakes. He worked for that purpose in Congress, and was successful. Apropos of his achievement in that direction is here given an anecdote concerning his adroit avoidance of Mr. Calhoun's opposition to his bill:

The Hon. George W. Jones, or the General, as he is more familiarly known at home, was a great ladies' man. Knowing the opposition to his territorial bill on the part of Mr. Calhoun, and that a speech from that distinguished statesman would defeat it, he set his wits to work to procure the absence of Mr. C. when the bill would be called up. To accomplish this, he paid very marked attention to a lady friend of Mr. Calhoun, then at the capital, and was so kind, polite and entertaining that she, feeling under obligations to him for the same, inadvertently expressed the hope that circumstances might throw it in her way to render him some service. This was just what the General wanted, and he immediately said, "You can, if you will, do me the greatest favor in the world," and went on to explain the "Territorial Bill," and the opposition of Mr. Calhoun thereto. "Now," said the General, "it will come up on such a day, and

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when I send you my card, call out Mr. C., and, on some pretext, keep him out an hour or two." She consented and carried out the arrangement, and during that absence the bill was passed, and Mr. Calhoun did not have an opportunity to oppose it.

### WISCONSIN TERRITORY FORMED.

April 20, 1836, the bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin was approved. Gov. Henry Dodge was appointed to the Executive office by President Jackson. The first proclamation was issued by him September 9, 1836, convening the Legislature at Belmont on the 25th of October. A delegate in Congress was ordered elected at the same time as the legislators were chosen.

The counties of Dubuque and Des Moines then contained 10,521 population, as was shown by the census ordered by Gov. Dodge.

### BELMONT LEGISLATURE.

The election was ordered to be held on the second Monday (not the first, as stated by some writers) in October. The Belmont Legislature convened, as required, October 25, 1836, and was composed of the following members, as shown by the official report printed in 1836:

Brown County—Council, Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt; House, Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.

Milwaukee County—Council, Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet; House, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.

Iowa County—Council, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard; House, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley, J. P. Cox.

Dubuque County—Council, John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight; House, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle, Patrick Quigley.

Des Moines County—Council, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Inghram; House, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

### WISCONSIN JUDICIARY.

The second act passed by the Legislature provided for the establishment of Judicial Districts. Charles Dunn was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and performed judicial duties in the First District; David Irwin, Associate Justice, in the Second District; and William C. Frazier, Associate Justice, in the Third District.

### THE TEMPORARY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The eleventh bill passed was one fixing upon Madison as the permanent seat of government of Wisconsin, and selecting Burlington as the temporary seat, pending the erection of suitable buildings in Madison. The story of this bill is interesting, since it effected the destiny of Burlington in no slight degree.

When Wisconsin was created, Dubuque sought to secure the seat of government. Those engaged in that effort were not far-seeing enough to perceive the transient character of the boundaries of Wisconsin, as first defined. The location of Dubuque was, by chance, near the geographical center of the immense region embraced in the original Territory, and failed to realize that the ultimate division of the country would be marked by the two great rivers. The paper at Dubuque, and the leading men, endeavored to persuade the Legislature that

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the proper locality for the seat was there; but wiser councils prevailed. Burlington, by uniting with the eastern counties, held the power necessary to decide the question. Perhaps reciprocal promises were made by the Burlington delegation, and perhaps not; of that we have no clear evidence; but one thing is certain, when the voting came on, Des Moines County, with its ten votes, joined the eastern counties and carried the bill, fixing the permanent seat at Madison. A clause was inserted in the bill providing, "That, until the public buildings at the town of Madison are completed—that is to say, until the 4th day of March, 1839—the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory shall be held at the town of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, provided the public buildings are not sooner completed." Congress had appropriated a sum of money for the erection of those buildings and the purchase of a library.

The clause was a wise one for Des Moines, since nature had foreordained the division of Wisconsin at the Mississippi River, and the creation of a Territory, and ultimately a State, out of Des Moines and Dubuque. By forfeiting all pretense of claim to permanency, Burlington secured the temporary seat of Wisconsin, and thereby held the nine points of possession on the capital of the future State. Of course, no one asserted the possibility of Burlington holding the seat of Iowa after the development of the region; but the purpose was to advertise Burlington to the country, and profit by the prestige of being the most prominent locality at the start. It was a shrewd piece of figuring, and worked great good to the new aspirant for settlers' favor. At the same time it secured the seat away from its natural rival, Dubuque.

### THE FIRST ROAD WEST OF THE RIVER.

Act No. 20 of the Legislature provided for the establishment of a territorial road west of the Mississippi River, commencing at the village of Farmington, then to be the seat of Van Buren County; thence to Moffit's Mill; thence direct to Burlington; thence to Wapello; thence to Dubuque, and thence on to Prairie du Chien. The Commissioners were Abel Galland, Solomon Perkins, Benjamin Clarke, Adam Sherrill, William Jones and Henry F. Lander.

### SUBDIVISION OF OLD DES MOINES.

Act No. 21 was the next important bill (after the one locating the seat of government) passed by the Legislature so far as the county of Des Moines was concerned. It is here given in full:

*An Act dividing the County of Des Moines into several new Counties:*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the most southern outlet of Skunk River, on the Mississippi; thence, a northern direction passing through the grove on the head of the northern branch of Lost Creek; and thence, to a point corresponding with the range line dividing Ranges Seven and Eight; and thence, south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence, down the middle of the same to the Mississippi, and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Lee.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lee; thence, south with the west line of said county, to the river Des Moines; thence, up the same to where the Missouri line strikes the same; thence, west with the said Missouri boundary line to the Indian boundary line; thence, north with the said boundary line twenty-four miles; thence east to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Van Buren.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of Lee; thence, up said river to a point fifteen miles above the town of Burlington, on the bank of said river; thence, on a

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westerly direction to a point on the dividing ridge between the Iowa River and Flint Creek, being twenty miles on a due west line from the Mississippi River; thence a southerly direction so as to intersect the northern line of the county of Lee at a point twenty miles on a straight line from the Mississippi River; thence, east with the northerly line of the said county of Lee to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Des Moines.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Des Moines; thence, northwest with the line of the said county of Van Buren, to the Indian boundary line; thence north with the boundary line, twenty-four miles; thence, southeast to the northwest corner of the county of Des Moines; thence, south with the west line of the county of Des Moines to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Henry.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the Mississippi River, at the northeast corner of Des Moines; thence, up the said river twelve miles above the mouth of Iowa; thence, west to the Indian boundary line; thence, with said boundary line to the northwest corner of Henry; and with the line of the same to the northwest corner of the county of Des Moines; thence, east with the line of the same county of Des Moines to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Louisa.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the country included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of the county of Louisa; thence up said river twenty-five miles on a straight line; thence west to the Indian boundary line; thence with said boundary line south to the northwest corner of the county of Louisa; thence east with the line of said county of Louisa to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Musquitine.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the country included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River, at the northeast corner of the county of Musquitine, thence up said river to the southeast corner of Du Buque; thence with the line of the said county of Du Buque to the Indian boundary line; thence with said line south to the northwest corner of the county of Musquitine; thence east with the said line of the said county of Musquitine to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Cook.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the District Court shall be held at the town of Madison, in the county of Lee, on the last Monday in March and on the last Monday in August in each year; in the town of Farmington, in the county of Van Buren, on the second Monday in April and the second Monday in September of each year; in the town of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry, on the first Friday after the second Monday in April and September in each year; in the town of Wapello, in the county of Louisa, on the first Thursday after the third Monday in April and September in each year; in the town of Bloomington, in the county of Musquitine, on the fourth Monday in April and September in each year.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the county of Cook be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Musquitine, for all judicial purposes.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the proper authority of the several counties hereby established, so soon as the said counties shall be organized, shall liquidate and pay so much of the debt now due and unpaid by the present county of Des Moines, as may be their legal and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment value of the taxable property which shall be made therein.

SEC. 11. This act to be in force from and after its passage and until the end of the next annual session of the Legislative Assembly, and no longer.

P. H. ENGLE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
HENRY S. BAIRD, *President of the Council.*
H. DODGE.

Approved December 7, 1836.

Act No. 38 authorized Matthias Hamm and Horace Smead to establish and operate a ferry across the Mississippi River from a point on the east side, on the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 1 north, Range 2 west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, across to Eagle Point, or Hamm's Landing, on the west bank.

On the 12th of June, 1838, Gen. Dodge, as delegate in Congress from Wisconsin, succeeded in getting an act passed entitled "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa." This act took effect on the 3d day of July following. In accordance with the provisions of the act, Ex-Gov. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed Governor of the Territory by Mr. Van Buren, then President of the United States. Gov.

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P. Ph. Newman

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Lucas, on his arrival in the Territory, immediately issued a proclamation for an election of members to the first Legislative Assembly, and dividing the Territory into suitable districts for that purpose. It is stated by one authority that Secretary Conway arrived a day or two before Gov. Lucas, and that the proclamation was, in fact, issued by him.

The election was held on the 10th day of September, 1838, and the Legislature, in accordance with the proclamation, met at Burlington on the first day of November of the same year.

The Assembly was composed of a council of thirteen members, and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members.

One of the members returned elected, Cyrus S. Jacobs, of Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter in Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and George H. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy. Samuel R. Murray, of Camanche, Clinton County, was returned as elected from the district composed of the counties of Scott and Clinton, but whose seat was successfully contested by J. A. Birchard, Jr., of Scott County. With these two exceptions the members returned elected, and proclaimed as such by the Governor, held their seats during the session. At that day national politics was little thought of in the Territory.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Brown, of Lee Co. (Whig), was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (afterward delegate from Idaho, and first Governor of that Territory), Whig, of Henry County, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, the former unanimously, and the latter with but little opposition; nevertheless, the session in many respects was a stormy one. Under the provisions of the organic law, the Governor had an unqualified veto, if he chose to exercise it, of all bills passed by the Legislature.

The members thought he used the power rather too freely, and an exciting controversy was the result. The seat-of-government question, also, gave rise to much excitement. The friends of a central location favored the plan of the Governor, as recommended in his message; namely, the appointment of Commissioners, with a view of making a central location, while the southern members were in favor of Burlington, but finally withdrew that place, and united their forces on Mount Pleasant. The parties were very equally divided, and much excitement prevailed. The central party finally succeeded, however, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County, were appointed Commissioners, under the law, who met at Napoleon, in Johnson County (the location chosen as the original county seat, but now a farm,) the following spring, and located the capital at Iowa City.

The law provided that the seat of government should remain at Burlington till suitable buildings could be erected at the new location.

At the election in September, for members of the Legislature, a Delegate to Congress was also elected. There were four candidates in the field for this office, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines County, B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque County. Mr. Chapman was elected, having beaten P. H. Engle by 36 majority. Mr. Engle afterward removed to St. Louis, where he was elected Judge of the Court, and died a few years since. He was a man of character and talent, and would have been elected, but that his opponents circulated the report (which they doubtlessly believed) that he had been drowned in swimming the Maquo-



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keta, to meet one of his opponents. An Indian rescued him from a watery grave. The vote at this election stood:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapman | 1,490 |
| Engle | 1,454 |
| Wallace | 913 |
| Rorer | 605 |
| Talliaferio | 30 (?) |
| Total | 4,492 |

There were fifteen counties. Des Moines casting the highest—854. Johnson, Linn, Jones, Washington (then Slaughter) casting from thirty-five to twenty-seven votes each. Engle, Chapman and Rorer were Democrats, and Wallace was a Whig. The Territory included all the region to the northern boundary of the United States. Gen. Talliaferio lived at St. Peters (now St. Paul, Minnesota), and received the northern vote.

The Federal appointments in the Territory, in addition to the Governor, were as follows, viz.: Charles Mason, of Burlington, Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, United States Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, United States Marshal; William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Territory; A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Register, and V. P. Van Antwerp, of Terre Haute, Iowa, Receiver, of the land office at Burlington; Thomas McKnight, Receiver, and —— Worthington (?), Register, of the land office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the Attorney, died at Rockingham, Scott Co., soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed in his place. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The first Register of the land office at Dubuque served but a short time, and resigned, and B. Rush Petrikin, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place. Many of these names are yet familiar to the people of Iowa, the gentlemen having since then filled stations of trust and honor.

Politics did not enter into the elections till 1840. In that year, the Whigs and Democrats both held Territorial Conventions at Bloomington (Muscatine), and nominated candidates for Delegates to Congress. The Whigs nominated Alfred Rich, of Lee Co., and the Democrats, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Des Moines Co., both popular and talented men. The contest was spirited on both sides, each party being thoroughly united. Gen. Dodge was elected.

### THE FIRST STATE HOUSE.

Something of a history attaches to the first State-house erected in Iowa, although the existence of the structure was brief and brilliant. When the Legislature voted to come to Burlington in 1837, there was no suitable place in which the noble body could meet. It became necessary to erect a building.

Now, it chanced that, in the early days, two men of the same name located in Burlington. Both were known as Jeremiah Smith. They were cousins in relationship. To distinguish the one from the other, it became customary to speak of the younger as Jeremiah Smith, Jr., while the elder accepted the less respectful title of "Old Jere."

Jeremiah, Jr., sought after and obtained the job of building the State-house, and during the summer of 1837 he carried out his agreement. When the Legislature assembled, the two houses convened in a two-story frame which did credit alike to the city of Burlington and the contractor. The house was heated by a

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large fire-place. In December, the heating apparatus proved too much for the general building, and, after the Legislature had adjourned for the night, the boasted State-house disappeared in flame and smoke. The building was located on Main street, between Court and Columbia.

Smith made application to Congress for relief, and his claim was allowed. The amount exceeded $4,000.

A fatality seemed to follow Mr. Smith's work, for, soon after the allowance of his claim, Old Jere visited the capital. He there met Delegate Jones, who told him, through misapprehension of his identity, that his claim had been allowed and that he could get the money by making the necessary application and receipt. Old Jere was quick to see the possibility of making his trip to Washington a profitable one, and hastened to draw the funds, receipting for them in the name of "Jeremiah Smith," which he could legally do.

It speedily became known that Old Jere had secured the money, but that was all the good it ever did the rightful owner, for he could never make the old man disgorge. He never obtained a dollar of the allowance.

### TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

After the burning of the State-house, the Legislature occupied temporary rooms on opposite sides of Main street, corner of Columbia street.

The next session was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, "Old Zion." The "Upper House" occupied the *lower* room, and the "Lower House" the upper. The "Third House" was held in numerous lawyers' offices, we infer from the manifest influence exerted by the able bar of those days.

From a paper published in the "Annals of Iowa," from the pen of Mr. Charles Negus, we quote the following concerning the first session of the Legislature in Burlington:

"At the first Legislature of the Territory, there was a great deal of sparring between the members of that body and the Governor and Secretary. This difficulty first commenced with the Secretary. The Council passed a resolution requiring the Secretary to furnish their body with knives, stamps, folders, tin cups, etc. The Secretary not being able at the time to furnish these articles, addressed a communication to the Council on the subject, in which they were informed that the Secretary had made arrangements to procure the necessary stationery for the use of the Legislature, in Cincinnati, but owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio, the things ordered had not been received. The Secretary, in his communication, said, 'The navigation of the Ohio was entirely suspended; this was the act of God, whose holy name is pronounced with deep reverence, and to whose holy will it is our duty to submit. Human power cannot resist the dispensation of His providence, nor can human wisdom counteract His unfathomable designs.' The Secretary informed the Council that he had been to St. Louis, 'and returned in spite of every peril;' that 'much exertion had been made to procure knives in Burlington, but,' said he, 'knives of suitable finish and quality could not be procured in town, nor can sufficient knives of any quality be obtained; and the Secretary cannot make knives—if he could, he would do so with expedition and pleasure;' that 'it was the earnest and anxious wish of the Secretary that all the members should have knives, and stamps and folders, and all and singular such thing or things, device or devices whatever, as may facilitate the operation of the hands in yielding assistance to deliberations of the heads;' that in relation to 'that part of the resolution which related to extra inkstands and tin patty-pans, can, and shall be promptly complied with.'

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"This communication of the Secretary greatly insulted the dignity of the Council, and the matter was referred to a special committee, of whom Stephen Hempstead (afterward Governor) was Chairman. The committee, after due deliberation, made their report, in which they set forth that the Secretary's communication was 'of such a nature as to call forth a severe animadversion upon its tone and spirit;' that 'the evident intent of that communication was not only to treat the resolution adopted by the Council with irony and contempt, but at the same time to convey the idea that the articles asked for by the resolution were unnecessary and unimportant.' The report went on to show that the house in which they held deliberations was not properly furnished; that the Secretary had used his influence to prevent the Council from obtaining things without his sanction, and 'that the honorable Secretary of the Territory might rest assured that the present Legislature will not tamely submit tothe insults and derisions of any officer of the Territory, and they at all times will defend to the last their honest rights, and the liberty of the people, whom they have the honor to represent.' This report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"The controversy about knives, etc., though fiercely commenced, did not last long. The Secretary, through the intervention of Judge Wilson, apologized to the Council, and withdrew the objectionable paper, and the Council let the insult to their dignity pass without further notice.

"But this matter had hardly been adjusted before another difficulty arose, implicating the Governor with the Secretary. The Legislature passed a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Council and Chief Clerk of the House should receive $6 per day for their services in this assembly, and each of the additional clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, messengers and firemen should receive $3 per day, to be paid by the Secretary of the Territory upon the presentation of a certificate of their services, signed by the presiding officer of the house in which they served, and countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk.' The Secretary, doubting whether this would be a sufficient authority for him to pay out money, referred the matter to the Governor, and the Governor gave him his opinion in writing, in which he took the ground that the Secretary ought not to disburse the public moneys under that authority. And the Secretary, being sustained in his views as to the disbursing of the public moneys by the written opinion of the Governor, sent to the Legislature a communication, informing that body that he did not feel authorized to pay out money under such authority, and to sustain his views, sent with the communication the written opinion of the Governor.

"This counseling of the Governor was considered by most of the members of the Legislature as interfering with their prerogatives, and a matter of so great importance that there was a joint convention of the two Houses held to devise ways and means by which to protect their rights against the supposed encroachments of the Governor. This convention passed resolutions expressive of what they considered to be the rights of the Legislature, and in their discussions many of the members severely animadverted upon the part which the Governor had taken in this matter.

"The attacks made upon the Governor at the fore part of the session probably caused him to be a little prejudiced in his feelings toward the members, and less disposed to yield his opinion of what he conceived to be right to the wishes of that body, than he would have been had there been no misunderstanding between them. And from the time of this joint convention, instead of reconciling the strife which had been engendered between His Excellency and the Legislature, the quarrel became sharper and more bitter, until the adjournment:

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"Gov. Lucas being an old man, and having occupied the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, thought himself better versed in making laws and what was for the best interests of the Territory than most of the members of the Legislature, who were young men and inexperienced as legislators, and all laws which they passed that did not entirely meet with his approbation, he vetoed. And by the provisions of the organic act of the Territory, it was necessary that the Governor should approve of all bills passed by the Legislature before they could become laws, so that his veto was absolute, and no act of that body could become a law without his consent.

"For the purpose of harmonizing differences, there was a joint committee appointed by both branches of the Legislature to consult with the Governor and prepare a bill to regulate the intercourse between the legislative and executive parties of the Territorial Government. After a consultation with His Excellency, a bill was prepared by the committee, with such restrictions and provisions as met with his approbation; but when it was brought before the Legislature, there were some very material alterations made in the bill which were very obnoxious to the Governor, and when it was presented to him for his approval, he refused to sign it, and returned it to the house in which it originated; and in his veto message, he laid down the rules by which he would be governed in relation to acts presented to him for approval.

"He informed the Legislature that all bills submitted to him would be carefully examined, and if approved, would be deposited in the Secretary's office; but he said if 'special objections are found, but not sufficient to induce me to withhold my assent from the bill, a special note will be indorsed with my approval. Bills that may be considered entirely objectionable, or of doubtful policy, will be returned to the Legislative Assembly with my objections, at such times and in such manner as I may from time to time deem most advisable.' This veto message fanned the flame of strife already enkindled, and many of the members became very bitter toward His Excellency.

"Among the many acts vetoed by the Governor was an act requiring him, when a bill was presented for his approval, to inform the Legislature of his approval thereof, or if he did not approve of it, to return the bill with his objections; an act authorizing the Postmaster at Davenport to have the mail carried from that place to Dubuque twice a week in two-horse post-coaches; a joint resolution, making the Secretary of the Territory a fiscal agent of the Legislature, authorizing him to pay out money, without an appropriation, to the members and officers of the Legislature.

"The feelings of the members were so bitter toward the Governor because he kept them in check by his vetoes, that there was a Special Committee appointed in the House, on Vetoes, of which James W. Grimes (afterward Governor and United States Senator) was the Chairman. The organic act provided that the Governor 'shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect.' On this provision of the law, the Committee made a lengthy report, in which they took the ground that the words 'shall approve all laws' meant that it was his imperative duty, under the organic law, to approve of all acts passed by the Legislature of the Territory; and that the mere fact of the Governor vetoing them, or withholding his approval, did not prevent the acts of the Legislature from becoming laws, but was a neglect of duty on the part of the Governor.

"And this report of the Committee was concurred in by the House by a vote of 16 to 6—Bailey, Beeder, Brierly, Coop, Frierson and Patterson voting against it.

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"These acts, and the abuse of the Legislature, did not intimidate the Governor in the discharge of his duties, being actuated with a desire to do what he supposed was right, and let those of the future judge of the wisdom of his course.

"When the members of the Legislature found they could not control the Governor by resolutions, reports of committees and abusive speeches, their next move was to remove him from office.

"Bankson introduced a resolution in the House, in which was set forth that, whereas it was known to the Legislature 'that Gov. Lucas had been writing notes and explanations on sundry laws adopted by the Legislature,' and also setting forth that these acts of his were 'an unwarrantable encroachment upon the judicial department of the Territorial Government, as well as an insult and rude invasion of the rights of the Legislature,' 'Therefore, *Resolved*, That Robert Lucas is unfit to be the ruler of a free people, and that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a report and memorial to the President * * * * praying in strong terms for his immediate removal from office.'

"This resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 10, and Bankson, Hall, Summers, Taylor and Nowlin were appointed the Committee. The Committee, after due deliberation, made their report, requesting the President, for various reasons, to remove the Governor from his office.

"There was a majority in both branches of the Legislature who were opposed to the Governor, and the memorial was adopted and forwarded to the President.

"In these proceedings, the Governor was not without some friends who strongly opposed the adoption of the report of the committee, and they claimed the privilege 'to forward a counter-memorial to the President on the same subject, and to spread their protest on the journal of the House;' but their request was refused, when eight of the members of the House, in their private capacity, got up a protest, in which they reviewed the memorial, and denied or explained most of the charges preferred against the Governor, so that from the protest, or some other cause, President Van Buren did not see proper to remove the Governor form his office, and he held it until there was a change in the administration of the Federal Government. The difficulties which had arisen between Gov. Lucas and the Legislature, from his too frequent use of the veto power, and the complaints made by the latter, induced Congress to make some amendments to the law organizing the Territory; and on the 3d day of March, 1839, they passed two acts, by which it was provided that every bill passed by the Council and House of Representatives should be presented to the Governor, and if he approved it, the same should become a law; if not, he should return it with his objections to the House in which it had originated, for reconsideration, and if both branches of the Legislature passed it by a two-thirds vote, it should then become a law without the approval of the Governor. They also made provisions for authorizing the Legislature to pass laws permitting the people to elect Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, Justices of the Peace and County Surveyors.

"There was likewise a law passed authorizing the Delegate (William W. Chapman), who was elected at the time of organizing the Territory, as Representative to Congress, to hold his seat till the 11th day of October, 1840, and made provision that the next Representative, after Chapman's term expired, should only hold his seat till the 4th of the next March, after which the term should be the same as other Members of Congress—for the period of two years.

"The Legislature was not slow in taking advantage of these acts of Congress, for at their next session about the first thing that claimed their attention was to make provisions authorizing the people to elect their Sheriffs, Judges of

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Probate, Justices of the Peace and County Surveyors; and by these acts the Governor was very much curtailed in his power and influence in the Territory."

### RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DES MOINES COUNTY.

Having thus given an outline of the general history of the Territory of Wisconsin, at its earliest period, we take up the thread of Des Moines County records.

The Territorial Legislature, at Burlington, passed a bill, which was approved January 18, 1838, re-establishing the boundaries of the five original counties [p. 210 Session Laws Wis. Ter. Leg., Burlington, 1838]. Hereafter is quoted the bill in full, because of the scarcity of the old records. It may prove of value for reference in days to come:

An act to establish the boundaries of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Slaughter, to locate the seats of justice in said counties, and for other purposes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That the boundaries of Lee County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the main channel of the Mississippi River, due east from the entrance of Skunk River into the same, thence up said river to where the township line dividing Townships Sixty-eight and Sixty-nine north leaves said river; thence with said line to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the township line between Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the same to the place of beginning, and the seat of justice is hereby established at the town of Fort Madison.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the county of Van Buren shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Des Moines River, where the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight intersects said river; thence north with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy and Seventy-one north; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Eleven and Twelve west; thence south with said line to the northern line of Missouri; thence east with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, and the seat of justice of said county is hereby retained at the town of Farmington, until it may be changed, as hereinafter provided. For the purpose of permanently establishing the seat of justice for the county of Van Buren, the qualified electors of said county shall, at the election for County Commissioners, vote by ballot for such places as they may see proper for the seat of justice of said county. The returns of said election shall, within thirty days thereafter, be made by the Sheriff of the county to the Governor of the Territory, and if, upon examination, the Governor shall find that any one point voted for has a majority over all other places voted for, he shall issue a proclamation of that fact, and the place so having a majority of votes shall, from the date of such proclamation, be the seat of justice of said county. But if, upon an examination of the votes, the Governor shall find that no one place has a majority of the whole number of votes polled on that question and returned to him, he shall issue a proclamation for a new election in said county, and shall state, in his proclamation, the two places which were highest in vote at the preceding election, and votes at the election so ordered, shall be confined to the two places thus named. The Governor shall, in his proclamation, fix the time of holding said second election, and it shall be conducted in the same manner, and by the same officers as conducted the election for County Commissioners; and the Sheriff of the county shall, within thirty days thereafter, make return of said second election to the Governor, who shall thereupon issue a second proclamation, declaring which of the two places named in first proclamation was the highest in vote at such second election, and declaring said place from that time to be the seat of Justice for Van Buren County, provided that the spring term of the District Court for said county shall be held at Farmington, the present seat of justice of Van Buren County.

SEC. 3. The boundaries of Des Moines County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lee County; thence west with the northern line of said county to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-two and Seventy-three north; thence east with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the same to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Burlington.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of Henry County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning on the range line between Ranges Four and Five west, where the township line dividing Townships Seventy-three and Seventy-four north intersects said line; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Eight and Nine; thence south with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy and Seventy-one north; thenceeast with said line to the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line to the township line dividing Townships Sixty-

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nine and Seventy north; thence east with said line to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Mount Pleasant; and all the territory west of Henry is hereby attached to the same for judicial purposes.

SEC. 5. The boundaries of Louisa County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Des Moines County; thence west to the northwest corner of said county; thence north with the range line between Ranges Four and Five west to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-five and Seventy-six north; thence east with said line to the Mississippi River; thence down the same to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Lower Wapello.

SEC. 6. The boundaries of Muscatine County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Louisa; thence west with the northern line of said county, to the range line between Four and Five west; thence north with said line, to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-eight and Seventy-nine north; thence east with said line, to the range line between Ranges One and Two east; thence south with said line to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of the said river to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Bloomington.

SEC. 7 The county included within the following boundaries, to wit, beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Henry; thence west to the northwest corner of the same; thence north to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-six and Seventy-seven north; thence east with the said line to the line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence south with the said line to the place of beginning, is hereby set off into a separate county by the name of Slaughter, and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Astoria; and all the territory west is hereby attached to the county of Slaughter for judicial purposes.

SEC. 8. That the several counties hereby established shall liquidate and pay so much of the debt, as was due and unpaid by the original county of Des Moines, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as may be their legal and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment value of the taxable property therein.

Approved, January 18, 1838.

It will be seen that the natural southern boundary of Des Moines was not regarded, and township lines were chosen as the dividing lines. The present division at Skunk River was a more recent matter, as will hereafter be shown.

On the 29th of December, 1838, the Territorial Legislature approved of an act providing for the establishment of a road from the "town of Du Buque to the northern boundary of Missouri, via of the Territorial seat of government," which was Burlington. It was either to be located in Johnson County, or on the nearest and best route to Keosauqua, thence southward to where Keokuk now stands. Simeon Clark, of Dubuque County, William Chambers, of Muscatine County, and Henry Filkner, of Johnson County, were appointed Commissioners to lay out the road as far as the southern line of Johnson County; and David Goble, of Washington County, John Williford, of Henry County, and William Billups, of Van Buren County, were appointed to locate the road from the point where the other Commissioners stopped, to the line of Missouri. The County Commissioners of the several counties through which the road passed were to pay the expenses in their respective proportions to the amount of the road laid out in each. The Road Commissioners were to receive each $2.50 per day for their services, and were to mark the road as it was laid out by blazing trees in the woods and setting stakes in the prairies.

January 18, 1838, Levi Moffit was authorized to maintain a ferry across Skunk River, near Augusta.

## THE EARLY COURTS.

The first judicial tribunal ever convened in old Des Moines County assembled at the house of William R. Ross, in Burlington, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1835. Present: William Morgan and Young L. Hughes, Justices. These gentlemen were a part of the judicial bench selected under the first election, held in pursuance of an order by the Governor of Michigan Territory. The third Justice was John King, of Dubuque.

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William R. Ross was the Clerk of the Court. William W. Chapman was appointed United States Prosecuting Attorney, and took his office. The following persons were summoned to appear as grand jurymen: Thomas W. Taylor, George Southward, John Roberts, Hugh Wilson, David C. Hunter, John M. Forrest, Jacob Westfall, James Hatcher, Mathew W. Latty, James Dawson, Solomon Osburn, William Deakins, John Chandler, Francis Redin, Henry Walker, Daniel Chance, Arthur Inghram, Enoch Wade, Jonathan Morgan, George Leebrick, Jeremiah Smith. The Sheriff reported that he had served the required notice on all the foregoing, except John Roberts and George Southward. On the day of Court, the following jury was impaneled: Arthur Inghram, Foreman; Hugh Wilson, David C. Hunter, James Hatcher, Mathew W. Latty, James Dawson, Solomon Osburn, William Deakins, John Chandler, Francis Redin, Daniel Chance, Enoch Wade, Jonathan Morgan, George Leebrick and Jeremiah Smith.

The first victim was John Tooper, who was fined $3 and costs for "reasons satisfactory to the Court," but not now shown, and he was put in durance vile from lack of funds.

John M. Forrest, Henry Walker, Thomas W. Taylor, John Box and Nathaniel Knapp were ordered to appear at the next term of Court and answer to a charge of contempt, for failing to respond to the summons to appear as grand jurors.

### THE FIRST FERRY.

On the 14th day of April, 1835, being the second day of the first session of Court ever held here, Amzi Doolittle and Simpson S. White were licensed to keep a ferry, at Burlington, across the Mississippi. The rates of ferriage were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One horse and carriage, or wagon | 50 cts. |
| For each person or horse | 25 " |
| For each footman | 18¾ " |
| For two-horse wagon, or yoke of oxen and wagon | 75 " |
| For each additional horse or ox | 12½ " |
| For each head of neat cattle | 6¼ " |
| For each head of hogs, sheep, goats, sucking pigs excepted | 3 " |

All children belonging to the wagon free of ferriage.

Three hands ordered to each ferry-boat and banisters required. The boat to run from sunrise to half after sunset. No person to be detained longer than thirty minutes.

The Court also licensed John Box to establish a ferry across the river at Fort Madison.

James Gipson (probably Gibson) was licensed to keep a ferry across Skunk River, "at his premises."

### THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

The case of William Wade vs. Abigail Wade, suit for divorce, was decided in favor of the complainant, by default.

April 15, James C. Dinwiddie was authorized to maintain a ferry across the Mississippi River, at his claim, on the same terms as those granted Doolittle and White. Paris and Anderson C. Smith were accorded like privileges.

### THE FIRST PETIT JURY

was impaneled on the 15th of April, and was composed of the following: William Walter, Henry Parish, Jonathan Casterline, Benjamin Simmons, Robert H. Ives, Samuel Kinney, Thomas Boemer, Daniel Strang, Amos Dunham, Benjamin Tucker, Levi Scott, Isaac Crenshaw, Samuel Lewin, James

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McDowell, Lewis Walters, John Lewin, Harrison Brooks, Isaac Canterberry, Alexander Hilleary, Jesse Hunt, Nicholas R. Teas, Samuel Smith, Riley Driscol and Israel Philips.

Numerous indictments were returned for assault and battery, adultery, etc., some of the parties were fined.

Matrimonial infelicity was not uncommon in those early days, evidently, since Jeremiah Cutbirth was divorced from his wife Mary; also Salina Dotson from her husband William; and Anna Turner from her husband Hickman.

The Sheriff, at that time, was Solomon Perkins, and Z. C. Inghram, deputy.

The September term began on the 14th of that month. J. B. Teas was sworn in as Prosecuting Attorney.

Isaac Leffler was that day admitted to practice as an attorney. Robert R. Williams, Sidney H. Littell, James W. Woods, W. W. Chapman, were admitted to practice.

The first acknowledgment of a deed is here mentioned. E. Boishnell and wife deeded property to M. F. and E. Tesson, in open court.

Indictments for riot, assault and battery, and the granting of ferry privileges across the Mississippi, filled the pages of the records at this session.

### THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

James P. Dinwiddie was the first man indicted in the county for murder. He was tried September, 1835, before the Court and the following jury: Hiram P. Casey, William Carpenter, Richard T. Land, Claiborn Wright, Reuben Chance, William Walters, Jonathan Farris, John Harris, Isaac Crenshaw, Royal Cottle, David G. McKnight, Jonathan Donnell, and was acquitted.

### A NEW BENCH.

The April session of this Court, which convened on the 11th day of that month, 1836, found a new bench. Isaac Leffler, Chief Justice; Arthur Inghram and Henry Walker, Associate Justices; W. R. Ross, Clerk; W. W. Chapman, Prosecuting Attorney.

David Rorer was was admitted to practice at this term.

The business of this session was of a character not to interest the general reader of to-day, nor does it form an important part in the history of the county.

### THE COURT UNDER WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The first session of United States District Court for the county of Des Moines, Wisconsin Territory, convened at Burlington April 3, 1837. Hon. David Irvin, Judge of the Second Judicial District, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on the bench; W. W. Chapman, District Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; Francis Gehon, Marshal.

The first United States grand jury under this system was composed of the following: Jesse B. Webber, Mathew W. Latty, George Leebrick, Isaac Canterberry, Abraham Sells, Sulifand S. Ross, George W. Hight, Michael C. Harris, Stephen Gearhart, Jonathan Morgan, Israel Robinson, James G. McGuffie, David R. Chance, John Darbyshire, James Hatcher, Royal Cottle, Richard Land. The jury found no indictments and was discharged.

On motion of James W. Grimes, Robert R. Williams was admitted to practice.

The first district grand jury was composed of the following: George W. Hight, Foreman; George Leebrick, M. W. Latty, Abraham Sells, James Hatcher, L. Maxwell, Isaac Canterberry, Stephen Gearhart, Richard Land, M.

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C. Haines, Isaac Basy, William Stewart, J. G. McGuffie, J. A. Lewin, John Moore and Robert Chalfin.

The Court ordered that the temporary seal of the Court for Des Moines County should be the impression of the reverse side of a United States dime, made in wafer and covered by thin paper.

On motion of David Rorer, a license was granted Jeremiah White to maintain a ferry across the river.

### FIRST STEAM FERRY.

On motion of W. W. Chapman, the Court ordered that a license be issued to David James, for the establishment of a steam ferry across the river from Burlington. The rates were like those given in the account of the original ferry.

At the June session, 1838, before Judge Irvin, John Ross, a native of Donnock, Scotland, and John Cameron, a native of Lochaber, Scotland, were naturalized as citizens of the United States.

John S. Dunlap was appointed Deputy Clerk.

### THE COURT UNDER IOWA TERRITORY.

The first session of the United States District Court for Des Moines County, Iowa Territory, assembled in Burlington, November 26, 1838. The Court consisted of Hons. Charles Mason, T. S. Wilson and J. Williams. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, on the bench; John S. Dunlap, Clerk; Alfred Rich, District Attorney.

The first grand jury under this Court was composed of the following persons: Alfred Clark, Foreman; Henry Moore, Thomas Ballard, Alexander Hilleary, Samuel B. Jagger, William Smith, James A. Ogle, John Pierson, Daniel Duvall, Daniel Lewis, John Wort, Henry Sublette, Wiley Ballard, Benjamin Tucker and Henry Parish.

### JUDGES, CLERKS, ATTORNEYS AND SHERIFFS.

Under the State Constitution of 1846, the judiciary of the First District, which was composed of Des Moines, Henry, Lee and Louisa Counties, was as follows: 1847, George H. Williams; 1852, Ralph P. Lowe; 1857, John W. Rankin (by appointment for short term); 1857, Thomas W. Clagett; 1858 (under Constitution of 1857), Francis Springer; Judge Springer resigned in October, 1869, and was succeeded by Joshua Tracy; 1874, Judge Tracy resigned and was succeeded by P. Henry Smyth; September, 1874, T. W. Newman; 1879, A. H. Stutsman.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

1869, John C. Power; 1873, J. B. Drayer; 1878, Charles H. Phelps.

*District Attorneys.*—1858, Joshua Tracy; 1869, Francis Springer; 1870, G. B. Corkhill; 1871, D. N. Sprague; 1879, T. A. Bereman.

*Clerks.*—1835, William R. Ross; 1838, John S. Dunlap; 1847, Oliver Cock; 1850, Oliver C. Wightman; 1852, Denise Denise; 1854, A. J. Messenger; 1860, John Lahee; 1862, William Garrett; 1874, T. G. Foster.

*Prosecuting Attorneys.*—1835, W. W. Chapman; 1835, J. B. Teas; 1836, W. W. Chapman; 1838, Alfred Rich; 1841, William R. Starr; 1842, H. T. Reid; 1843, L. D. Stockton; 1846, J. C. Hall; 1847, James W. Woods; 1848, David Rorer; 1852, Charles H. Phelps; 1854, C. Ben Darwin; 1854, Charles H. Phelps; 1856, C. B. Darwin. In 1858, the office became a District one.

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*Sheriffs.*—1835, Solomon Perkins; 1840, James Cameron; 1844, J. H. McKenny; 1846, Anthony W. Carpenter; 1850, Edward H. Ives; 1853, William Garrett; 1857, Allen J. Hillhouse; 1861, M. Heisey; 1865, Alexander S. Perry; 1867, James H. Latty; 1872, William Schaffner.

### THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The first business transacted by the county, after its formal organization in 1837, was by a Board of Commissioners. These officers corresponded to the present Board of Supervisors. The Board was composed of Gen. George W. Hight and Jonathan Morgan. W. R. Ross was Clerk, as well as Clerk of the District Court, Assessor and Treasurer. The original record-book cannot be found, but no specially important business was done, if the memory of several old settlers can now be relied upon. The county was kept free from debt. The Board, in 1839, consisted of George W. Hight, John D. Wright and Richard Land. The first record begins June, 1840. In 1840, at the June session, the Board consisted of John D. Wright, Richard Land and George W. Hight; J. S. Dunlap, Clerk.

At that session, John N. W. Springer and Comfort Barnes contracted for the erection of a County Jail.

The place of holding Court was the Methodist Church, and the Board ordered the payment of $35 to the Trustees thereof for the use of the building for the last session of the District Court.

At the October session, in 1840, George W. Hight, John Wright and Jonathan Morgan were the Commissioners, the latter having been chosen to succeed Richard Land. A special meeting was held for the purpose of allowing Springer and Barnes $150 for digging a public well in Burlington.

January 4, 1841, Levi Scott succeeded John D. Wright, and the Board consisted of Jonathan Morgan, George W. Hight and Levi Scott.

### TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED.

At the January session, 1841, Burlington Township, composed of fractional Towns Nos. 69 and 70 north, Range 2 west, was organized. Also, the following: Union Township, composed of Town 69 and fractional Town 68, Range 3, and Town 68, Range 2; Augusta Township, composed of fractional Town 69, Range 4, and 69, Range 5; Danville Township, composed of Town 70, Range 4; Flint River Township, composed of Town 70, Range 3; Tamey Township, composed of Town 71, Range 2; Franklin Township, composed of Town 71, Range 3; Pleasant Grove Township, composed of Towns 71 and 72, Range 4, and Yellow Springs Township, composed of Town 72, Range 3, Town 72, Range 2, and fractional 72, Range 1. All previous acts of organization were repealed at that date.

July, 1841, Tamey Township was renamed, and called Benton Township.

At the October session, 1841, Jeremiah Lamson succeeded Levi Scott on the Board, making it Messrs. Hight, Morgan and Lamson.

August, 1842, the Board consisted of Jonathan Morgan, William Edmundson and Luke Palmer; Presley Dunlap, Clerk.

The Board rented the M. E. Church building for 1843, for the sum of $100, and $100 addition to be paid for use of two basement rooms. This was for District Court purposes.

In 1843, the Board was composed of Jonathan Morgan, John Ripley and Luke Palmer.

In 1844, of John Ripley, M. W. Robinson and Luke Palmer.

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In October, 1844, the Board was made up of Luke Palmer, M. W. Robinson and Gordon McCanley, with John R. Woods as Clerk.

August, 1845, Daniel Haskell succeeded Luke Palmer,and the Board stood: Messrs. Robinson, McCanley and Haskell. The Clerk, John R. Woods, died August 10, and Samuel D. Colburn was appointed to the office on the 12th of that month.

August, 1846, R. W. Dolbee was appointed Clerk. The Board remained unchanged till August, 1847, at which time it stood: Daniel Haskell, M. W. Robinson and B. M. Clark, with William M. Wallbridge, Clerk.

At the April session, 1848, the original township of Yellow Springs was divided as follows: Township 72, Range 1, and all that part of Town 72, Range 2, which lies east of the section line dividing Sections 32, 33, 29, 28, 20, 21, 16, 17, 8, 9, 5 and 4 was stricken off of the original township, and known as Huron Township.

In 1848, the Board stood: M. W. Robinson, B. W. Clark, W. F. Coolbaugh.

In 1849 it stood: B. W. Clark, W. F. Coolbaugh, Levi Hager. From April until October, Charles Mason served instead of Mr. Coolbaugh.

October, 1850, the Board was composed of but two members, Levi Hager and William G. Hackett. William M. Wallbridge was Clerk until 1851.

### THE COUNTY COURT.

On the 1st day of September, 1851, the County Judge system succeeded the original Commissioner system. Hon. Charles Mason, Judge. The first business transacted by him was the issuance of a marriage license to James H. Taylor and Miss Amelia J. Gibban. Seven licenses were issued in succession.

The Clerk of the District Court was ex-officio Clerk of the County Court. O. C. Wightman was Clerk.

Prosecuting Attorney David Rorer was, by virtue of his office, authorized to act as County Judge during Judge Mason's absence.

August, 1852, Hon. O. C. Wightman became County Judge, and Denise Denise, Clerk.

August, 1855, Hon. Thomas W. Newman became County Judge.

August, 1857, Hon O. C. Wightman was elected Judge.

### SUPERVISOR SYSTEM.

In 1861, the County Court was abolished by act of the General Assembly, and a law passed providing for a Board of Supervisors, one from each township. From that date until the plan was again changed, the Board was composed of the following members:

1861—Thomas Hedge, Burlington; John Sawyer, Augusta; S. Hebard, Danville; G. W. Marchand, Flint River; James Bruce, Yellow Springs; Franklin Wilcox, Union; Charles M. Garman, Jackson; the foregoing were chosen for one year. J. P. Sunderland, Burlington; Alexander W. Gordon, Benton; G. W. Smith, Franklin; J. S. Dolbee, Huron; Samuel Packwood, Pleasant Grove; Edward Enkee, Washington. The last six were chosen for two years; F. Wilcox, Chairman.

1862—James Bruce, Chairman; Edward Enkee, A. W. Gordon, C. M. Garman, Thomas Hedge, C. Hughes, S. Hebard, L. Lefforge, H. W. McCormick, Samuel Packwood, J. C. Rankin, John Sawyer, J. P. Sunderland.

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1863—James Bruce, Chairman; L. Lefforge, Thomas Hedge, John Sawyer, S. Hebard, S. Packwood, C. Hughes, H. W. McCormick, C. Garman, C. H. Snelson, John Penny, T. L. Parsons, S. D. Coonrod.

1864—John Penny, Chairman; W. H. Cartwright, J. Clark, S. D. Coonrod, M. Gladden, C. Hughes, L. Lefforge, H. W. McCormick, W. D. McCash, T. L. Parsons, John Sawyer, C. H. Snelson, M. C. Long.

1865—William D. McCash, Chairman; W. H. Cartwright, Justus Clark, M. Gladden, C. M. Garman, C. Hughes, R. C. Kendall, H. W. McCormick, J. R. Kline, J. W. Orr, J. C. Rankin, J. Sawyer, C. H. Snelson.

1866—W. D. McCash, Chairman; John Bryson, W. H. Cartwright, J. Clark, E. N. Delashmett, R. B. Foster, C. M. Garman, John Inghram, R. C. Kendall, J. R. Kline, J. W. Orr, James C. Rankin, C. H. Snelson.

1867—W. D. McCash, Chairman; J. Clark, J. Burkholder, J. Bryson, W. H. Cartwright, R. B. Foster, John Inghram, J. R. Kline, J. C. Rankin, A. J. Smith, E. Woodward, R. C. Kendall, John Ballard.

1868—John Inghram, Chairman; John Burkholder, John Bryson, John Ballard, Justus Clark, F. Heizer, R. C. Kendall, H. Metzger, J. C. Rankin, A. J. Smith, B. Van Dyke, W. Wolverton, E. Jones.

1869—John Inghram, Chairman; John Bryson, John Burkholder, F. Heizer, E. Jackson, H. Metzger, Thomas Sheridan, Samuel Smith, A. P. Snelson, N. P. Sunderland, B. Van Dyke, W. Wolverton, A. S. Yohe.

1870—J. L. Backus, Chairman; Thomas A. Barnes, J. Burkholder, R. B. Foster, Robert Grimes, Nathan Huston, Christian Mathes, William C. Moore, Thomas Sheridan, Samuel Smith, A. P. Snelson, N. P. Sunderland, A. S. Yohe.

### THE SUPERVISOR PLAN AGAIN MODIFIED.

In 1870, the Board was reduced from thirteen to three members. A vote was taken upon the question of making the number five, but the people chose the smaller number. The roster is given:

1870—Thomas Hedge, Sr., R. B. Foster, James Bruce.

1871—Same.

1872—Thomas Hedge, James Bruce, J. J. McMaken.

1873—J. J. McMaken, Thomas Hedge, W. Lynch.

1874—J. J. McMaken, William Lynch, George Robertson.

1875—George Robertson, William Lynch, D. Melcher.

1876—George Robertson, D. Melcher, W. P. Willard, who was appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Lynch.

1877—George Robertson, D. Melcher, F. A. Tiedemann.

1878—Thomas French, D. Melcher, F. A. Tiedemann.

### PROBATE RECORDS.

The first probate records are dated April 16, 1835. John Whitaker, Judge.

The original entry was made under the laws of Michigan Territory, in the matter of the estate of Peter Williams, deceased. John Wagoner was granted letters of administration on that estate, the deceased having died intestate. The inventory of the estate showed property valued at $693.18¾.

The first will admitted to probate, was that of Joshua Palen, filed December 31, 1835.

### THE MARRIAGE RECORDS.

The first marriage license recorded was issued to Jonathan Donnel and Miss Lydian Wright, on the 18th of March, 1835, by W. R. Ross, Clerk. The

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ceremony was performed on the 22d day of March, by John Baker, one of the first Justices of the Peace.

Rev. John H. Ruble, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was the first clergyman who filed a certificate of his authority to solemnize marriage in Des Moines County. It was dated September 13, 1835, and was signed by Bishop R. R. Roberts. The document was filed October 30, 1835, by W. R. Ross.

There were thirty-four licenses granted under the laws of Michigan, and eighty-nine under the laws of Wisconsin.

*Judges of Probate*—1835, John Whitaker; 1837, Robert Cock; 1840, Charles Madera; 1842, John W. Webber; 1846, O. H. W. Stull; 1847, J. P. Wightman. In 1851, the probate business passed into the hands of the County Judge, who continued to exercise the duties of that office until the establishment of the Circuit Court, in 1869. The County Judgeship, as a business office, ceased to exist in 1860, upon the establishment of the Supervisor system of government. In 1860, Judge O. C. Wightman was in possession of the office. In 1861, H. C. Ohrt was elected; in 1865, John C. Power; in 1868, Emory S. Huston. The last was legislated out of office.

### DES MOINES COUNTY LEGISLATORS.

Under the Territory, the list was:

*Council.*—1838, Arthur Inghram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner; 1839, the same; 1840, J. C. Hawkins; 1841, Shepherd Leffler, elected to fill vacancy, and re-elected to the four remaining sessions.

*House*—1838, James W. Grimes, George Temple, V. B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler; 1839, William R. Ross, Shepherd Leffler, L. N. English, Isaac Fleenor, Joseph C. Hawkins; 1840, Shepherd Leffler, M. D. Browning, Alfred Hebard, Robert Avery, David Hendershott; 1841, Alfred Hebard, Isaac Leffler, David E. Blair, George Hepner, James M. Morgan; 1842, David E. Blair, George Hepner, James M. Morgan, who was elected Speaker, Abner Hackleman, David J. Sales; 1843, Alfred Hebard, Abner Hackleman, James W. Grimes, John Johnson, John D. Wright; 1845, James M. Morgan, John Johnson, E. W. Davis, George Chandler, Richard Noble. Mr. Morgan was again elected Speaker. 1845, December session, James M. Morgan, John D. Wright, John Ripley, A. McMichael, Joshua Holland.

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Representatives in first Constitutional Convention, which convened at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and lasted until November 1, were: James Clarke, Henry Robinson, John D. Wright, Shepherd Leffler, Andrew Hooten, Enos Lowe, John Ripley and George Hepner.

The Constitution adopted by this Convention was rejected by the people, at an election held on the 4th day of August, 1845, there being 7,235 votes cast for its adoption and 7,656 against its adoption.

The second Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. Des Moines County was then represented by Enos Lowe, Shepherd Leffler and G. W. Bowie. The Constitution adopted by this body was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, there being 9,492 votes in its favor, to 9,036 votes against it. This Constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and, on the 28th day of the same month, an act was passed by that body for the admission of Iowa into the Union. The first election for State officers was held on the 26th day of October, 1846, in

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anticipation of the act of Congress, pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. James Clarke, when Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor; Elisha Cutter, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; and Morgan Reno, Treasurer.

The third Constitutional Convention was held at Iowa City January 19, 1857. Des Moines County was represented by J. C. Hall and M. W. Robinson. The Constitution adopted by this Convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, there being 40,311 votes cast for, and but 38,681 votes against the change. The Constitution took effect September 3, 1857.

### STATE LEGISLATORS.

Under the State Constitution, the legislators from Des Moines County have been:

*Senate.*—1846, M. D. Browning, S. Fullinwider; 1848, M. D. Browning, Alfred S. Fear; 1850, George Hepner, Enos Lowe; 1852, M. D. Browning, George Hepner; 1854 and extra session in July, M. D. Browning, William F. Coolbaugh; 1856, W. F. Coolbaugh, Lyman Cook; 1858, same; 1860, W. F. Coolbaugh; 1862, John G. Foote; 1864, same; 1866, Fitz Henry Warren; 1868, Charles L. Matthies; 1870, Charles Beardsley; 1872, same; 1874, J. W. Williams; 1876, same; 1878, John Patterson.

*House.*—1846, Alfred Hebard, D. E. Blair, G. W. Bowie, Joshua Holland; 1848, T. L. Sargeant, George Davidson, John Penny, J. L. Corse; 1850, William Harper, George Temple, M. W. Robinson; 1852, James W. Grimes, Justus Clark, W. Seymour, J. W. Williams; 1854, T. L. Sargeant, J. L. Corse, J. Tracy, G. S. Albright; 1856, Thomas J. R. Perry, J. W. Williams, E. D. Rand; 1858, Justus Clark, W. H. Clune; D. N. Sprague for Des Moines and Louisa; 1860, J. Clark, M. W. Robinson, J. C. Hall; 1862, J. W. Williams, Franklin Wilcox, Calvin J. Jackson; 1864, J. J. McMaken, James Bruce; 1866, J. W. Williams, C. B. Darwin, S. A. Flanders; 1868, Robert Allen, A. G. Adams; 1870, Thomas J. Sater, William Harper; 1872, John H. Gear, B. J. Hall; 1874, J. H. Gear, William Lamme; 1876, J. H. Gear, William Lynch; 1878, W. Seymour, M. Kopp.

For roster of State and Congressional officers, see general history.

### OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The perfection of the official roster of Des Moines County is attended with considerable difficulty, because of the absence of all positive records prior to 1852. The subjoined lists have been made up with care from the several volumes of miscellaneous records in the Clerk's and Auditor's offices, and may be relied upon as accurate, in nearly, if not quite, all cases. Some of the earlier officers—as School Fund Commissioner and Collector, under the old law—are omitted, since full lists of incumbents cannot be given. The offices of Treasurer and Recorder were generally held by the same person, up to the year 1864. The matter is rather clouded, however, in this county, and as ample explanation is given of the duality as could be ascertained. The Recorder's books do not show the names of the incumbents. It is only from the casual mention of changes, made in the old Commissioners' records, that we are able to be as precise as we are. We give the offices not appearing in the foregoing pages:

*Treasurers and Recorders.*—1835, William R. Ross; 1838, Thornton B. Bayless; 1840, Charles Neally; 1841, John Johnson; 1842, Henry Moore; 1844, George Blickhahn; 1848, J. F. Tallent; 1850, J. W. Webber; 1853,

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Charles Madera; 1854, Jacob Arrick; 1855, James P. Chapman; 1857, John A. Ripley; 1861, W. B. Remey. The offices of Treasurer and Recorder were, in most counties, held by the same person until 1864; but there are certain conflicting entries here on the minute-book of the County Commissioners. For example, in 1840, we find that John M. Garrigus was Recorder, and in 1842, William B. Remey is spoken of as holding the office; while the Treasurer's books show that Mr. Moore was Treasurer. Further on, we find that Presley Dunlap was Recorder, and that he resigned in 1846. The Board appointed Henry Moore to fill his place. From that time on there is no mention of the officers' names until the register of 1852. Then the two offices were made distinct.

*Treasurers.*—W. B. Remey retained the office; 1867, William Horner; 1875, A. C. Hutchinson.

*Recorders.*—1864, Samuel Pollock; 1874, Fisher Morrison.

*Auditors.*—This office was created in 1868, and the first officer took his desk in 1869. Emory S. Huston; 1871, T. J. Copp.

*Surveyors.*—Robert Avery was the first Surveyor, but we cannot give a full list from the expiration of his term. He held the office several years. In 1853, William Thompson was elected; 1854, Joseph K. Scott; 1857, T. L. Sargeant; 1859, A. McMichael; 1861, Oliver Hall; 1863, C. Handler; 1868, W. H. Gillespie; 1873, R. C. Waddle; 1875, John Naw.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction.*—1854, James D. Eads; 1857, M. L. Fisher; 1858, R. J. Graff; 1859, William Harper; 1861, W. Gregg, Jr.; 1863, William Harper; 1865, J. K. McCollough; 1867, T. J. Trulock; 1871, T. B. Snyder; 1875, E. Burris; 1877, John Paisley.

*School Fund Commissioner.*—1852, William H. Manro.

*Coroners.*—1855, John Kirkpatrick; 1857, Jacob Weider; 1859, William Thompson; 1861, Jacob Weider; 1865, S. B. Burge; 1867, W. A. Haw; 1873, Jacob Weider; 1875, F. Brydolf; 1877, Jacob Weider.

*Drainage Commissioners.*—1853, J. W. Williams; 1859, R. S. Wilson; 1861, C. M. Garman; 1863, J. W. Williams; 1871, John W. Orr; 1873, Hugh L. Creighton; 1875, J. W. Orr; 1877, J. W. Williams.

## POPULATION.

The population of Des Moines County, from 1836 to 1875, as shown by the several census reports, is given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1836 (original county, comprising one-half of Iowa) | 6,257 |
| 1838 (under Territorial division) | 4,605 |
| 1840 | 5,546 |
| 1844 | 9,109 |
| 1846 | 9,391 |
| 1847 (State) | 10,071 |
| 1849 | 11,649 |
| 1850 | 12,914 |
| 1851 | 14,488 |
| 1852 | 12,575 |
| 1854 | 16,700 |
| 1856 | 20,198 |
| 1859 | 20,781 |
| 1860 | 19,611 |
| 1863 | 21,213 |
| 1865 | 19,894 |
| 1867 | 23,444 |
| 1869 | 25,989 |
| 1870 | 27,256 |
| 1873 | 34,691 |
| 1875 | 35,106 |



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The population of 1875 is here given in detail, showing the number returned at that date:

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES. | Number of Families. | WHITE POPULATION. | | | COLORED POPULATION. | | | Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Augusta | 108 | 287 | 250 | 537 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 537 |
| Benton | 244 | 679 | 623 | 1302 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1303 |
| Burlington | 534 | 1416 | 1376 | 2792 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 2809 |
| Danville | 280 | 799 | 741 | 1540 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1543 |
| Flint River | 243 | 699 | 627 | 1326 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 1342 |
| Franklin | 242 | 726 | 722 | 1448 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1448 |
| Huron | 165 | 464 | 397 | 861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 861 |
| Jackson | 26 | 84 | 64 | 148 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 |
| Pleasant Grove | 209 | 538 | 508 | 1046 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1047 |
| Union | 271 | 751 | 697 | 1448 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1456 |
| Washington | 182 | 536 | 462 | 998 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 999 |
| Yellow Springs | 335 | 798 | 828 | 1626 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1626 |
| Total | 2839 | 7777 | 7295 | 15072 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 15119 |
| Burlington, city of, C. H. | | | | | | | | |
| " First Ward | 885 | 2688 | 2905 | 5593 | 25 | 26 | 51 | 5644 |
| " Second Ward | 321 | 1127 | 998 | 2125 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 2173 |
| " Third Ward | 540 | 1867 | 1735 | 3602 | 60 | 50 | 110 | 3712 |
| " Fourth Ward | 349 | 1183 | 1163 | 2346 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 2375 |
| " Fifth Ward | 244 | 858 | 876 | 1734 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 1765 |
| " Sixth Ward | 482 | 1097 | 1131 | 2228 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2240 |
| " Seventh | 434 | 1026 | 1033 | 2059 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 2078 |
| Total of city | 3255 | 9846 | 9841 | 19687 | 152 | 148 | 300 | 19987 |
| Total of county | 6094 | 17623 | 17136 | 34759 | 181 | 166 | 347 | 35106 |

The population of Burlington has largely increased since 1875, and is now estimated at 25,000 and upward.

## VALUATION OF COUNTY IN 1878.

Auditor T. J. Copp reported to the Auditor of State the following valuation of property in Des Moines County for 1878:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lands | $3,584,510 |
| Town property | 3,659,125 |
| Personal | 1,682,529 |
| Railroad | 358,133 |
| Total valuation | $9,284,297 |
| Total tax levied | 310,343 |

## STATISTICAL ITEMS.

The country west of the bluff lands of the river is exceedingly fine. The county is well watered and well timbered. It is a county rich in natural advantages.

In a State which might be made the granary of the nation, and which has the capacity of producing breadstuffs sufficient to feed the people of the United States, if a system of cultivation equivalent to that of many of the countries of Europe were to be inaugurated, one unconsciously falls into the habit of accept-

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ing marvels in the form of development with a sang froid which none but Americans can exhibit. An invention which is destined to revolutionize methods and expand capabilities in almost an infinite degree, produces a momentary ripple on the surface of society, and then is accepted with a practical estimate of its applicability to the machinery already employed.

In no quarter of the inhabited globe is this spirit of progressiveness more manifest than here in Iowa. We are willing to go even further than that, and honestly affirm, after a careful investigation into the characteristics of the people of this State, which the work of preparing a detailed history peculiarly enables us to prosecute, that no section of Iowa evinces a more marked air of intelligent industry than does the rich county of Des Moines.

That the reader may fully understand the present high state of improvement attained by this county, a summary of its products is given, as shown by the census reports of 1856, 1866 and 1875. The early history will be more fully appreciated if one has in mind the greatness of the work accomplished within the past half-century.

In 1856, there were 79,833 acres of improved land in the county; 14,599 of which were devoted to spring wheat, yielding a crop of 154,839 bushels; 4,198 acres of winter wheat, yielding 66,270 bushels; 10,660 acres of oats, yielding 359,938 bushels; 30,033 acres of corn, yielding 1,456,491 bushels; 514 acres of potatoes, yielding 64,493 bushels.

The hog crop was: 32,375 head sold; value, $214,160. The cattle sold were valued at $114,680, being 4,801 head.

The dairy product was 206,026 pounds of butter and 24,551 pounds of cheese.

Domestic manufactures were valued at $11,810; general manufactures at $241,176. Wool clip, 20,056 pounds.

In 1866, the census showed the products to have been: Spring wheat, 10,916 acres, yielding 116,760 bushels; 4,789 acres winter wheat, yielding 43,235 bushels; 8,349 acres oats, yielding 249,752 bushels; 47,028 acres corn, yielding 1,547,549 bushels; 1,144 acres rye, yielding 14,554 bushels; 720 acres barley, yielding 15,534 bushels; 418 acres sorghum, yielding 37,729 gallons; 19,377 acres tame grasses, yielding 19,121 tons and 887 bushels grass-seed; 410 acres potatoes, yielding 40,374 bushels. There were 1,767 bushels of sweet-potatoes and 2,096 bushels of onions raised. There were, besides the foregoing, 4,667 acres in other crops.

There were 114,152 fruit-trees in bearing.

The hog crop was 38,600 head; cattle, 17,459 head; sheep, 26,278 head.

There were 365,453 pounds of butter and 3,025 pounds of cheese made.

The assessed valuation of property was 256,846 acres at $12.54 per acre. Value of town lots and farms, $5,234,926; personal property, $2,504,524; total valuation of county, $7,739,450.

In 1875, there were 143,665 acres of improved land; 58,168 of unimproved land. Spring wheat, 10,615 acres, yielding 113,396 bushels; winter wheat, 8,688 acres, yielding 117,310 bushels; corn, 102,924 acres, yielding 2,307,938 bushels; rye, 539 acres, yielding 5,499 bushels; oats, 9,242 acres, yielding 287,392 bushels; barley, 196 acres, yielding 3,400 bushels; buckwheat, 157 acres, yielding 2,843 bushels; 1,647 acres potatoes, yielding 160,235 bushels. There were 14,235 gallons of sorghum made; 16,484 tons of tame grass cut, and 3,027 bushels of hay-seed gathered.

There were 132,557 apple-trees in bearing, which yielded 129,996 bushels. The fruit yield was good.

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There were 39,978 head of hogs returned, 1,734 of which were blooded. From 7,409 milch cows, 464,483 pounds of butter and 4,397 pounds of cheese were made. There were, besides, 219,344 gallons of milk sold.

## EDUCATIONAL.

While the question of how to get a living was the foremost one in the minds of the pioneers, the less direct though none the less important one of how to educate their children was not overlooked. Almost cotemporaneous with their own dwellings, they began the building of such schoolhouses as they could, crude and primitive in the extreme, for such only would their appliances admit, and put together without regard to externals.

These same pioneer schoolhouses will, in the future, be a theme for the artist—quite equal in every way to those supplied by the peasantry in the old world, with their quaint, simple fashions and unperverted lives. The eye of the connoisseur delights in those realistic representations of still life—the white-haired old grandfather, whose toil of years has only brought him his cottage and bit of land; the still hard-working "gude wife," with bent body and withered but cheerful old face; the next generation just in the prime of labor, rough, uncouth, and content to have for recreation a pipe and a mug of ale; and the children with rosy cheeks and stout limbs, dressed in veritable costumes their grandmothers wore before them. And no wonder such a picture pleases and charms the jaded senses of the worn-out worldling. But even that is not more fresh and unaccustomed than his log shanty, with its one small room, a window of but few panes of glass, and possibly a dirt floor; and with rough-hewn benches ranged round the walls for seats, over which the pupil made a fine gymnastic flourish whenever he felt it necessary to reach his teacher, with his forefinger firmly planted on the knotty word or sum that puzzled him.

These are the picturesque features for the artist's pencil. And what "learning" there was must have been a "dangerous thing," for it was certainly "little;" the grading was far from exact; the system was a kind of hit-or-miss affair; but, nevertheless, it was "school," and from the first there was a deeply-rooted prejudice among the Iowa settlers in favor of schools. School for week-days and a meeting-house for Sunday! this same little pen of a house served two purposes. And could anything except the groves themselves—"God's first temples"—be nearer to nature as a tabernacle than was this, where some chance circuit preacher would have for his congregation every man, woman and child in the entire settlement? None of those hypercritical listeners there, you may be sure, who gauge the preacher by his "intellectuality," his "magnetism" or his "culture." It was the Word preached—welcome, pure and life-giving always—and not the preacher, which these listeners crowded to hear. If he but had the good Methodist zeal, then he was sure of devout hearers. He did not need to have "traveled," except upon his lone circuit over the prairie; nor did he feel it necessary to use his pulpit in the interest of politics—if he knew his Bible he was qualified; nor did his flock feel called upon to put their hands into their pockets and contribute toward sending their Pastor on a summer vacation to the sea-side or to Europe. All these improvements have come in with better churches and more advanced ways of thinking. That was the old way, and a direct contrast to the new.

Now, nothing which the architect's taste can devise is too good for school-house or for church. Look at the plenitude of tidy, commodious buildings in every county, and not designed for double service, either, but dedicated solely to the use of the schoolma'am, who hereabouts is thoroughly skilled in her pro-

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fession. She has had, aside from such education as her means have enabled her to obtain, good practical drill in the normal institutes. She not only knows her text-books, but she knows how to *teach*. And then, the ingeniously-devised school-book, in which every point of information is adjusted to such a nicety that they are rather works of art and books of entertainment than but the dull means to a desired end.

The little flocks of children who run along the country road in their bare feet and sun-bonnets and chip hats, do not have to squirm and twist their uneasy legs all day over a page in the English reader which they cannot understand. They begin their morning's work with a chorus, which puts them all in good humor to start with. Then they come to timed classes, at the tinkle of the bell; they are entertained and diverted as well as instructed at every step. Before there is any possibility of restlessness, they go through a five-minutes round of calisthenics, which put a wholesome quietus upon their muscles and their mischief. Wise play is so mixed with teaching that they never really discover which is which until they find themselves ready to teach school themselves in turn.

This is the case of the present compared with the labor of the past. And in this way is the generality of education secured. The ways are smoothed, the tediousness beguiled and the deprivation supplanted by an affluence of aids.

In 1854, Gov. Grimes, in his inaugural message said: "The safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country show that education is the best preventive of crime. They show, also, that the prevention of these evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other."

So, with all our new-fangled methods, our ornamental, well-ventilated and well-furnished schoolhouses, our accomplished instructors with modern notions, we are not extravagant. We are simply taking from the expenses of crime and pauperism and putting it into enduring and beautiful shape. We are helping to sustain the Government by rearing up in every town and in every country neighboorhood a generation of enlightened and intelligent people, cosmopolitan in the sense of schools, if not in that wider cosmopolitanism which comes alone from actual contact with the great world.

The following statement is compiled from last annual report of the County Superintendent of Schools, E. S. Burrus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of subdistricts | 26 |
| Number of ungraded schools | 79 |
| Number of graded schools | 11 |
| Average number of months taught | 8.51 |
| Number of teachers employed, male | 79 |
| Number of teachers employed, female | 143 |
| Average compensation per month, male | $48 04 |
| Average compensation per month, female | 36 43 |
| Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 in county, male | 6,023 |
| Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 in county, female | 6,041 |
| Total number enrolled in county | 6,829 |
| Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil | $1 76 |
| Number of frame schoolhouses | 57 |
| Number of brick schoolhouses | 22 |
| Number of stone schoolhouses | 16 |
| Value of schoolhouses | $190,548 00 |
| Value of apparatus | 4,310 00 |
| Number of volumes in libraries | 204 |
| Total amount of money received from all sources for school purposes | $34,546 36 |

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### THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first public building erected by the county was a Jail, built in 1840, on the site of the present Jail, by Springer & Barnes. The present Jail was built during the administration of County Judge Newman.

In 1850, E. D. Rand and H. W. Starr erected Marion Hall, which the county leased of the proprietors and used as a Court House for many years. In 1866, the Supervisors purchased and fitted up Mozart Hall, on the corner of Main and Columbia streets, and thither the court was transferred at its first session in January, 1868. This building, together with a portion of the records and other documents, was destroyed in the fire of June 17, 1873, and Marion Hall again became the temporary county building. At the January term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1879, plans were adopted for the erection of a Court House, on the site of the old Mozart Hall. The building will probably cost $70,000.

## THE PRESS.

### INTRODUCTORY.

John King, from Ohio, who moved to Dubuque in 1834, and had the honor of being the Presiding Judge of one of the two first courts ever established within the limits of the Territory which afterward composed the State of Iowa, brought a printing press to Dubuque, and started a newspaper, which was the first paper printed on the west side of the Mississippi River, north of the boundary line of Missouri. The first number of this paper was headed Dubuque *Visitor*, and the motto was: "Truth Our Guide; the Public Good Our Aim." The paper was dated, "Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin Territory, May 11, 1836." On the first page there was an article entitled, "The Worth and Devotion of Woman's Love;" on the second page was an article on "The advantages of Dubuque and the surrounding country, by a citizen;" on the third page was an article by Hannah More entitled "Good Housewives;" on the fourth page was a speech of Hon. George W. Jones, then a Delegate in Congress, on the propriety of dividing Michigan Territory into three separate governments, the new one to be called Wisconsin. The paper was printed by William C. Jones, on a Smith press, manufactured in Cincinnati by Charles Mallett. Though Jones was regarded as the publisher of the paper, "the first type-setting in Iowa was done by Andrew Keesecker," who for many years afterward was associated with the Iowa press.

There seems to have been a pioneer charm attached to this printing press, for after remaining at Dubuque about six years, it was sold and taken to Lancaster, in the western part of Wisconsin; after having been used there awhile, it was taken to St. Paul, Minn., and, in 1858, it was again moved to Sioux City Falls, a town on the Big Sioux River, in Dakota. On this press was printed the first paper published in Iowa, the first in Western Wisconsin, the first in Minnesota and the first in Dakota.

In March, 1862, after the press had been used at Sioux City Falls about four years, a band of Sioux Indians made a raid upon the place, set fire to the town, killed a large portion of the inhabitants, and among other buildings burned was the one in which the old press was used. There being no one to rescue it from the devouring flames, it was rendered unfit for further use as a printing press.

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Soon after the appearance of the Dubuque *Visitor*, Dr. Isaac Galland commenced the publication of a paper at Montrose, in Lee County, which was called *The Western Adventurer;* but this location for a newspaper did not bring to its aid the requisite patronage for support, and the publication was suspended before it had been in existence two years. This office was subsequently purchased by James G. Edwards, who came from Jacksonville, Ill., and moved the material to Fort Madison. On the 24th of March, 1838, Mr. Edwards issued the first number of the Fort Madison, *Patriot.* About this time, there was much interest felt in the States on political issues, and the two dominant parties were known by the names of Democrat and Whig.

### THE BURLINGTON "GAZETTE."

The first newspaper issued in the county of Des Moines was the *Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*, which was established in 1837. It is a source of increasing regret that no files of this paper, during its early years, and, in fact, up to as recent a date as 1867 are now in existence, so far as the most diligent search and inquiry are able to reveal. If stray copies are discovered among the dusty papers of old settlers by future investigations, we earnestly suggest their careful preservation. A century from this time, even one issue of the old *Gazette* may be the means of establishing a mooted point in the history of the Territorial days. A vagrant item, or the cursory mention of some trifling fact in those columns, may flood a dark question with light.

It is not so much the character of the opinions expressed in early papers, as it is the simple fact that dates and cotemporaneous events are fixed by them, that gives the real value to newspaper files as works of reference. The carelessness of publishers, which resulted in the omission of consecutive copies of their newspapers, is one of the many lapses which now occasion regret in the record of the press of this county.

There is little difficulty in following the line of successive editors of the *Gazette;* but that is a mere skeleton of fact, upon which should be placed copious extracts from the columns, to show the character of the paper as an exponent of the then dominant political party, and as the first advocate of this region as regards settlement. We are forced to omit these desirable details.

The founder of the *Gazette* was James Clarke, a practical printer, who was, prior to his coming West, engaged on the Harrisburg, Penn., *Reporter*. When the Territory of Wisconsin was carved out of that of Michigan, and the temporary seat of government of the former located at Belmont, a newspaper was established at that place by Clarke & Russell, and called the Belmont *Gazette*. This was effected sometime in the summer of 1836, but the exact date is not obtainable. The establishment of a newspaper in that embryotic place was, doubtless, a part of the scheme entertained by John Atchison, the founder of Belmont, who naturally appreciated the influence of a public journal in furthering his plan of creating a city there.

On the 6th of December, 1836, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin appointed "Messrs. Clarke & Russell, publishers of the Belmont *Gazette*, printers to said Territory for the first Legislative Assembly, and ordered that all printing necessary for said Territory and Legislative Assembly be done by them, and that they be allowed such compensation for said printing as is allowed the printers to Congress."

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In the "bill to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Legislative Assembly," etc., passed by that Legislature, appears the following item:

"To Clarke & Russell, Printers to the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents; also, Printers for the Council, nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-one cents."

The following item also appears in the same bill: "To Clarke & Russell, publishers of the Belmont *Gazette*; to John King, publisher of the Dubuque *Visitor;* to Daniel B. Richards, publisher of the Milwaukee *Advertiser;* to C. C. Sholes, publisher of the *Wisconsin Democrat*, the sum of $75 each, for publishing laws enacted at this session of the Legislative Assembly, in their respective journals."

These items prove two facts: (1) that the *Territorial Gazette* was first established by Mr. Clarke, at Belmont, which was near Galena, on the east side of the Mississippi River, in 1836; and (2) that the first paper established on the west banks of the Mississippi was at Dubuque, by John King, and was called the Dubuque *Visitor*. That journal was begun in 1836.

The Belmont Legislature blasted the bright hopes of Mr. Atchison, and moved the temporary seat of government of Wisconsin Territory to Burlington. With the transfer of the archives was also effected the transfer of the official paper. In 1837, the *Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser* succeeded the Belmont *Gazette*. In 1838, the firm was James Clarke & Co., Cyrus S. Jacobs being the editor of the paper. In November, 1838, Mr. Jacobs was killed in an unfortunate personal encounter. He had, just prior to his death, been appointed United States District Attorney, and had also been elected to the Legislature.

The next change in the proprietorship was made either in the fall of 1839 or the following spring, when John H. McKenny purchased an interest. Mr. McKenny subsequently was connected with the Burlington *Telegraph*, as is shown further on in this sketch, and afterward removed to Minnesota, where he edited the Chatfield *Democrat*. He died about two years ago.

In 1842, Messrs. Bernhart Henn and James M. Morgan became owners. Morgan was a very witty writer and a smart politician, and was commonly known as "Little Red." Mr. Henn was twice a Member of Congress and declined a third term. Mr. Morgan was repeatedly elected to the Legislature, served as Speaker, and held other responsible positions.

In 1845, Clarke & Tizzard were the proprietors. Mr. Clarke was soon after appointed Governor of the Territory, and was succeeded on the *Gazette* by Mr. Thurston, a lawyer from Maine, who afterward went to Oregon, and was sent to Congress from there. Mr. Tizzard was for eight years Postmaster of Burlington. Mr. Thurston sold out to Dr. Gates in 1847, who early in 1848 sold his interest to Gov. Clarke. In the election of 1848, the Democracy swept the State, to which result the *Gazette* largely contributed. In 1850, the cholera broke out in Burlington and Gov. Clarke became one of its first victims. A young lawyer of the name of Child took his place.

After Iowa became a State, in 1846, the name of the paper was changed to the *Iowa State Gazette*.

In 1851, Dr. Harvey, an eminent citizen of Burlington, took charge, in company with Tizzard & Woodward. Dr. Harvey was the editor for five years, and being a man of intelligence and convictions, exerted a wide influence. The *Gazette* was at this period the State organ of the Democratic party, and the champion of the Iowa Senators, Hons. A. C. Dodge and G. W. Jones, and ably defended these Senators in the great struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska

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act. Dr. Harvey was for several years Surveyor of the Port of Burlington, and afterward an eminent surgeon in the United States Army.

In 1853, the tri-weekly issue was commenced.

In July, 1855, the paper was sold to Col. William Thompson, who associated with himself David Sheward, and began a daily issue. Col. Thompson was elected to Congress and held a captain's commission in the regular army.

In 1860, Mr. Taylor took control, but he died a short time afterward. He was an excellent man, greatly beloved and esteemed.

In 1862, Messrs. Todd & Bentley took control. The name of the paper had been changed from the *Gazette* to the *Argus* and was known some time after as the *Gazette and Argus.* It was very properous under this management. Mr. Todd was a good manager and good writer. He published a paper previous to that in Des Moines, with Stilson Hutchins, now editor of the St. Louis *Times.* Under these gentlemen, the *Gazette* attained a large circulation, its weekly edition being among the most widely circulated papers in the West. Mr. Todd was afterward the head of the large furniture house of Todd, Pollock & Granger. He was for two years Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and among the most active and influential politicians in the State. He has recently removed to Kansas City. Mr. Bentley is now in California, engaged in fruit culture.

In 1866, Mr. H. R. Whipple bought Mr. Todd's interest, but only remained for a few months as active partner with Mr. Bentley.

In September, 1867, Richard Barret and Charles I. Barker bought Mr. Bentley's interest. Mr. Barret sold out in 1867 to Mr. Barker, and went to St. Louis, where he became connected with the St. Louis *Times.* Mr. Barker became sole manager of the paper. He soon purchased Mr. Whipple's interest and became sole proprietor, and on June 1, signalized his possession by coming out in a handsome new dress of type; dropping the word *Argus*, the paper being known as the *Gazette.* Mr. Barker remained in possession until May 1, 1874, when he sold one-half interest to Mr. Charles H. Playter, of the Davenport *Democrat.*

September 24, 1874, Mr. W. R. Finch, of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, W. W. Blake, then on the staff of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, and Mr. Playter bought out Barker & Playter and established the Gazette Printing Company. It is due Mr. Barker to say that his administration of the *Gazette* was prosperous and of benefit to the party. Being a practical and experienced newspaper man, he knew how to run a paper and make it pay. He was an active man in the party and contributed much toward the maintenance of the organization through the dark days of continued Democratic defeat. He is now engaged in job printing in Burlington, and takes, as ever, an active part in politics.

In October, 1874, Mr. Playter, who was business manager, retired, and Dr. Miller, a physician of the county, with a taste for journalism, came in. Mr. Finch soon retired, and the Doctor, not finding the path of journalism one of roses, sold out to Col. John Bird, a leading lawyer of Wapello, in this State, who, in connection with Mr. Blake, became sole owners. Dr. Miller afterward moved to Texas, and was killed, last year, in a personal encounter with a citizen of Breckenridge.

January 1, 1875, a handsome new dress was purchased, and the paper started on a new career of prosperity. C. Y. Wheeler, formerly of the *Hawk-Eye*, was business manager in 1875. Col. Bird and W. W. Blake conducted the paper until March 25, 1876, when the whole concern was bought by Hon.

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J. Wesley Barnes, Louis Melius and W. W. Blake. Mr. Barnes is a capitalist at Burlington, and was the candidate of the Democratic party in 1874 for State Treasurer. Mr. Louis Melius, the editor-in-chief, came to the *Gazette* in February, 1875. He was connected with the Cincinnati press for three years; managing editor of the *Christian World*, of that city, the Western organ of the Reformed Church; was editor of the Ottawa (Kan.) *Journal*; afterward, organized the independent or opposition party of that State, and became editor of its State paper, the *Kansas Daily Tribune*, at Lawrence; was connected with the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and latterly on the staff of the St. Louis *Times*, and came from there to the *Gazette*. Mr. G. O. Pearce was admitted into the Gazette Printing Company in April, 1876, taking charge of the advertising and subscription department. Mr. Pearce only remained with the *Gazette* three months. He has been, since then, connected with various papers, and is now in the antiquarian business, studying the works of the Mound-Builders around Muscatine.

Mr. Melius retired in the fall of 1876, and Blake became the editor-in-chief, which position he yet holds. Since his departure from Burlington, Mr. Melius has been connected with the Moberly *Enterprise*, Sioux City *Tribune* and other papers. He is now in business at Denison, Texas.

The corporation under the name of Gazette Printing Company was succeeded by the Gazette Company, which is now the corporate name.

In the autumn of 1877, Mr. Seth Eggleston, who had served very acceptably as superintendent of advertising for about one year, became a one-third owner and business manager. He retired last November, having disposed of his interest to Mr. D. M. Hammack, the well-known attorney, who succeeds to the management of the paper.

In politics the *Gazette* has, from its birth, been an unwavering advocate of the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by the great apostles of that organization. It has wielded a wide influence as the leading paper of that party, and is to-day in the very foremost rank of Iowa journals. The several departments are filled by men of experience and ability, and the purpose of its managers is to present to the people a lively, aggressive journal—a purpose successfully accomplished.

At present, the local department is in charge of Mr. Frank Phelps, who is known by the profession as a gentleman of newspaper experience. Under his supervision, the columns given up to city news are spicy, readable and of general advantage to the material interests of Burlington.

### THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE.

Mr. James G. Edwards, the founder of the journal which has become known throughout the land because of its sparkling columns, and which has from its earliest days been a recognized power because of its able editorial management, was originally engaged in the newspaper business in New York City. He had acquired a proficiency in the work of reporting which made him the associate of of the leading journalists of that city. He was also a practical printer and a skillful proof-reader. His first venture into the field of publisher was the establishment of the original Sunday morning journal in New York. In those days, public sentiment was not as it is at the present time, and Mr. Edwards was induced to abandon his fine opportunities for a more approved plan of work. Had he continued on with his journal there is every reason for believing that his name would to-day be as widely known as is that of his contemporaries. James Gordon Bennett was an assistant proof-reader under him—although his senior

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in years—and Horace Greeley was unknown, poor and friendless. Mr. Edwards was the equal of those men in many respects, and the opportunity which offered itself to him was such as to fully justify the belief that he would have achieved grand success. He was a devotee to principle; radical in opinion on the leading questions of the day; a strict temperance man, and an advocate of that most unpopular of ideas, universal freedom. In temperament he was sensitive, and in tastes refined. It is a curious study of destiny to trace such a man's life. Circumstances changed his field of operations, and led him to a wilderness, while nature had molded him for more cultured localities. His early death is a source of regret, for in the ordinary mete of human life, he should still be living to witness the triumph of his theory of freedom. In just the degree that he failed of pecuniary success, he showed the man of generous impulses and the mind of ideas. The world at large never learns the value of such a man's presence until death has removed him from his earthly sphere. Then is it that the individuality, the eccentricity, or the superabundant positiveness of his nature is forgotten, and the petty enmities which were engendered by those characteristics which marked his daily intercourse with men no longer rankle in the public breast. The good alone remains apparent.

We who write these lines of eulogy knew nothing of Mr. Edwards during his life-time. We judge him solely by the monument he erected to his memory —the paper which he so ably conducted. He was an intense partisan, or he allowed his journal to become so—an evidence of his tendencies. His political opponents were worthy of the sharpest steel, and right manfully did he array himself against them. When one reads critiques upon the methods and acts of such men as Charles Mason, Augustus C. Dodge, Jonathan C. Hall and their contemporaries, one is forced to admit that a journal opposed to them must have been strong to resist the crushing weight encountered.

One feature is noticably conspicuous: there is almost a total absence of personal vituperation in the columns of the *Hawk-Eye* in those days. A spade was called a spade, but abuse did not form a staple in the vocabulary of the editor. Local journalism was not as common then as now, and politics was the absorbing theme. In the intensity of his feeling, the editor must frequently have wounded the sensibilities of the gentlemen whose political principles he fought; but it was always Democracy, and not the personal adherents of that faith, which received the verbal darts from his trenchant pen. He dealt with gentlemen of the old school, before it was fashionable to confound men with ideas, and assailed theories rather than individuals. He talked to men of national rank, and discussed with them the creeds they severally entertained.

Such was the man, if we rightly judge "by the fruits," who came into the West in early days, and established a paper at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830. His first venture was the *Western Observer*, a journal devoted to temperance and social reforms. This missionary labor was a strange undertaking, and one which proved unremunerative to the originator of the plan. A year later, Mr. Edwards gave up that paper, and substituted therefor the *Illinois Patriot*, a Whig journal.

In 1838, certain parties in Fort Madison, then a place of unpromising size for a newspaper, induced Mr. Edwards to locate there. He was just beginning to realize some benefit from his work in Jacksonville, but he felt that it was his duty to accept the new call, and accordingly sold out his office and moved into Lee County. He was disappointed in getting printing materials from the East. At that time, Dr. Isaac Galland had a small outfit on hand, as the result of his attempt at publishing the *Western Adventurer* at Montrose, Lee County. Mr.

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Edwards bought that office, and March 24, 1838, issued the first number of the Fort Madison *Patriot*. He continued the publication of his paper until September 2, 1838, and then, from lack of cordial support, suspended the issue. Meanwhile, he had profited by a portion of the Territorial patronage. He was a practical book-printer, and obtained, at one time, the session laws to print.

In November, 1838, Mr. Edwards responded to the requests of parties in Burlington, and moved his office to this place. December 13, of that year, he issued a "specimen number of the Burlington *Patriot*." It was a 28-column sheet, 22½x34 inches in size, and was given up entirely to reading-matter, except a small space on the fourth page. There was inserted a notice of a two-days religious meeting in the State-house (as Old Zion was sometimes called), at which "Revs. Scott and Arrington were expected to be present." Messrs. Lamson, Bridgeman & Co. had a few small advertisements of general stock of merchandise for sale. Drs. Ransom and Knapp announced that they "had a full set of surgical instruments, and were ready to do all kinds of surgery." The Burlington Drug Store, by William S. Edgar & Co. Philip Viele, attorney at law, Fort Madison, presented his card. Henry Eno, Judge of Probate, published a notice. That comprised the list of advertisers. The patronage solicited did not offer itself, and the Burlington *Patriot* died on the day of its birth.

On the 6th day of June, 1839, Mr. Edwards issued the first number of the *Iowa Patriot* at Burlington. The new candidate for public favor was a 24-column paper, 21x31 inches in size. Its first page contained no advertising matter; was given up entirely to miscellaneous selections, and set in large, clear type. The second page was also made up of reading-matter, but four columns were set in smaller type, and contained editorials and communications. The third page gave nearly one and a half columns of advertisements, of which the following gives an idea: "Bridgeman & Partridge, wholesale and retail forwarding and commission merchants, brick block, Burlington, Iowa Territory." Smaller announcements detailed what they had for sale. Charles J. Starr had opened a "new store;" H. W. Moore & Co. were dealers in groceries; William S. Edgar owned the "Burlington Drug Store." James W. Grimes, W. W. Chapman and Philip Viele were attorneys at law, with modest announcements of the fact. The fourth page was given up entirely to reading-matter, except the last column, which contained an elaborate argument in favor of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. The beginning was surely not a very auspicious one for an ambitious newspaper man. As the weeks rolled by, the advertising increased slowly. Among the professional men we see J. D. Learned and C. J. Learned, H. Robb and W. J. A. Bradford, Messrs. Rorer & Starr appear in the issue of July 11, 1839, and August 1st appeared the card of D. Rorer alone. Cyrus Olney was also a candidate for patronage in the law.

The suspended *Patriot* of Fort Madison that day re-appeared as an exponent of Whig principles in the future metropolis of the Territory. Mr. Edwards observed in his leading editorial in the first paper: "The *Patriot* is the only Whig paper in the Territory. * * * We have not started it so much with the intention of making converts to the Whig cause, as to correct the misrepresentations so lavishly heaped upon the members of the party." The paper was from the first a most radical, outspoken and fearless advocate of the principles of the party it affiliated with. While it is not the purpose of this work to elaborate the political controversies of those days, we find it impossible to ignore the influence exerted upon all matters of public interest by the numerous politicians who located in Burlington and made that town the center from which emanated

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all controlling thought, social, commercial and political, for many years. This record shall give an impartial statement of the political complications of the early times, as viewed from the standpoint of a disinterested observer, who gazes upon the results of conflict—not upon the immediate processes of accomplishment—at a period far removed from the date of their occurrence.

September 5, 1839, a change was made in the title of the paper. Mr. Edwards had, as is shown elsewhere in this work, suggested the adoption of the term "Hawk-Eye" as a distinctive name for Iowa and her people. Mrs. Edwards was appealed to by her husband for a name appropriate and peculiar, and at once proposed "Hawk-Eye" as the most desirable. Mr. Edwards accepted the very judicious advice of his wife and honored her by placing the name over his columns. The paper appeared as the *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot.* The original manner of writing the word was with the hyphen, and that styles is still adhered to by the owners of the journal, so far as head-lines are concerned; but in their business papers, and also in the body of the journal, itself, the name is given in one word. When applied to the State or people, the name "Hawkeye" should be given without the hyphen, in accordance with modern orthography.

October 17, 1839, the paper was enlarged to a sheet 22½x34 inches. A question has been raised as to the temporary suspension of the paper early in 1843. The files are not perfect, and we are obliged to speculate a little as to that matter. The volume which follows in order after the foregoing enlargement begins with a small sheet, 18x24 inches in size, which is dated November 30, 1843, and is No. 17 of Vol. V, but is also "No. 27, New Series." From this the inference is drawn that the paper was suspended for a brief period, and was then begun on a reduced scale, about the first of June. The numbering shows that the paper must have been suspended twelve weeks; for, since it was established June 6, 1839, Vol. V, No. 17, would have taken it to the 5th of September, 1843. The date of Vol. V, No. 17 is, however, given as November 30, or twelve weeks later than the regular time. It is also shown that the issue of November 30 was No. 27 of a "new series," which places the issuance of that revival at June 1, 1843. Hence, we conclude that, prior to June 1, the paper was suspended for three months. With the beginning of the new series, the name was changed to *The Hawk-Eye*, and the price reduced to $1.50. December 21, of that year, the paper was enlarged to 21½x30 inches.

December 5, 1844, Col. Fitz Henry Warren became associate editor with Mr. Edwards.

About March 13, 1845, the paper was enlarged to 36x46 inches. July 24, 1845, J. M. Broadwell bought an interest in the paper, and the firm became Edwards & Broadwell. In the summer of 1848, the *Hawk-Eye* received its first special telegraphic dispatches, the line having been extended to the city during that season. There was much complaint over the poorly-operated wires.

August 10, 1850, a paper was established at Burlington, and called the Burlington *Tri-Weekly Telegraph*, having also a weekly issue. The originators were Morgan & McKenny. This firm inaugurated a new system of journalism in Iowa, presenting the first tri-weekly edition ever issued in the State, and making, altogether, one of the finest appearing and most ably conducted papers it has been our pleasure to examine in the West. Both of the gentlemen associated with the *Telegraph* were originally Democrats in politics; but the new paper was Conservative Whig, inclining toward the extension of, or, at least, the non-interference with, slavery. It supported the Fugitive-

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Slave Law, and was a direct opponent, in many things, of the *Hawk-Eye*. Where the *Hawk-Eye* was radical, the *Telegraph* was conservative. The fact that such a journal was able to servive at all speaks well for the intelligence of Burlington, as well as of the education which their taste had received in newspapers. There must have been a field for the journal to have operated in, or it could not have lived.

The *Hawk-Eye* had shared the first official patronage of Legislature and Government with the *Gazette*, and both of those papers were able to bridge over the chasm which always yawns at the feet of a new paper; but the *Telegraph* was not so favored. It began with light support, but gradually worked into the plan of "small advertisements," as it is now called. Its columns were well filled after a few months. Still, its expenses must have been heavy, and it could not have made its accounts balance. June 14, 1851, a daily edition was begun.

June 23, 1851, Mr. Edwards retired from the *Hawk-Eye*. That paper passed into the hands of Stockton & Pierson, with the former as editor. Shortly afterward, Mr. Stockton retired, leaving Mr. Pierson owner. A tri-weekly edition had been begun in May.

Mr. Pierson was succeeded by Mr. C. Dunham, who associated with Mr. J. L. Brown, as partner.

In August, 1851, the cholera raged in Burlington, and, on the 5th of that month, Mr. Edwards died.

Thus, in 1852, the rival Whig journals were waging war upon their common enemy, Democracy, and upon each other. Some changes had taken place on the *Telegraph*. John H. McKenny had entered the firm, making it Morgan, McKenny & Co. In June, 1853, the "Co." was dropped. February 11, 1854, the "Burlington Telegraph Printing Co." took the office, the officers of the new concern being: Trustees, J. F. Tallant, James W. Grimes and Harvey Ray, Jr.; actuary, John G. Foote; editor, James M. Morgan; printer, J. Smith McKenny.

July 4, 1855, Messrs. Dunham & Brown purchased the office of the *Telegraph* and consolidated it with their journal, forming the *Hawk-Eye and Telegraph*.

The sudden suspension of the *Telegraph* was a serious blow to Gen. Morgan. He had nursed the creation of his brain and hand through all its feeble years, sacrificing personal comforts that his pet might live. When the company was formed, he was obliged to admit the expediency of the move, because the office was burdened with debt. In the first issue of the consolidated papers, he published an address to his former readers, that shows the bitterness of his feeling.

The editors of the consolidated journals admitted the address of Gen. Morgan to its columns with "some regret." They entertained the highest personal regard for that gentleman, and intended to do him no injury by purchasing the office and "good-will" of the defunct *Telegraph*. The editorial concluded thus: "The two papers have occupied almost identically the same ground on political questions. * * * While we have political feelings and preferences, and expect to express them independently, we do not feel that we shall print a partisan paper. There is no call at present for such a publication. Old landmarks and old parties have been obliterated and crushed out. The two great parties that have hitherto divided the country exist only in name. In the reforming of political elements it is somewhat difficult to tell exactly how things are to shape themselves. For the present there is but one question

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which agitates the political world; that question is slavery. We unhesitatingly declare ourselves in favor of resisting the further aggressions of slavery, and opposed to its extension over any more free territory. We would confine it to its present bounds, giving it no more rights and privileges than are vouchsafed in the Constitution."

March 26, 1856, John L. Brown, the junior partner, retired from the paper, leaving Charles Dunham sole editor and proprietor. The journal became a strong Republican paper, nominating Col. John C. Fremont for the Presidency, subject to the action of the first Republican National Convention, as early as June 9 of that year. The success achieved in the Convention by the nomination of Fremont was joyously announced on the 25th of June.

Mr. Dunham continued as editor and publisher of the *Hawk-Eye* (having dropped the word *Telegraph* from the heading June 26, 1857) until 1864, when Messrs. Edwards & Beardsley became proprietors.

In October, 1874, "The Hawk-Eye Publishing Company" became proprietors of the institution. The editorial staff was composed of the following gentlemen: Frank Hatton, editor-in-chief; R. J. Burdette, J. S. Waite, C. Beardsley, associate editors; Allison Leadley, city editor; C. Y. Wheeler, business manager. J. W. Burdette succeeded Mr. Leadley, and Richard Stockton succeeded Mr. Burdette as city editor. Newton Snyder has been added as subeditor to the staff. Mr. H. W. Hall is now business manager.

### GERMAN JOURNALISM.

The first German paper published in Burlington was called the Burlington *Volksblatt*. It was established in the spring of 1852 by Mr. Mertz, who is now Postmaster at Garibaldi, Keokuk County, Iowa, and edited by Adalbert Lœhr, who afterward became a prominent German editor in St. Louis, where he died. His successor was Henry Kompe. Dr. Scholer had owned and edited the paper for some time, when H. C. Ohrt became associated with him as editor in 1853, remaining until 1854, when F. Goll assumed the proprietor and editorship of the same. In 1855, it was purchased by Weber and Wolf, and the name was changed to that of *Freie Presse*, edited by Mr. Mader until July, 1856, when H. C. Ohrt succeeded him. After the October election in 1856, Henry Binder, of Chicago, became editor, remaining until March, 1857. Weber & Wolf, under foreclosure of mortgage, sold the paper to C. Kuestenmacher, when H. C. Ohrt became editor until Prof. Seybold, of Milwaukee, took his place. Then came Mr. Bittman and again H. C. Ohrt as editors. In 1860, Mr. Vanzelow became proprietor and editor, but, on account of ill-health, was obliged to give up the editorship to H. C. Ohrt. Upon the death of Mr. Vanzelow in 1861, Daldorf & Guelich purchased the paper from the former's estate. At this time the name was changed to *Iowa Tribune*, and edited by Theodore Guelich. During this journal's career, under its various managements it had been alternately Democratic, Abolitionist and Anti-Temperance. Under the new management it became Republican. In 1863, Theodore Guelich sold out his interest to John Daldorf, but remained editor until the summer of 1864. His successors were M. Langeloth, Conrad Greiner and Prof. E. Poppe. In 1868, John Daldorf formed a partnership with E. Schilling, whose father, Dr. G. Schilling, became editor. In February, 1871, a company styling itself the Iowa Tribune Company was incorporated, and consisted of Paul Lange, Prof. E. Poppe, Fred Becker and Theodore Guelich. In the spring of 1874, said company included Theo. Bischof, whose father, E. Bischof, was engaged as editor. In 1875, the Tribune Company dis-

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solved, and the paper went into the hands of Paul Lange & Co., Theodore Guelich being the only partner. At this time L. Mader was editor. In 1877, L. Weinstein, the present editor, succeeded Mr. Mader. The present circulation of the *Iowa Daily Tribune* is 475, and of the Weekly 1,700 copies.

Other German papers have been published in Burlington at different periods, but are now all dead. Such have been: *Der National Adler*, Democratic; *Die Iowa Tribuene*, Democratic; *Die Freie Presse*, in 1876, Democratic; *Das Volksblatt*, in 1877, Democratic.

### OTHER PAPERS.

The *Mediapolis Enterprise* is spoken of in the chapter devoted to that town.

Among the graves of dead newspapers, one is able to distinguish the unpretentious tombstones of several Burlington ventures. *The Burlington Daily* started out as an evening paper, sixteen columns in size, and independent in politics, on the 12th day of August, 1873. Mr. Frank Phelps grasped the chief pen and ran his name in small type under the heading as proprietor. George Jamison was his associate, and W. Boecklin served as financial editor. The vigor which those men infused into its columns was sufficient to carry the frail youngster along and cause its enlargement to twenty-four columns in size; but when the chilly winds of November, 1874, blew around the street corners and filled men's eyes with dust, the proud yearling took advantage of the temporary blindness of the people and quietly laid down and died.

*The Critic* came among the Burlington people on the 1st of January, 1875, and told them what it thought of their doings. W. Boecklin was the editor. The old saying has it settled beyond doubt that even a worm will turn when trodden on. How much more likely are intelligent men and women to resent conspicuous mention of matters and things. Albeit the tales are told on fine book-paper, indignation runs rampant where society's toes are stepped upon. And so the society paper was noiselessly folded away, after a single month's existence.

*The Evening Star* arose June 9, 1875, and looked down brightly, but independently, on all things. Mr. Seth Eggleston was editor-in-chief; W. Boecklin and Frank Phelps, associates. The paper was twenty columns in size, and those columns were brimful of entertaining reading. But a cloud passed over the *Star* December 14, 1875, and when the vapor was blown away, the newspaper sky of Burlington presented a fine field for astronomers to wonder in. The *Star* had disappeared.

*Every Sunday Morning* came out to shock the good people and terrify the bad in September, 1875. C. Y. Wheeler was proprietor, and Frank Phelps held the pen in one hand and a spy-glass in the other. Charles Beardsley, W. Boecklin, George Jamison and Mrs. E. S. Huston composed the corps of associates. Thirty-six columns were filled each week with pungent paragraphs and editorials. But when the new year came, the life-giving ducats failed to drop into the till. Few in number, but brilliant in kind, were the issues that appeared. Aged three and a half months.

As one man said, with true Western pride in the little newspaper ventures which never reached that goal of publishers—"a paying basis"—"they called things by their right names, and died with their boots on." Which may be a mixed metaphor, but a very correct description of their life and death.

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Chas. G. Porter

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## THE NAME "HAWKEYE."

The title "Hawkeye," as applied to a resident of Iowa or to the State itself, first appeared in print, so far as we have been able to ascertain, in the Fort Madison *Patriot* of March 24, 1838. That issue was the first one of the paper founded by James G. Edwards in this region. In an editorial, the following suggestion was made:

"If a division of the Territory [Wisconsin] is effected, we propose that the Iowans take the cognomen of *Hawkeyes*. Our etymology can then be more definitely traced than can that of the Wolverines, Suckers, Gophers, etc., and we shall rescue from oblivion a memento, at least, of the name of the old chief (Black Hawk)."

September 5, 1839, Mr. Edwards, who had moved his office to Burlington, gave the name of *Hawk-Eye* to his paper, as is shown in the history of the press. He was familiarly styled "Old Hawk" by his friends throughout the West, even to the day of his death. It is quite likely that the Indians had used their synonym of Hawkeye as a distinctive title for some of their associates, but there is no evidence to show that the name had been offered prior to Mr. Edwards' suggestion of it, to apply to Iowa at large. It has been stated that the Indian trader S. S. Phelps was called "Old Hawkeye" by the red men; but if he was, the cognomen went no further.

Until conclusive evidence is adduced to the contrary, the people of Iowa will be disposed to accredit Mr. Edwards with the honor of having affixed to the State a name which will live as long as Iowa itself endures.

## THE SENATORIAL SUCCESSIONS.

The Territory of Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the increase of the national sisterhood, and under the Constitution adopted by the second Constitutional Convention of the Territory, held at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The organic law was approved by the people on the 3d day of August, 1846, by a vote of 9,492 in its favor to 9,036 in the negative. The indorsed Constitution was presented to Congress in December of the same year, and, on the 28th day of that month, a formal bill was passed, admitting Iowa as one of the States.

In anticipation of this action of Congress, the Territorial Governor, Hon. James Clarke, issued a proclamation, ordering an election to be held for the purpose of choosing State officers and a State Legislature. The election was held on the 26th day of October, 1846.

Of the several branches of government provided for at that time, this sketch has only to deal with the legislative. When the action of Congress confirmed the proceedings of the people of Iowa, it already found the machinery of the State in motion. The first General Assembly convened at Iowa City November 30, 1846, and remained in session until February 25, 1847.

One of the most important duties which devolved upon the people at the first State election, was the selection of a Congressional delegation. The law provided for the election of two members of the Lower House of Congress directly, and, in accordance therewith, S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, was chosen to represent the First District, or northern half of the State, and Shep-



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herd Leffler, of Burlington, to represent the Second, or Southern District. But the task of electing two Senators was delegated to the Legislature, and that body was invested with more than ordinary interest to the aspiring men of the newly-created commonwealth. Those days are not so far removed in the past as to be materially different from the present in respect to personal ambitions; and the beautiful region of Iowa had attracted to it many of the rising men of the West. The legal profession was distinguished by the ability of its members, and the bar, as is admitted in all sections, whether new or old, is famous for its contributions to the legislative bodies of the country.

The Legislature which met in November, 1846, was, therefore, the object of more than ordinary interest and curiosity. It held in its hands the unusual power of choosing two United States Senators. The State Senate consisted of nineteen members, and was organized by the election of Thomas Baker, from Marion, Polk, Dallas and Jasper Counties, as President, and the election of John B. Russell as Secretary, on the 1st day of December. The House was composed of forty members, and elected Jesse B. Brown, of Lee, Speaker, and Silas A. Hudson, Chief Clerk. The political complexion of the majority of both Houses was Democrat.

The Congress to which the Legislature was to elect Senators was the Twenty-ninth, and only the last session of that. It may be well to explain that the United States Senate is so composed as to be a perpetual body—one third of its members only retiring at the expiration of each Congress (lasting two years). Thus, when a State is admitted to the Union, it chooses two Senators, who are not designated for any specific term by the Legislature choosing them. When the Senators-elect reach Washington, the Secretary of the Senate prepares three slips of paper, upon one of which is written "class first," upon another, "class second," and upon the other, "class third." These slips represent the three divisions of the Senate, which are as equal, numerically, as the whole Senate membership is divisible by three. If, however, recent additions to the list have made one of the classes larger than the others, that enlarged class is omitted from the slips prepared by the Secretary, and but two (being first and second, first and third or second and third, as the case may be) are furnished. When these preliminaries are arranged, the new Senators, or friends acting for them, see the slips placed in a box or hat, and draw one of the slips. The lot thus drawn determines the class to which the drawer is to be assigned. Ever afterward, the successors of those men take their places in the classes so decided upon. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or impeachment are filled for the unexpired term of the regular incumbent, and not for six years, or the full term. The purpose is to preserve, as nearly as possible, three equal divisions of the Senate.

The Senatorial aspirants were numerous, and the friends of the respective candidates were firm in their determination to see their favorites succeed. An element which entered into the contest in a powerful degree was that known as the "'Possum" faction from the Half-Breed Tract, or, as it was familiarly called, "The Tract," in Lee County. This faction arose from the complications growing out of the sale of lands in the Tract by half-breed Indians to white men. Those settlers who had located on the disputed section were banded together for political and judicial purposes, with the one view of securing their own titles at whatever hazard. The Tract was thickly settled, and, as a consequence, held a controlling influence in the politics of the county. The "'Possums" were able to elect their own candidates, and were also determined to choose only such men to office as favored their claims.

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It chanced that the "'Possums" held the balance of power in the first State Legislature. There were two Senators and six Representatives from Lee County, and if these men were to cast their ballots with the Whigs, the latter party would secure a majority of one over any Democratic Senatorial candidate. It is said that the Whigs and "'Possums" effected a coalition, and agreed upon Mr. McCarty as their choice for Senator, as opposed to the Democratic candidate, Augustus C. Dodge. When the separate Houses had balloted and failed of a choice, the two bodies came together in Joint Convention and proceeded to ballot for Senator. It is said that, upon the first ballot, Senator Samuel Fullenwider, of Des Moines County, a Whig, refused to carry out the caucus plan of voting for McCarty. The result was an equal number of votes for McCarty and Dodge.

When the Democrats saw how the "'Possums" were playing a game that was corroborative of their title, they instituted a series of petty diversions from the regular business, by repeated adjournments, and thereby prevented a re-assembling of the Joint Convention. Week after week elapsed without any change in the feeling of the parties, and ultimate adjournment of the Legislature arrived before a choice had been made.

The result of these complications was a total failure to elect Senators, and the first Legislature adjourned without performing its most important task. Thus it transpired that Iowa, although justly entitled to Senatorial representation in the last session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, and the first session of the Thirtieth, does not appear as having a full delegation in the national body.

On December 4, 1848, the Second Assembly convened at Iowa City. On the 7th of that month, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington, and Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, were agreed upon as Senators. This election filled the delegation from Iowa during the winter of 1848–49. The Representatives from Iowa during the Thirtieth Congress were Hon. William Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, and Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington.

Senator Jones drew the slip assigning him to the term expiring with the Thirty-second Congress, which ended in 1853, while Senator Dodge drew the short term, which lasted but the single session of the Thirtieth Congress, in 1849. He was, however, re-elected January 10, 1849, for a term of six years, and retired from the seat at the close of the Thirty-third Congress, in 1855. Senator Jones was re-elected December 21, 1852, and served until the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress, in 1859.

The vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Dodge's term, created a profound excitement in political circles, because of the changed condition of State politics. The Whig party was fast gaining ascendency over the old-established Democratic organization. The Legislature was composed, in 1854, of a Senate which was Democratic by but one majority, while the House had a clear Whig majority.

It is a well-known fact that the law governing Senatorial elections provides for a preliminary ballot in each House, when, if the two divisions are found to have voted for different men, a joint convention is authorized, consisting of both branches of the Legislature, assembled in either of the halls devoted to legislative business, and presided over by the President of the Senate, with the Speaker of the House sitting by his side. The Secretary of the Senate acts as Secretary of the Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the House serves as Assistant Secretary. Thus organized, the Convention proceeds to vote for United States Senator, by roll-call. If a clear majority of the Convention does not then agree upon a man, an adjournment is made, from time to time, until

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a decision is reached. This plan presupposes the formal organizations of the two Houses, and during the interval between the sessions of the Convention the regular legislative business is duly proceeded with. However, when the time for the assembling of the Joint Convention arrives, the Clerk or Secretary of the branch in whose room the Convention meets, formally notifies the other branch of the arrival of the hour at which the Convention is to assemble. This notice has to be given by one body to the other during the formal organization of the branch receiving such notification.

As has already been remarked, the House was Whig in politics, and the Legislature was also Whig on joint ballot; but the Senate had a Democratic presiding officer and official organization, because of its majority of one on separate ballot. When the time arrived for the election of a Senator, which is always the first business on those years when a Senator is chosen, after the legal organization of the Legislature—a separate ballot was taken. The members had followed the usual preliminary custom of "going into caucus," for the purpose of making nominations, and the Democrats had selected Hon. A. C. Dodge as their candidate. The Whigs were supposed to favor Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, and on this account the delegation from Lee County refused to join the caucus. This delegation numbered nine members, and literally held "the balance of power." It proved, however, that the Whigs foresaw the inevitableness of defeat if they persisted in retaining the name of Mr. Warren, and prudently withdrew him from the caucus. In his place, they named the Hon. James Harlan, of Mount Pleasant. When the first ballot was cast, in separate session, the Lee delegation naturally felt obliged to maintain its attitude toward the caucus nominee, although the gentleman proved to be one whom they could heartily indorse, were it not for a certain sense of pride engendered by their hasty determination to "fight the caucus." The result of the first ballot, consequently, was a failure to elect a Senator. The next proceeding was to assemble in joint convention and ballot on a more extended plan. This requirement of the law was duly complied with, but without the achievement of success for either faction. The disaffected members were obdurate, and the two partisan divisions adhered, with commendable tenacity, to their favorite candidates.

Thus, the meetings were held, ballots taken, and adjournments ordered from day to day and week to week. At last, overtures were made to the Lee delegation, which were honorable, and which were such as could be entertained by men of high character. They consisted of nothing more than slight concessions on the part of both wings of the Whig party, being an agreement to meet informally and discuss the merits of the regular nominee. This social way of obviating the terrors of "King Caucus" was consented to by those who really admired the candidate and opposed him simply because they felt called upon to sustain their dignity.

A reconciliation was effected, and the Lee County men agreed to support Mr. Harlan. The proceedings of this meeting, although informal, were designed to be of a secret nature. At all events, one would naturally suppose that political diplomacy would teach parties to such an agreement to retain inviolate their compact until the moment came for action. It proved otherwise in this instance, however, and through some one of the members, who was more voluble than discreet, the Democrats learned of the contemplated union of forces. The consultation meeting was held Friday evening, January 5, 1855, and the adjourned session of the Joint Convention was appointed for Saturday morning following, at 10 o'clock.

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In the case under consideration, the Senate used to meet with the House in the Hall of Representatives, because of greater convenience, and it therefore devolved upon the Chief Clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the arrival of the hour for convening. On the morning of Saturday, January 6, the Clerk proceeded on his mission, and found, to his surprise, that the Senate had adjourned until the following Monday. The members were all in the Senate-chamber, but the Senate, as a legal body, had no existence for the time being. The Clerk read the formal notice required by law, and repaired to the hall to report upon the condition of affairs.

It subsequently transpired that the intended action of the Whigs had been made known to the Democrats of the Senate, and they, to thwart the purpose of their opponents, had adjourned just before 10 o'clock. They expected that this bit of diplomacy would defeat the selection of a Senator that day, and possibly open an opportunity for a Democratic victory by compromise.

The Whigs were not dismayed at the outlook; but, being under the guidance of Whigs in the House, proceeded to ballot for Senator. There were present the Whigs of both branches of the Legislature, who formed a majority of the entire body on joint ballot. These members elected Mr. Harlan, and the Convention announced its result, and adjourned.

Gov. James W. Grimes was then in the Executive Chair of the State. From the Governor, Mr. Harlan obtained a certificate of election to the Senate, and duly presented his credentials at the opening of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, in 1855, or as soon thereafter as he could reach Washington, when he was sworn in and took his seat.

The Democrats of the Iowa Legislature at once drafted a resolution of protest against the admission of Senator Harlan, on the ground of his election being illegal. The matter did not come up in that body, however, during the first session, and the Senator filled the seat undisturbed.

At the beginning of the second session, in December, 1856, Senator Jones called the attention of the Senate to the protest, and apologized for his own neglect in having failed to take earlier cognizance of the document. Upon his motion, the protest was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the subject and report as speedily as possible.

The Senate was, at that time, Democratic. The Committee reported adversely to the seating of Senator Harlan, and the body voted, January 12, 1857, to sustain the report. The Senator at once returned to Iowa. The Legislature was then in session, at Iowa City; but local elections subsequent to 1854, had so changed the character of that body as to give it a Whig majority in both branches. The Republican party was just coming upon the scene, and it may be termed a Republican majority instead of Whig. At all events, the body was opposed to Democracy; and when Senator Harlan laid his case before the Legislature, with certified transcripts of the United States Senate journal, he met with hearty and instant support. On the 17th day of January, 1857, or just five days after the Senate had voted to oust him, Senator Harlan held in his hands indisputable credentials of his legal election. He returned to Washington, and was admitted to the councils of the nation.

The action of the Senate in refusing to admit Senator Harlan was very different from the formal adjudication of a knotty problem by the Supreme Court. When a case is carried before such a tribunal, the parties thereto are admitted to a full discussion of its merits, and the Court is obliged to express not only its findings, but the processes by which its conclusions were reached. The privileges of the Senate exceed those of the Supreme Court, so far as the

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methods of its decisions are concerned. A committee is not required to render account of why it does thus and so; and a report is generally adopted without much debate. Discussion is permissible, to be sure; but so important a committee as that upon the Judiciary is almost always selected with an eye to possible partisan exigencies. When a report is made by it on any question touching party strength, the ruling power is thrown in support of the report.

For these reasons, one is at no loss to determine why Senator Harlan was unseated, and Senators Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, were snugly lodged in the Senate, the very next session. The Indiana election was far more questionable than the Iowa; but the action of the Senate was in favor of the former, while it condemned the latter. The spirit is manifested by an anecdote told at the expense of a prominent Democratic member.

It is said that a friend of Senator Harlan's, who had watched the Democrat during both contests, and noticed that he voted against Senator Harlan, while he voted for the Indiana representatives, asked the Democrat why he did so, and how he could reconcile those diametrically antagonistic votes.

"Why," responded the gentleman, "you see, I aimed to observe a strictly honorable and consistent course. When Harlan's case came from the committee, I had never considered it; but I knew that the committee had done so, and with every possible means of ascertaining its real merits. For that reason, I accepted the report, and voted merely to sustain the committee. And so it was with the Bright-Fitch case. I knew nothing of its merits, and the committee did. I voted neither for nor against those gentlemen, but simply to sustain the committee!"

That "sustaining the committee" idea is a very good one for men of tender sensibilities.

But the real merits of the Harlan case probably may be summed up in this manner: The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate thereof shall consist of two members from each State, and these members shall be elected at certain times and in certain manner, as is specified, "by the Legislature" of each State.

The question turns upon the meaning of the word "Legislature." That is defined in the State Constitution to mean "a Senate and a House of Representatives," chosen by the people.

It will be observed in the foregoing pages that the Senate was not in session, *i. e.*, had no existence for the time being, when Senator Harlan was elected at the so-called Joint Convention. That Convention could legally exist only when composed of the Senate and House, which left their regular session, without adjournment as a Senate and a House, and united as a joint committee of the whole. There can be no doubt but that the Judiciary Committee reported aright; for it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to recognize informal elections by State Legislatures. The fact that the same Committee stultified itself by reversing its decision for partisan motives; or, even, that it reported as it did on the Harlan case purely with malignant intent (which we do not claim that it did, but cite that possibility for sake of establishing a point), in no way affects the merits of this case. Two wrongs never make one right.

The case is an historic one of great value, since it has established a precedent for the government of future Senates.

January 26, 1858, Gov. James W. Grimes was chosen to succeed Senator Jones. Senator Harlan was re-elected January 11, 1860, for six years. Senator Grimes was re-elected for a term of six years in 1865.

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Senator Harlan was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate just before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in the spring of 1865. Mr. Harlan accepted the portfolio on the 1st of May, of that year, and, consequently, resigned his seat in the Senate. As there was no impending session of Congress, and as the Legislature would meet in regular session in the following January, Gov. William M. Stone, then in the Executive office of the State, did not appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term, which ended March 4, 1867. The Legislature, when it met in January, 1866, was therefore called upon to elect two Senators, one for the short term, and one for the regular term, beginning March 4, 1867.

The Legislature was Republican in sentiment, and, consequently, chose the distinguished War-Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, for the short term, and honored Secretary Harlan by returning him to the Senate for the full term.

Senator Grimes died in 1869, and the vacancy was filled by Hon. J. B. Howell, of Keokuk. Senator Howell was succeeded by Senator George G. Wright, whose term expired March 4, 1877, and who was, in turn, succeeded by Senator Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose term will end March 4, 1883. Senator Harlan was succeeded, March 4, 1873, by Senator William B. Allison, whose term will expire March 4, 1879, and who has been chosen to succeed himself in the Senate for the term ending March 4, 1885.

### HON. JAMES W. GRIMES.

Among the long list of eminent men, who claim Des Moines as the county of adoption or birth, the name of James W. Grimes stands forth with peculiar distinctness. He was not only a great man in the limited region of Des Moines, but he was a great man in the State and nation. If one were to ask a resident of some distant point to name a representative man from Iowa, we do not hesitate to affirm that the one which would spring forth spontaneously is James W. Grimes.

The delicate task of preparing an historical work during the early years of a county's existence is heightened by the living presence of many prominent actors; and it is realized by the writer, that not until the lapse of time has removed the first generation, or even the second, can impartial history be transcribed. Data may be preserved for the benefit of a future historian, but the full meed of credit due so many participants in early events sounds like fulsome flattery while yet the actors live. Justice cannot be done the faulty, nor can honor be accorded the deserving. A cautious hand must lift the veil of the past, disclosing only that which may be safely told.

When a man enters the arena of public life, he voluntarily accepts the hazard of criticism. If he fails in the performance of his full duty, there are those standing by to prod him with the heated iron of censure; if he differs from those who surround him, as perforce he oftentimes must, his acts are spoken of only with words of condemnation.

When a man dies, the personal animosities his individuality has created are forgotten, and his deeds are weighed by the effect they have had upon events. In spite of the poet, one is forced to admit that the good, as well as the evil deeds, live after them.

Senator Grimes possessed the elements which compose human greatness. Born of honorable and independent ancestry, who thought for themselves, and believed in the essential doctrines of personal and religious liberty, the son inherited the tendencies to leadership which made him famous. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, N. H., October 20,

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1816. He entered Darmouth College in August, 1832, when but 16 years of age. In the spring of 1836, he came West, and landed at Burlington May 15. His life became an active one in politics, as in his profession; for the people recognized the power of the man.

It is impossible for us to fairly represent the life and services of Mr. Grimes, in this brief paper. A volume has been devoted to his letters to personal friends, merely to show, by inference, his character. His friend and admirer, Rev. William Salter, has done the public a noble service in preparing a semi-autobiographical work, entitled "Life of James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa, 1854–1858; a Senator of the United States, 1859–1869." Therein are preserved the materials for the student and writer of history.

These brief lines are penned by one who recognizes the breadth of character, the force of intellect, and the quality of mind of one who made Iowa's name a power in the Senate. We pay a passing tribute to his worth.

## THE MILLER–THOMPSON CONTESTED ELECTION.

The most noted contest over an election to Congress which appears in the annals of this State is that known as the Miller-Thompson case, which transpired in 1848, in the then First District. From the date of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State until the assembling of the Thirty-eighth Congress, in 1863, the State was divided into but two Congressional Districts, with an equal number of Representatives. The first delegation sent to the Lower House, in 1846, consisted of Hon. S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, from the northern half of the State; and of Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington, from the southern half. At that time the State was not designated as distinct districts. At the succeeding election for the Thirtieth Congress, which began in 1847, a formal districting was observed. The influence of locality was apparent in the choice of candidates at this period; for while Hon. William Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, was elected from the newly-created First District, Burlington was also represented by the selection of Hon. Shepherd Leffler, of that place, ostensibly as the member from the Second District. This uneven distribution of honor as between the original settlements in the old Dubuque and Des Moines Counties, continued until 1851, when Dubuque asserted its rights by sending Hon. Lincoln Clark to the House. Thereafter the two districts were marked as north and south sections, rather than as river and interior counties, as at the time of the contest hereafter described. When this struggle occurred, the issue was apparently between the west and east.

In 1848, the dominant party in Iowa found itself confronted by a foe of no insignificant proportions. The politicians who had for years held the reins of power found it necessary to exert themselves if they would retain possession of the offices, or continue to dictate the policy of the infant commonwealth. A new faction had made not only an appearance on the scene, but it had gained so firm a foothold in the estimation of the people that it asserted its presence with alarming boldness. The Democrats realized the necessity of retaining an unbroken delegation in Congress, and made speedy preparation to repel the unwelcome party. But in a new region, where voters are numbered by scores, instead of by thousands, it is far easier to plan or desire than it is to accomplish marked changes in the popular will. New counties were being formed and new settlements made each year, and what was appalling to the Democrats was the fact that many of those additions to the population were strongly tinctured with

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Whig sentiments. It became evident that something must be done to offset the Whig influx. At this critical moment a scheme for the relief of the old party was presented. It is impossible to say just who was the father of the idea, but it undoubtedly had its origin in one of the several able and fertile brains of the leaders who dwelt in Burlington or Mount Pleasant. The plan was none other than that of securing the vote of the hundreds of Mormon refugees who were then resting for a time on the east bank of the Missouri River, where Council Bluffs now stands.

The combination of events which placed the Mormons within the boundaries of Iowa long enough to legalize them as voters is a part of this record possessing no slight interest. In the winter of 1846, the Latter-day Saints suffered overthrow in their stronghold at Nauvoo, Ill. Their leader, Joseph Smith, was assassinated by a mob, and the vacancy caused by this violent deed had been filled by Brigham Young. President Young ordered his followers to prepare for flight across the continent to Utah, where he had divine commands to erect an empire beyond the reach of temporal powers. The Mormons obeyed the mandates of their ruler, but accepted their fate with great bitterness of spirit, blaming the United States Government for the harshness they had experienced at the hands of the authorities, and manifesting the usual perversity of ignorant wrong-doers against an outraged law. Young hastened on to Utah, but his followers were too destitute to press forward with equal speed. To overcome the obstacles of a concerted movement, Young decreed that his people should start out in numerous bands, by different routes, and thereby economize the forage upon which they must subsist. The objective point of all the parties was the present site of Council Bluffs; and that place was to be reached by circuitous ways through the best sections of the State. The Mormons were dependent upon such game as they could kill, and upon whatever food nature placed in their paths. This exodus was not, like the Israelites, from choice, but was compulsory. The Government had commanded them to relinquish their immoral beliefs, or suffer as violators of the law. Young had interpreted this order to mean a curtailment of personal liberties, and had instilled into the minds of his weak flock the belief that they were an oppressed people. Hence it was that the Mormons saw their homes despoiled and themselves driven out of the land at the point of the bayonet. It is not strange that such a class was blinded to its own wickedness, and accepted the words of its prophet as highest authority.

The exodus of the Latter-day Saints began in the year 1846. Iowa was the scene of unwonted activity, occasioned by the flight of the refugees from the law. Some bands moved through the State on the line of the forty-second parallel; some went through the southern tier of counties, and some passed over the territory now composing the range in which Monroe County is located. Many of the Mormons did not reach the river in 1846, nor even in 1847. Hundreds camped in Marshall County during that year, and scores of the poor wretches died from actual starvation. Those who passed through the second tier of counties reached Lucas County in the winter of 1846–47, and located a few miles southeast of the present town of Chariton. There rude huts were erected, and a party sojourned for several months. Subsequently, these passed on to the Missouri River, where they also tarried for a time. A portion of the band did not remain in Lucas that year, but pushed westward in hopes of gaining the place of rendezvous designated by Young. Their hopes were blighted, however, for the weather was so inclement that they could not proceed. They did not reach a point beyond Clarke County. Three men, John Conyer, James and

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John Longley, became separated from the party and lost their way. They concluded to encamp for the winter (of 1846–47) where they were, and constructed a log hut. In this they lived, and attached to it the name of "Lost Camp," a title by which the locality is still known and pointed out. In the spring, these men found other Mormons but a few miles from them, in the same county. Ultimately the greater number of the survivors of these several divisions reached the Missouri, where a general halt was made, for the purpose of recuperating their exhausted strength before setting out on the dreary march over the plains.

It was thus that the year 1847 found a large settlement of men in the extreme western part of Iowa. By virtue of their sojourn in the State, they had become legal voters. A town had been by accident, as it were, created there, under the Mormon authority of Orson Hyde. The location of that sect, in so large a body, had naturally attracted to the spot other pioneers, and, in 1847, the colony did what all American pioneers hasten to do, asserted its right of independence as a county. That year, a delegation of representative men came east, and proposed the erection of a new county on the Missouri River.

Here was the aid for which the Democrats had been so earnestly praying. Gen. Dodge became much interested in the matter, forseeing the possible strength such an organization might bring them. Nothing was then done, however, to effect the formation of the county, but the Democrats did not lose sight of the tide of Mormons moving westward, and halting for breath on the shores of the river. In Nauvoo, the Mormon vote had been a powerful ally to the Democrats at general elections, and a continuance of their support was both desirable and reasonable, according to the logic of Gen. Dodge. The organization of the new county rested with Judge Carleton, of the then Fourth Judicial District, and there is evidence which warrants the belief that the Judge counseled with the General in this matter.

Of course, so serious a matter as the creation of a Democratic county could not be proposed without the Whigs learning of it, and taking council concerning its influence on their destiny. The cautiousness with which the Democrats approached the subject naturally awakened a belief that there was a question as to the partisan feeling of Elder Hyde; and that doubt was equivalent to an admission of weakness on the part of the Democrats. So it transpired that the leaders of both parties set to work at once to test the temperament of the Elder. Now ensued a sharp encounter of wits. Gen. Dodge felt that he held the key to the situation, since through him alone could the desired organization be compassed. The Whigs, on the other hand, apprised themselves of the fact that the Mormons were becoming anxious to show their ill-will toward the Democratic party, as a means of avenging themselves for their expulsion from Nauvoo.

At the time of the occurrence of the events written above, the county of Monroe was composed of all the territory from the west line of Wapello County to the Missouri River. The unorganized counties of Lucas and Clarke had been defined in a manner preliminary to permanent establishment, but the latter, however, was entirely unsettled by white men. The former contained not more than eight or ten families. Practically, Monroe County was political dictator of all that region, and, what was significant, it was in the hands of Democratic county officials.

Such was the political condition of Iowa, when the time arrived to choose a successor to Representative Thompson, in 1848. The Democrats honored the incumbent with a renomination, and the Whigs opposed him with Daniel F. Miller, of Fort Madison.

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In spite of their sore need of help, the Democrats were evidently afraid to establish the new county in the West, and, as they alone had the power to do so, the opportunity passed without the Mormons gaining their point. This distrust of the result may have had its weight with Orson Hyde, as the sequel will show.

As the time of election approached, both parties began to feel carefully for the coveted vote; but still the Democrats felt secure, since the failure to create the new county did not prevent the extension of the franchise to the Mormons in another way. Monroe County had the power to create a precinct at the river, and thereby bring the Mormons within the pale of citizenhood. The problem to be decided was still as to the advisability of the step. To determine this, messengers were dispatched from both camps to feel the pulse of the people in the West, and each faction returned bearing metaphorical bunches of huge grapes, while their reports were that the land flowed with oil and honey for their respective candidates. In all this bartering there was evidently an understanding between the Whigs and the Mormons; for a flat refusal on the part of the latter to vote the Democratic ticket would certainly have prevented their voting at all. The powers that were had to be mollified, and a go-between was found to represent to the Democrats the solidity of the proposed precinct. The Whigs, of course, did not openly claim the success of their embassy, but rather played off coyly, with intent to deceive.

But even after the character of the vote was determined satisfactorily to the Democrats, there still remained the question of its legality. If the territory lay west of the last organized county, which was then Monroe, that county had the power to create a precinct. If it did not, then there was an opportunity to contest the validity of returns from the river precinct. The Democrats believed that Kanesville, as the Mormon settlement was called, did lie within the legal territory of Monroe, but a survey was deemed necessary to settle the point. In accordance with that idea, a party was engaged to ascertain the geographical whereabouts of the village, and a random line was run. Subsequent surveys have shown that the line was, indeed, a random one, but that point did not come up in the contest which followed. For all practical purposes, the place lay west of Monroe. In the decision of this question, the Whigs wisely submitted to the Democrats, and the work of establishing the locality was performed by such means as the Democrats could, under no circumstances, thereafter dispute. It was considered highly important for the Democrats to locate Kanesville in Monroe territory, because Monroe was then Democratic, and they feared that the Whigs would oppose the organization of so strong a precinct, if they had it in their power to do so. If the village lay north of the upper line of Monroe, it belonged to Marion County, which was then a Whig stronghold. The eagerness with which the Democrats labored to prove that Kanesville really was several miles south of its actual location, forms one of the grim humors of this contest.

The Whigs, meanwhile, confident of the victory they were to win, offered no objections to the formation of the precinct, but seemed quiescent in the matter. On the 3d of July, 1848, the Monroe County Commissioners issued the following order:

*Ordered*, by said Board, that that portion of country called Pottawattomie County, which lies directly west of Monroe County, be organized into a township, and that Kanesville be a precinct for election purposes in said township, and that the election be held at the Council-house in said village; and that Charles Bird, Henry Miller and William Huntington be appointed Judges of said election; and that the boundaries of said township extend east as far as the East Nish-na-bat-na.

This public announcement of the plan warned the Whigs to unmask. Greek met Greek. It was known that the Board, then consisting of Andrew Elswick,

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William McBride and George R. Holliday, with Dudley C. Barber as Clerk, was Democratic. The latter officer made out the poll-books and sent them to the new precinct. Both parties sought the field of battle, and for a time the Mormon element became the favorites of the politicians, since they held the balance of power. The Mormons at home in Nauvoo were Democratic in sentiment, it was argued, and the Democrats were confident of their co-operation in the time of need.

The election took place on the 7th day of August. To the consternation of the Democrats and the joy of the Whigs, the vote of the new precinct was cast almost solidly for Daniel F. Miller, the Whig candidate, and the Democratic candidate, William Thompson, was left out in the cold.

No sooner was the result of the election made known than the Democratic leaders took counsel, one with another, what to do. J. C. Hall, brother-in-law to Thompson, went to Albia from Mount Pleasant, and it is asserted that he and others advised the rejection of the poll-books. The messenger with the returns arrived in Albia, and the canvass of the votes was held on the 14th day of August. Dudley C. Barber, as Clerk of the Board, had a deciding voice in the matter. The canvass was made at his log cabin, one of the three or four buildings then standing on the town plat.

Among the prominent Democrats of Albia at the time was Dr. Flint, who subsequently removed to Wapello County, and became County Judge and State Senator for that county. He was brother-in-law to Barber, and exercised a great influence over him. He urged the arbitrary rejection of the books. Beside Mr. Hall and Dr. Flint, there was present Israel Kister, now of Bloomfield.

During the heated controversy over the canvass—in which, it is said, an unpleasant suspicion of pistols prevailed—the disputed poll-books suddenly disappeared from the table. The confusion which followed the announcement of their loss can be imagined. The men who were nearest the table dared not accuse one another of having stolen them, but there was, unquestionably, considerable display of feeling. Of course it was clear that the Whigs had not stolen the books, since it was for their interest to retain them. It rested, consequently, with the opposing faction to explain the mysterious disappearance of the documents.

The evening of that day, Barber called to his aid two Justices, and, it is said, with locked doors, made a canvass of the vote of Monroe, throwing out the books from Pottawattamie entirely. This rejection of the western vote secured the election of Thompson, and he accordingly took his seat in the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

If we may be allowed to parody a classic quotation, uneasy sits the Congressman who is not soundly elected! No sooner was he there than the Whigs made an effort to oust him. The case was laid before a proper committee, and voluminous discussion ensued. Miller proposed to Thompson to submit the question again to the people, but the proposition was rejected. The action of Congress was somewhat governed by well-known precedents, and finally the whole matter was remanded to the United States District Court at Keokuk. Before a decision could be reached, an election took place in the State for State officers and member of the Thirty-second Congress. The campaign was a hot one.

It may be here incidentally remarked that the August election resulted in the seating of Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, in the Thirty-second Congress from this district, his term beginning in 1851.

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It transpired one day, pending the decision of the case, that Mr. Miller called at Judge Mason's office, in Keokuk. The Judge signified a desire to serve certain papers on him, and the two gentlemen stepped to the rear of the room. There were two or three other men present. Judge Mason handed Mr. Miller, as he supposed, some papers relating to the suit, when, to the surprise of Mr. M., he found them to be the long-lost poll-books from Kanesville. Explanations followed, in which Judge Mason proved, conclusively, that the papers came honestly into his possession.

This startling *denouement* completely upset the Democratic case, and a new election was ordered, to "fill vacancy" in the First District. The election took place September 24, 1850, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Miller, who filled the seat in Congress one session. The vote stood as follows: Miller, 5,463; Thompson, 4,801; Smith, 365.

The question reverts to the cause of the Mormon change of front in 1848. All manner of rumors were afloat at the time, some of them even charging that the Democrats had offered but $1,000, while the Whigs had paid $1,200 for the vote. On the authority of one who admits that he was a party to the barter, we state as fact that the only gift presented to Elder Hyde by the Whigs was a printing office and some ten reams of printing paper and a keg of ink. Hyde wanted an office, and the Whigs were willing to give him one. The materials for the office were shipped to him by the Whigs prior to the casting of the vote. Hyde had a grudge against the Democrats, which he desired to pay, and therefore refused to listen to overtures of a financial character from them. It was a case of diamond cut diamond, in which the Whigs proved the hardest. It is a fact that in 1848, Orson Hyde began the publication of a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. The county of Pottawattamie was organized in 1848. All the officials were Mormons.

As to the missing books: It is a matter of evidence that Israel Kister placed them in Mr. Hall's saddle-bags, during the heated discussion, probably with no real intent to steal them at the time, but supposing that they would be discovered before Hall left. They were not detected and the lawyer rode away with them. It was then too late to acknowledge the error, and so the case stood until accident brought them to light.

The Whig papers made furious onslaught against the Democrats over the affair, and there is but little doubt that it caused a decidedly good political war-cry during those days. Dr. Flint was openly charged with having burned the books, and Barber was figuratively drawn and quartered continuously. The vigorous attacks upon Barber finally undermined his health and he died, a victim of mistaken sense of duty. Dr. Flint is now dead.

## THE STATE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

Although the county of Des Moines, as now defined, does not extend to the southern limits of the State, and cannot, therefore, be strictly classed among the counties affected by the celebrated case growing out of the complications which arose over the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa, the fact that the original county of Des Moines included all of the southern half of the Territory makes the subject an appropriate one to introduce into this volume. Besides, some of the most prominent participants in the controversy or its adjudication resided in Burlington. This was the seat of government at the time the affair originated, and some of the events in the history transpired here.

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In fact, no further explanation need be offered for the presentation of the matter here than the statement that Hon. Charles Mason, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Judge David Rorer, and other Burlington men, took conspicuous action as counsel in the case. It is valuable as a work of reference, and the following clear presentment of the matter, from the pen of Mr. Charles Negus, is given, with the feeling that many will read it who have but an imperfect understanding of the subject now.

"Soon after the organizing of the Territorial Government of Iowa, there arose a dispute between Missouri and Iowa about the jurisdiction of the State and Territoral authorities over a tract of country in the southern part of Iowa, which Missouri claimed as being within the boundary of that State as defined by Congress.

"The act of Congress, passed March 6, 1820, authorizing the Territory of Missouri to form a State government, provided that (if the State should ratify the boundaries) the State of Missouri 'should consist of all the territory within the following boundaries: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the parallel of 36° north latitude; thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis River; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of 36° 30′; thence west along the same to the point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River; thence, from the point aforesaid, north along the west meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through *the rapids of the river Des Moines*, making said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line, etc.; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said River Des Moines; thence down and along the middle of the said River Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi,' etc. These boundaries, as defined by Congress, were adopted by Missouri through the Convention which formed the State Constitution.

"The northern boundary of the State, which was defined as '*the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines*,' though it might have been well understood at the time, was vague and uncertain, and subsequently gave grounds for an open dispute.

"In the treaties made with the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowa Indians, on the 4th of August, 1824, for the purchase of a portion of their lands, it is set forth that they sold to the United States all their lands within the limits of the State of Missouri, which are situated, lying and being between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and a line running from the Missouri at the mouth of the Kansas River, north 100 miles to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, and thence east to the Mississippi. The line, as defined in this treaty, commencing at the mouth of the Kansas River, thence running 100 miles due north, and thence east until it strikes the Des Moines River, had been run in 1816, by John C. Sullivan, and duly marked by blazing trees, driving stakes and erecting mounds.

"But in a period of between twenty and thirty years, those marks had become so obliterated that they were not easily to be found, and the rapids of the river Des Moines was so uncertain a place that it was hard for those first settling the country, at the time Iowa was first opened for white settlement, to designate where the northern boundary of Missouri was located. There being several rapids in the Des Moines River, and one of

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considerable fall, near Keosauqua, in Van Buren County (a fall in eighty rods of twenty-one inches), the Missourians claimed that the latter were the rapids referred to in the act of Congress authorizing Missouri to form a State Constitution as a point in defining their boundaries. And in 1837, the authorities of Missouri, without the co-operation of the United States, or of the Territory of Iowa (then Wisconsin), appointed Commissioners to run and mark the northern boundary.

"The Commissioners so appointed, instead of commencing to run the line upon the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines in the Mississippi, proceeded to search for rapids in the Des Moines River itself, from which to commence. They finally fixed upon the ripples in the great bend in the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, which they assumed to be the rapids of the Des Moines River named in the act of Congress of 1820, and in the Constitution of Missouri, notwithstanding those ripples had never been known as the 'rapids of the river Des Moines.' From this point, the Commissioners proceeded to run and mark a line, which the authorities of that State claimed was the northern boundary, while the early history of the West showed, and it was subsequently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the rapids of the river Des Moines were in the Mississippi River.

"Gen. Pike, who first explored the Upper Mississippi, after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States, in his journal, kept while ascending the river in 1805, says he 'arrived at the foot of the rapids Des Moines at 7 o'clock,' and thus goes on to give an account of the difficulties he had in getting over those rapids with his boat, on his way up the Mississippi River. And, after passing the rapids, in writing to Gen. Wilkinson, he dates his letter, 'Head of the Rapids Des Moines.' Also, in his map of the Upper Mississippi, Pike lays down the Rapids Des Moines as being in the Mississippi River, a short distance above the mouth of the Des Moines River. And, before the United States acquired possession of this territory in 1779, Zenon Tendeau, acting as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in one of his official acts, says: 'It is permitted to Mr. Lewis (Fesson) Honore to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines.' Upon this grant, Honore made an actual settlement and improvement immediately upon the banks of the Mississippi River, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids in that river, some eighteen or twenty miles above its mouth.

"These, with other references, go to show that, at an early day, the rapids in the Mississippi opposite the southern extremity of Iowa, were known as the 'rapids of the river Des Moines,' but the authorities of Missouri claimed and contended for many years that the rapids referred to by Congress, and in their Constitution were in the Des Moines River and near Keosauqua. The northern boundary of that State, as long as there were no settlements there, was a matter of little consequence to her citizens, and there was no one to dispute their claims until after the Black Hawk Purchase, which was made in 1832.

"The Territory of Wisconsin, in organizing the county of Van Buren, made her southern boundary extend to the southern line, and the same boundaries were claimed by Iowa as soon as she assumed a territorial government. The territorial government of Iowa went into operation on the 4th day of July, 1838, and at that time the boundaries between Missouri and Iowa had not been settled, and there was a strip of Government land about ten miles wide which both governments claimed. The county of Van Buren, as organized by the Legislature of Wisconsin, before Iowa assumed a territorial government, embraced within her boundary a portion of this disputed tract of land.

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"The County Court of Clarke County, Mo., in levying the taxes for that county, enrolled the settlers on this disputed tract, as being citizens of that State and belonging to that county, and, having placed their names upon the tax-list, ordered Uriah S. Gregory, the Sheriff of that county, to collect the taxes. Accordingly, the Collector of Clarke County went on the disputed tract to collect the taxes, but the tax-payers refused to pay, and the officer undertook to collect them by levying upon their property; but while endeavoring to do this, some of the citizens of Van Buren County sued out a warrant from a magistrate and placed it in the hands of Henry Heffleman, the Sheriff of Van Buren County, who arrested the Missouri officer, and, there being no jail suitable for retaining prisoners nearer than Muscatine, he was taken to that county and there lodged in jail.

"This act aroused the citizens of Clarke County, and an application was made to Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for the military power of the State to aid the civil officers in maintaining their authority, and to enforce the law of Missouri over the disputed tract. He accordingly dispatched Gen. Allen, with a thousand men, to the place of contention.

"Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, was as determined and fixed in his purpose to maintain the rights of his State as the authorities of Missouri were to exact theirs, and for this purpose, ordered Maj. Gen. J. B. Brown to call out the militia and march with his forces to Van Buren County to protect the citizens.

"At this time, the militia of Iowa was poorly organized; but Gen. Brown gave orders to his subordinates to beat up for recruits, and the citizens were not backward in enrolling themselves by voluntary enlistment, and, in a short time, about five hundred men, with arms, were assembled in Van Buren County, and others were on their way, amounting, in all, to about twelve hundred men, and the gathering of military forces had all the appearance of a fierce and bloody civil war. But before there was any collision between the two forces, Gen. Brown, from his officers, selected Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Ft. Madison, as an embassy to the enemy to try to negotiate a peace.

"On arriving at Waterloo, the county-seat of Clarke County, they found that the County Court of that county had rescinded the order to the Sheriff to collect the taxes on the disputed tract, and had sent a special delegation to wait upon Gov. Lucas and the Legislature of Iowa, then assembled at Burlington, for the purpose of making some amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and that Gen. Allen, with his forces, had withdrawn from the contest. Upon receiving this information, the embassy returned to their headquarters, and the Iowa forces were disbanded and permitted to return to their homes.

"Col. McDaniels and Dr. Wayland, the representatives of Clarke County, came to Burlington and waited upon Gov. Lucas, who, not evincing much disposition to adjust matters, they then went before the Legislature, which body, after hearing their proposition, passed a set of resolutions, with a preamble, expressing their views. In the preamble, they set forth the difficulties existing between Iowa and Missouri, and that Iowa, under any circumstances, deprecated any military collision between the forces of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, and reciprocated the kind feelings evinced by the delegation from the County Court of Clarke County, and *Resolved*, That the officers now on the part of Missouri be respectfully requested to suspend all further military operations on the part of said State until these resolutions can be submitted to His Excellency, Gov. Boggs; that His Excellency, Gov. Boggs, be requested to authorize a suspension of hostilities on the part of the State of Missouri until the 1st day

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of July next, with a view to having the unfortunate difficulties now existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa adjusted by the act of Congress; that His Excellency, the Governor of Iowa, be requested to suspend all further military operations until the decisions of His Excellency, Gov. Boggs, may be obtained relative to the proposition herein contained; that the Governor be requested forthwith to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Missouri, one to the County Court of Clarke County and copies to the officers in command on the disputed grounds, to be by them presented to the officers of the Missouri forces.

"These proceedings on the part of the Legislature had a tendency to quiet things for a time. The Sheriff of Clarke County was, however, indicted at the next term of the court in Van Buren County for his attempt to collect taxes in the disputed tract; but the Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and he was discharged from custody.

"On the 10th of November, 1841, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri, who was the successor to Gov. Boggs, addressed a letter to John Chambers, who was at that time Governor of Iowa, in which he informed him that the Legislature of Missouri, at their last session, passed an act directing the Governor of Missouri to bring a suit on behalf of Uriah S. Gregory, the late Collector of Clarke County, against Henry Heffleman, the Sheriff of Van Buren County, for the purpose of having the question of boundary between Iowa and Missouri finally adjusted in the Supreme Court of the United States. As Heffleman and others who arrested Gregory resided in Iowa, such a suit should have been commenced in Iowa. Gov. Reynolds wished to know, if suit was thus commenced, whether the authorities of Iowa would consent to make such an agreed case on the record as would insure a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of boundary.

"To this Gov. Chambers replied that this question, as it appeared to him, was one over which the Territorial authorities had no control; for, 'by an express reservation in the laws organizing the Territory of Iowa, the boundary remained subject to the future control of Congress.' And Gov. Chambers also expressed his doubts whether, under the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court, even upon an agreed case and by consent of parties, would take jurisdiction of an alleged controversy between one of the States and a Territory remaining subject to the laws of Congress. But he assured Gov. Reynolds that he would lay his communication before the next Legislature of the Territory, and if that body should differ from the views he had entertained upon the subject, their decisions should immediately be made known to him. But it appears that the Legislature concurred with the views of Gov. Chambers, for there were no steps taken to comply with the request of Missouri as made by Gov. Reynolds.

"The expenses of Iowa in calling out the militia to maintain her rights and enforce the laws on the disputed tract were upward of $13,000. Some of those expenses were borne by individuals whose circumstances were such that they could not well afford to lose the amount justly due them. Congress was memorialized by the Territorial Legislature to make an appropriation to meet these expenses, and on two occasions a bill was passed through the House providing for their payment, but both bills failed to pass the Senate.

"Samuel C. Reed, of Van Buren County, who lived near where the troops were rendezvoused to defend and maintain the rights of Iowa against the intrusion of Missouri, having furnished to them provisions to the amount of nearly $200, being a man in limited circumstances, and having waited several years



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with the hope of getting something from the General Government, and not succeeding, petitioned the Territorial Legislature to allow and make an appropriation for his claim.

"Reed was regarded as a patriotic and generous man, and he did all he could to sustain the rights of Iowa in her troubles with Missouri, and having met with misfortunes, and being much reduced in his circumstances, his appeal to the Legislature elicited their sympathy, and they passed a bill allowing his claims, with 6 per cent. interest, and made an appropriation for paying it; but this did not meet with the approbation of Gov. Clark, at that time Governor of the Territory, and he returned the bill with his veto. His objections were that the Legislature should make no discrimination among those who aided the authorities in the troubles with Missouri; if the Territory undertook to pay one they should pay all; that if Iowa should assume these debts the United States, which was in duty bound to pay them, would not; that Iowa was soon to become a State, when she would have a representation and vote in both branches of Congress, and then, in all probability, would be able to get an appropriation to defray those expenses. But for one cause or another, neither Reed nor any of the others who furnished means or rendered services in the war with Missouri, got pay for that which was justly their due.

"For the purpose of ascertaining and defining the southern boundary of Iowa, Congress, on the 18th of June, 1838, passed an act in which it was provided that the President should cause to be surveyed, and distinctly marked, the southern boundary line of Iowa; and for that purpose he was required to appoint a Commissioner on the part of the United States, who, with the necessary surveyors, was to act in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri, and one to be appointed by the Governor of Iowa, in 'running, marking and ascertaining' the boundary line; and it was made the duty of the Commissioner who was to be appointed by the President, to prepare three plats of this survey, one of which was to be returned to the Secretary of State of the United States, one to the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri and one to the Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

"And it was also provided that if the Commissioner on the part of Missouri, or of Iowa, should fail to attend, or if either or both the State of Missouri or the Governor of Iowa should fail to appoint, then the Commissioner of the United States, by himself, or such Commissioner as did attend, should proceed to run the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. But the line so run and marked was not to be fully established until the survey should be submitted to, and the boundary thus ascertained and marked be approved of and ratified by Congress.

"In pursuance of this act, the President appointed Maj. A. M. Lee as Commissioner on the part of the United States, and Dr. James Davis was appointed for Iowa, but Missouri failed to make any appointment. Maj. Lee, in company with Dr. Davis, proceeded to make the survey as required by Congress, and made their report to the Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, on the 15th of January, 1839, about the time the difficulty was taking place on the disputed tract in Van Buren County. But it seems that the line surveyed by Lee and Davis was never approved of by Congress, and consequently did not become the boundary between Missouri and Iowa.

"Soon after the troubles in Van Buren County, the Legislature of Iowa passed a law that if any person should exercise any official function within the jurisdiction of the Territory, or within the limits of any of the counties therein, by virtue of any commission or authority not received from the Territory or

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Government of the United States, every person so offending should be fined, not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years. That if any person residing within the limits of the Territory should accept of any office or trust from any State or authority other than the United States or the Territory of Iowa, every person so offending should be fined not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years.

"Soon after the organization of the county of Davis, this law was called into requisition. The county of Adair, as it was then organized, embraced within its boundaries a portion of what now composes Davis County. The Sheriff of Adair County, Preston Mullinix, and his Deputy, William P. Linder, were indicted in Davis County; the Sheriff for exercising his office within the boundaries of Iowa, without legal authority and contrary to the statutes, and the Deputy for an assault and battery and kidnapping and falsely imprisoning one Frederick Acheson, a citizen or Iowa, which acts were none on the disputed tract.

"Mullinix and Linder were both arrested and held under bail to answer to the indictment at the next term of Court. At that time they both appeared and Linder went to trial, which resulted in his conviction and a sentence of a fine and ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The trial of Mullinix, the Sheriff, was continued to the next term of Court, and he was required to enter into a recognizance (without security) for his appearance, which he refused to do, and the Court ordered him to be committed to prison.

"As soon as these transactions were made known to Gov. Chambers, he pardoned Linder and remitted his fine, and also pardoned Mullinix for the offense for which he stood committed, and ordered him to be discharged from prison. After the arrest of Mullinix and Linder, the county of Adair was divided, and the territory adjoining Davis County was embraced within the limits of Schuyler County.

"After the county of Schuyler, Mo., was organized, about the 1st of January, 1846, Samuel Riggs, the Sheriff of Davis County, Iowa, had put into his hands a writ of attachment against the property of an individual on the tract of land in dispute, and while attempting to serve the writ, he was arrested by the Sheriff of Schuyler County on a charge of attempting to execute the functions of his office in Missouri, and was required to give security for his appearance at the next term of the Court in that county. A few days after this, another attempt was made by a large number of men from Missouri to resist the execution of a process in the hands of the Sheriff of Davis County, but without success; for the Sheriff and his posse, though inferior in numbers, executed the writ and secured the property attached. This dispute, as to who had jurisdiction over this country, had a bad influence in the community, and caused many reckless and desperate characters to rendezvous in that vicinity, with the hope that in the contest with the authorities they might escape the puishment justly due their crimes.

The arrest of the Sheriff of Davis County called forth a special message from Gov. Clark, then Governor of the Territory, to the Legislature of Iowa, which was then in session, and they passed a special law authorizing the Governor to draw upon the Territorial Treasurer for the sum of $1,500, and that the sum, or any amount thereof, which he might think proper, should be placed at his discretion for the employment of counsel to manage and defend all cases growing out of this difficulty, in which the Territory, or any of the citizens thereof, should be a party on the one side, and Missouri, or the authorities of that State, upon the other. The Court of Schuyler County convened at Lan

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caster, the county seat, on the 9th of May, and an indictment was found against Riggs, who immediately appeared and answered thereto in discharge of his bail.

"David Rorer, of Burlington, a gentleman of high legal talents, was employed by Gov. Clark, on behalf of Iowa, to defend Riggs. Rorer attended this term of Court for the purpose of defending him, but from a desire on the part of both parties to defer judicial action in the case until an adjustment of the disputed boundary question could be effected, the case was continued until the next term of Court, and Riggs was discharged upon his own individual recognizance, and he was subsequently discharged entirely. To compensate him for his trouble and expense, the Iowa Legislature passed a law authorizing him to file his petition in the District Court of Davis County, claiming compensation for his time and expenses in defending himself against all prosecutions which had been commenced against him by the authorities of Missouri, for exercising his office on the disputed territory; and they provided that the Court should hear the case and determine the amount which was justly due Riggs, and the amount so determined was directed to be paid out of the State Treasury.

"On the 17th of June, 1844, Congress passed an act respecting the northern boundary of Missouri, in which it was provided that the Governor of Iowa, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the Territory, should appoint a Commissioner to act in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri, and the two were to select a third person, and it was made their duty to ascertain, survey and mark out the northern boundary of Missouri, and to cause plats of their survey to be returned to the Secretary of the United States, and to the Secretaries' offices of Missouri and Iowa—which plats were to be accompanied with their proceedings in the premises. The Commissioners were empowered to employ surveyors and other hands necessary to accomplish the survey, and the line established and ratified by them, or any two of them, was to be final and conclusive, and to be and remain as the northern boundary line of the State. But it was provided that this act should not go into effect until it should be assented to by Missouri and Iowa. Iowa was willing to accede to this proposition, and the Legislature of Missouri passed an act assenting to this mode of settling the difficulty; but the Governor of Missouri, John C. Edwards, placed his veto on the bill, and it failed to become a law. The Governor's objection to this mode of settling the difficulty seemed to be, that it involved legal rights, and should be adjudicated by a judicial tribunal.

"After this, application was made by both contending parties to Congress to pass a law authorizing them to institute a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States and have the controversy judicially settled. This application was made on the part of Missouri by an act passed by the Legislature, on the 25th of March, 1845, and on the part of Iowa by a memorial of her Council and House of Representatives, passed on the 17th of January, 1846, in which both parties asked for 'the commencement and speedy determination of such a suit as might be necessary to procure a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the true location of the northern boundary of the State.' Congress respected these requests and passed the necessary law.

"After the passage of the law by Congress, authorizing the settling of the dispute in the Supreme Court, the Legislature of Iowa passed an act empowering the Governor to agree with Missouri for the commencement of such a suit as might be necessary to procure from the Supreme Court of the United States

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a final decision upon the true location of the southern boundary of the State. This act made it the duty of the Governor to cause to be procured all evidence which might be necessary to the legal and proper decision of such a suit, and to employ counsel and do whatever else might be necessary to maintain the rights of the State. Charles Mason was employed on the part of Iowa, who hunted up and prepared the testimony of the trial, and he got Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to assist him in arguing the case before the Court. The State of Missouri filed the original bill against the State of Iowa, and Iowa filed a cross-bill against Missouri.

"This case was tried at the December term of 1848, and the Supreme Court decided that the line as surveyed by Sullivan was the northern boundary of Missouri, which decision gave Iowa all the territory she claimed. The Court appointed Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, and Joseph C. Brown, of Missouri, Commissioners to run out and mark the boundary line. Brown having died before the work was commenced, Robert W. Wells was appointed in his place, but he resigned the trust, and William G. Minor received the appointment on the part of Missouri.

"The Commissioners, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the survey, met at St. Louis in March, 1850, and selected their surveyors. William Dewey was selected on the part of Iowa, and Robert Walker for Missouri. The Commissioners made their arrangements to meet with their surveyors and other parties, at the point where Sullivan had established the northwest corner of Missouri. They left their respective homes on the 10th of April and met on the 28th. To aid them in their work before they started, they obtained from the office of the Surveyor General at St. Louis a copy of the field-notes of Sullivan's survey; but the space of nearly thirty-four years having elapsed since this work was done, the marks of the survey being nearly all obliterated, they could not readily find the spot they sought. No precise traces of the old northwest corner remained; the witness-trees to it were on the margin of a vast prairie, and had apparently been destroyed years before; consequently its exact position could not be ascertained from anything visible near the spot.

"The point known as the old northwest corner of Missouri was the northern termination of Sullivan's line, running north and south, run by him in 1816, and was 100 miles north of the mouth of the Kansas River, and the point at which he turned east run to the Des Moines River. His field-notes showed that his miles were numbered north from the Kansas River, and east from the northwest corner of the State, beginning anew at that corner. Finding no conclusive evidence of the exact site or the required corner, they undertook to trace those lines for the purpose of finding some evidence of the old survey.

"Near the supposed spot of the location of the ninety-ninth mile-corner, on the north line, they found a decayed tree and stump, which corresponded in course, distance and description with the witness-trees to that corner, and cutting into the tree, they saw what they supposed to be the remains of an old blaze, upon which was preserved a part, apparently, of the letter M. This supposition was verified by their measuring two miles further south to a point which they found to be Sullivan's ninety-seventh mile-corner, from one witness-tree, which was perfectly sound; the marks upon it two or three inches beneath the bark, were plain and legible. On the east line they found the witness-tree to the third mile-corner; the wood upon which the marks had been inscribed was decayed, but their reversed impression appeared upon the new growth which covered the old blaze, and was cut out in a solid block. Prolonging these lines three miles from the point thus determined, their intersection was assumed as

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the desired corner, and at that point was planted a monument, designating the northwest corner of Missouri as the boundary existed before acquiring that tract of land known as the 'Plat Purchase,' lying between the old west line of that State and the Missouri River, which point was found to be in the northeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 67 north, Range 33 west, in latitude 40°, 34′, 40″ north, and in longitude about 94° 30′ west from Greenwich.

"At this point they planted a large cast-iron pillar, weighing between fifteen and sixteen hundred pounds, four feet six inches long, twelve inches square at the base, and eight inches at the top. This pillar was legibly marked with the words 'Missouri on the south side, 'Iowa' on the north side, and 'State Line' on the east. From this corner they ran one west, keeping on the same parallel of latitude on which the pillar was erected, till they reached the Missouri River. They commenced the survey on the 24th of May, and reached the river, a distance of sixty miles and sixty-one chains, on the 12th of July. At the terminus of the sixtieth mile, as near the bank of the Missouri River as the perishable nature of the soil would permit, they planted a monument similar to the one erected at the old northwest corner of Missouri, the words 'State Line' facing the east.

"The Commissioners then returned to the old northwest corner, and commenced to run the line east, and, by close examination, they were enabled to discover abundant blazes and many witness-trees of the old survey, by which they easily found and re-marked the line run by Sullivan in 1816. The surveying of the eastern portion of the line was commenced on the 13th of August, and terminated on the 18th of September, it being a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, forty-one chains and eight links, which, with the sixty miles and sixty-one chains first surveyed, makes the southern boundary of the State, between the Missouri and Des Moines Rivers, two hundred and eleven miles, thirty-two chains and eight links.

"Near the west bank of the Des Moines River, where the boundary terminates, on the line was planted a cast-iron pillar, similar to the other two, with the words "State Line" fronting the west. The line was also designated by cast-iron pillars, four feet long, eight inches square at the base and five inches at the top, placed at intervals of thirty miles apart; and one four feet long, seven inches square at the base and four at the top, at intermediate spaces of ten miles apart; all of which pillars mark in iron monument every ten miles the whole length of the boundary line.

"Sullivan's line was found in some places to deviate from a true east and west line, which was corrected by the surveyors. The iron pillars were planted in Sullivan's line, as found at the particular points; but as the line was bending in the ten-mile spaces between the pillars, it was found necessary to erect wooden posts at the termination of each mile, in order to mark the line with more accuracy. In the prairies, the mile-posts were marked with the letters 'B. L.' facing the east, the letter 'I.' facing the north, and the letter 'M.' facing the south, and the number of miles on the west face of the post. Where timber exists, the number of the mile is marked on witness-trees, or pointers, with letters appropriate to each stake, there being one tree marked on each side of the line wherever it was possible to do so. The front of each witness-tree is marked with the letters 'B. L.' In all cases where the posts are set in mounds, the post is invariably nine links west, to designate it from other surveys. This line, as surveyed and designated under the direction of the Commissioners Hendershott and Minor, was adjudged and decreed by the Supreme Court to be the true and proper boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. And thus closed

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a long and vexed dispute between the two authorities about the extent of their jurisdiction. To defray the expenses of establishing and running this line, the State of Iowa and the State of Missouri, each placed at the disposal of the Commissioners the sum of $2,000. But this was not sufficient to meet their expenses, for they were engaged in the work 180 days, and the Supreme Court allowed the Commissioners each the sum of $10 per day for their services, and $2 per day for their expenses, and each of the surveyors $8 per day. These allowances, with other expenses, cost over $10,000, which left over $3,000 apiece for each of the States to pay. The Legislatures of both States made up the deficiencies, and that was an end to the boundary war."

## DES MOINES COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

The honor of writing the history of Des Moines County from 1861 to the close of the war should fall to the lot of one of those brave men who participated in the scenes of those days. The value of the history will depend upon the exhaustiveness of the work undertaken. In such cases, details form the chief interest, and no one is able to furnish those except the men who help to perform the acts. We offer this suggestion: let some one who has a knowledge of the events compile them before it is too late. As time rolls on, the difficulties of doing so desirable a labor will be increased, and speedy preparations should be made to preserve the grand record of the county from oblivion. It is true that the history of the regiments is saved in the Adjutant General's Reports, and many sketches have been written concerning life in the field; but we refer now not so much to the history of the regiments as to the history of people who inspired the formation of those regiments. Let some one who can write the story of the heroism of fathers, mothers, sisters and wives—that vast host of loyal men and women who said: "Go; and may God protect you and our nation!" Tell of the devotion of the women, who, while their hearts were bleeding, smiled a farewell, lest the soldier be disheartened! Tell of the long weeks of anguish which followed the departure of the loved one; write of the deeds of bravery that have never been told. The soldier who sleeps beneath the Southern sod, in an unknown grave, deserves the plaudits of his fellow-men; and does not the grief-stricken widow merit a share in the volume of praise?

The youth, who so readily accepted the trust of defending the nation from its foe, learned the meaning of patriotism from the history of the Revolution. The artist's pencil, the poet's pen, the historian's glowing words, portrayed to his mind the duties of an American. Shall we not, then, expect the future strength of loyal men to grow by feeding upon the record of patriotism during the days of the rebellion?

The people of Des Moines are worthy of especial praise. Dwelling upon the border of a Slave State, and holding daily intercourse with those who maintained the righteousness of slavery, they naturally imbibed the sentiments peculiar to the South on that grave subject. But when the stroke was made which aimed the dagger at the nation's heart, there was no wavering between two opinions. The Union must be preserved, even if slavery perished in the attempt to perpetuate the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting houses, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and

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hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficking in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired on by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed, was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and hatred were crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one should dare to question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

When the Southern rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, they found this vast North unarmed, untrained in the art of war, and in a state of such profound peace as to warrant the belief that hostilities could not be begun by those who had, since the foundation of this Union, boasted loudly of their loyalty to the Constitution of the United States. The rumors of disaffection that had alarmed the more watchful had aroused but trifling fears in the breasts of the great mass of Northern citizens. War between the States had, prior to that time, been deemed an impossibility. The sentiments of fraternal unity were so deep-abiding in the hearts of the North that treason was regarded as an improbable crime, and overt acts of antagonism to the Government too base in their intent to be worthy of serious consideration.

But the hand of the aged Ruffin, as he laid the blazing torch upon the gun within Stevens' battery, lighted a flame which spread throughout the land with electric rapidity, and illumined the nation with a glare that revealed the truth of rebel threats The boom of the first gun awakened the passive people to the dread reality of their position. From Maine to Oregon, from Superior to the Ohio, the country arose, as with a single impulse, to respond to the demands of the hour. There was no need of prompting them, no need of canvassing for strength, no hesitating as to measures, no thought of compromise. But one

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course could be pursued, and that the people comprehended as though inspired by some higher mentor. The Union must be preserved. Each individual member of society felt the urgent necessity of prompt and concerted action. Towns did not wait to hear tidings from sister-towns; each heard in the roar of brave old Sumter's guns a summons direct, imperative and irresistible, for aid in the defense of the nation's honor. Rivals in business and in politics grasped each other's hands and hurried forth, side by side, rivals no longer, save in their eagerness to enroll first their names upon the list of citizen-soldiery.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the attack upon Sumter came the call from President Lincoln for troops. In the remote towns and rural localities, where telegraphic communication had not then penetrated, the appeal and the response were recorded at the same time.

On the 15th of April, the President issued his call for 75,000 ninety-days troops. The State of Iowa was particularly fortunate in having for its Chief Executive Samuel J. Kirkwood, whose loyalty and unceasing devotion to the cause of the Union have embalmed his name forever in the annals of the State. Within thirty days after the President's demand was made public, Iowa had a regiment in the field.

If it was within the province of this work to relate the story of Des Moines' loyalty, the limits of this volume would be extended far beyond those anticipated by the publishers. Some future historian, we have no doubt, will find a fruitful topic in this record of war, and lay before the people of this county a narrative of unsurpassed interest. Surely the opportunity exists and awaits the patient labors of a competent writer.

The county lay so near the line of the Slave States that party feeling ran high throughout all the war. Local agitations were frequent over rumored invasions. The loyalty of the county was all the more marked because of the hazard of entertaining such sentiments.

The long list of brave men who formed the volunteer companies from Des Moines County is here appended:

## VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjt. | Adjutant | inf. | infantry |
| Art. | Artillery | I. V. I. | Iowa Volunteer Infantry |
| Bat. | Battle or Battalion | kld. | killed |
| Col. | Colonel | Lieut. | Lieutenant |
| Capt. | Captain | Maj. | Major |
| Corp. | Corporal | m. o. | mustered out |
| Comsy. | Commissary | prmtd. | promoted |
| com. | commissioned | prisr. | prisoner |
| cav. | cavalry | Regt. | Regiment |
| captd. | captured | re-e. | re-enlisted |
| desrtd. | deserted | res. | resigned |
| disab. | disabled | Sergt. | Sergeant |
| disd. | discharged | trans. | transferred |
| e. | enlisted | vet. | veteran |
| excd. | exchanged | V. R. C. | Veteran Reserve Corps |
| hon. disd. | honorably discharged | wd. | wounded |
| inv. | invalid | | |

## FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at St. Louis, Aug. 26, 1861.*]

### Company D.

Capt. Charles L. Matthies, com. May 9, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. 5th Inf.
Capt. Matthias Keller, com. 1st lieut. May 9, 1861, prmtd. capt. July 25, 1861.
First Lieut J. Enderle, comd. 2d lieut. May 9, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 25, 1861.
Second Lieut. Theo. Waldschmidt, e. as sergt. April 23, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 25, 1861.
First Sergt. Wm. A. Haw, e. April 23, 1861.
Musician Wm. Christ, e. April 23, 1861.
Bates, Lewis, e. April 23, 1861.
Bickler, Lewis, e. April 23, 1861.
Bonitz, Edmond, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Bouquet, Nicol, e. April 23, 1861.
Bruckner, C., e. April 23, 1861.
Feiertang, Lawrence, e. April 23, 1861.
Griese, Christ, e. April 23, 1861.

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Grothe, Wm., e. April 23, 1861.
Henn, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Hille, Frank, e. April 23, 1861.
Hohkamp, C., e. April 23, 1861.
Hohmbrecher, G., e. April 23, 1861.
Hohcamp, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.
Hoschle, F., e. April 23, 1861.
Hupprick, A., e. April 23, 1861.
Jockerrs, Chas., e. April 23, 1861.
Kamphofner, F., e. April 23, 1861.
Kasiske, Lewis, e. April 23, 1861.
Kashel, Julius W., e. April 23, 1861.
Keltner, Herman, e. April 23, 1861.
Klein, T., e. April 23, 1861.
Klein, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.
Klett, S., e. April 23, 1861.
Knaup, Theo., e. April 23, 1861.
Kohlbauer, M., e. April 23, 1861.
Leopold, Chas., e. April 23, 1861.
Mersch, Caspar, e. April 23, 1861.
Miller, August, e. April 23, 1861.
Mohn, Peter, e. April 23, 1861.
Nesselhaus, August, e. April 23, 1861.
Pieper, John C., e. April 22, 1861.
Rager, Christ, e. April 23, 1861.
Rominger, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Rohtenberger, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Ruff, George, e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Schaeffer, G., e. April 23, 1861.
Scholl, Jacob, e. April 23, 1861.
Scheuerman, J., e. April 23, 1861.
Schramm, F., e. April 24, 1861.
Sihrey, Christ, e. April 23, 1861.
Schultz, August, e. April 23, 1861.
Wagner, John C., e. April 23, 1861.
Wasmer, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Weber, M., e. April 23, 1861.
Wilde, Christ, e. April 23, 1861.
Willett, G., e. April 23, 1861.
Wolhaf, G., e. April 23, 1861.

## Company E.

Capt. G. F. Streeper, com. May 9, 1861.
First Lieut. John C. Abercrombie, com. May 9, 1861.
Second Lieut. G. W. Pierson, com. May 9, 1861.
First Sergt. Jos. Utter, e. April 20, 1861.
Sergt. John Reed, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. and promtd. sergt. in regular army.
Sergt. A. A. Harbach, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. and prmtd. sergt. in regular army.
Sergt. Spencer Johnson, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. as sergt. in 25th Inf.
Corp. J. O. Shannon, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Inf., capt. Co. E.
Corp. Robt. N. Heisey, e. April 20, 1861.
Corp. Wm. J. Fuller, e. April 20, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Corp. B. T. Ryan, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Inf., 1st. lieut. Co. C.
Musician Henry M. Kelmartin, e. April 20, 1861, prmtd. fife maj.
Musician Wm. T. Tizzard, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 25th Inf., subs. lieut.
Armstrong, Robt. R., e. April 20, 1861.
Bradley G., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 11th U. S. Inf.
Bradley, Jacob, e. April 20, 1861.
Barnard, John, e. April 20, 1861.
Bruckner, J., e. April 20, 1861.
Brandeburg, Wm. F., e. April 20, 1861.
Bush, Lorin F., e. April 20, 1861.
Creighton, Hugh L., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 30th Inf. 2d lieut.
Collins, John, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 11th U. S. Inf.
Carter, John, e. April 20, 1861.
Campbell, Wm. I., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Inf., capt. Co. K.
Cousins, H. C., e. April 20, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo., re-e. in 30th Inf.
Cameron, Chas. A., e. April 20, 1861, prmtd capt. Co. G, 39th Inf.
Chapman, Samuel M., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th, sergt. Co. K.
Crowder, John E., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 11th Inf., sergt. Co. I.
Canfield, Thos. S., e. April 20, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, corp. Co. C, 30th Inf.
Drealard, J., e. April 20, 1861.
Delaplane, John W., e. April 20, 1861.
Dreulard, James, e. April 20, 1861.
Dansages, Chas., e. April 20, 1861, private Co. 16th Inf.
Deaderick, F., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in Co. of German Hussars at Madison.
Espy, John, e. April 20, 1861.
Eads, Oliver P., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in the 14th Inf., corp. Co. K.
English, John, e. April 20, 1861.
Fairbanks, Augustus, e. April 20, 1861.
Field, H. A., e. April 20, 1861.
Galon, Peter, e. April 20, 1861.
Grimes, Jacob M., e. April 20, 1861.
Gregory, Wm., e. April 20, 1861.
Guthrie, James H., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Inf., sergt. Co. K.
Gans, William, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in West. Eng. Regt., corp Co. K.
Heustis, Wm. P., e. April 20, 1861.
Hiser, Saml. B., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in Co. C, 30th Inf. sergt.
Hills, H. A., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in West. Eng. Regt.
Hart, Thos. H., e. April 20, 1861.
Johnson, Augustus, e. April 20, 1861.
Johnson, Frank, e. April 20, 1861.
Jaggar, M. M., e. April 20, 1861.
Jordan, Wm. F., e. April 20, 1861.
Johnson, F. B., e. April 20, 1861, in 57th Ill., wd. Shiloh, died from exposure.
Kimball, C. H., e. April 20, 1861.
King, Charles P., e. April 20, 1861, in 14th Inf., 2d lieut. Co. K.
Linton, Ira, e. April 20, 1861.
Lawrence, Geo., e. April 20, 1861, wd. Wilson Creek, afterward adjt. 16th Inf.
Merrill, A. L., e. April 20, 1861, in 6th Inf.
Mathews, I. P., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 25th Inf., sergt.
Mathews, John P., e April 20, 1861, re-e. in 30th Inf., 1st lieut.
Martin, Stephen, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 34th Ill. Inf.
Matson, Dan., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Ill. Inf., was sergt. maj., prisr. Shiloh.
Miles, R. M., e. April 20, 1861, wd. Wilson Creek, Mo.
McClure, Joseph D., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 14th Inf., sergt. Co. K.
McLane, Richard, e. April 20, 1861.
Nesselhous, Philip, e. April 20, 1861.
Newland, John E., e. April 20, 1861.
Payne, Wm. R., e. April 20, 1861.
Pollock, Robert M., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 3d Mo. Cav., afterward disd. disab.
Rhamey, R. M., e. April 20, 1861.
Rogers, N. P., e. April 20, 1861, re-e in 15th Inf., 2d lieut. Co. E.
Robinson, H. N., e. April 20, 1861.
Riggs, Chas., e. April 20, 1861.
Roberts, A., e. April 20, 1861, com. capt. Co. C, 30th Inf., July 25, 1862.
Stypes, Chas., e. April 20, 1861.
Syster, Wm. H., e. April 20, 1861.
Strasler, Mark, e. April 20, 1861.
Schaar, Joseph, e. April 20, 1861.
Swaggart, John F., e. April 20, 1861.
Schmann, Ernest, e. April 20, 1861.
Seeger, John G., e. April 20, 1861.
Smith, James, e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in 21st Mo. Vol.
Shiffert, Reuben, e. April 20, 1861.
Shedd, James A., Jr., e. April 20, 1861, re-e. in West. Eng. Regt.
Ulrich. Albert, e. April 20, 1861.
Vannice, R. R., e. April 20, 1861.
Ware, E. F., e. April 20, 1861.
Wetrel, J. K., e. April 20, 1861.
Wall, A. F., e. April 20, 1861.
Williams, Clarence, e. April 20, 1861.

## Company F.

Conklin, Wm., e. April 23, 1861.
Holland, Jas. C., e. April 23, 1861.
Tibbetts, Jas. M., e April 23, 1861, 2d sergt 25th Inf.
Virgin, A. C., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 4th Cav., sergt Co. C.
Virgin, Wm. T., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 4th Cav.

# SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865.*]

Col. John M. Corse, com. maj. July 6, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. May 21, 1862, prmtd. col. March 13, 1863, brig. gen. Aug. 11, 1863, brevet maj gen. Oct. 5, 1864.

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Col. Wm. H. Clune, e. as Q. M. sergt., trans. to Co. H Nov. 1, 1861, as 2d lieut., prmtd. 1st lieut. Co. I, prmtd. capt. Oct. 26, 1862, prmtd. maj. July 29, 1864, wd. Griswoldville, Ga., prmtd. lieut. col. Dec. 30, 1864, com. col. June 18, 1865.
Maj. Thos. J. Ennis, com. adjt. July 1, 1862, prmtd. maj. March 14, 1863, wd. Missionary Ridge, kld. Atlanta, Ga.
Adjt. Newby Chase, e. as private July 23, 1861, prmtd. sergt. maj., prmtd. adjt. Oct. 24, 1863, died of wds. received at Dallas, Ga.
Q. M. Orrin P. Crichton, e. as corp. July 12, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt., prmtd. Q. M. Jan. 1, 1863, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
Musician Chas. Heit, e. Aug. 2, 1861, disd. Sept. 11, 1861.

### Company C.

Capt. Stephen J. Gahagan, e. as private Co. K, prmtd. sergt., prmtd. capt. Dec. 30, 1864.
Bennett, H. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

### Company E.

Sergt. John H. Key, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Missionary Ridge and Big Shanty.

### Company G.

Shearer, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1861.
McIntosh, Hiram, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 14, 1862.

### Company H.

Corp. Jesse Carter, e. Aug. 8, 1861.

### Company I.

Capt. Fabian Brydolf, com. 1861, wd. at Shiloh, lieut col. 25th Inf.
First Lieut. Jos. S. Halliday, com. 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
First Lieut. Geo. D. Smiley, e. as sergt. July 12, '61, prmtd. to sergt. maj., prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 4, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864, resd.
First Lieut. Geo. W. Clark, e. as corp. July 12, 1861, wd. Jones' Ford, Miss., prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 24, 1863, com. capt., but declined, wd. at Griswoldville, Ga.
First Lieut. Z. Thomas, e. as corp. July 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 30, 1863, wd. Griswoldville, Ga.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Philips, com. 1861, resd. Jan. 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. Oliver F. Howard, e. as sergt. July 12, '61, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, term ex.
Second Lieut. Harvey B. Linton, e. as private July 29, 1861, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
Musician Noyes W. Wadsworth, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died May 20, 1862.
Sergt. John Hannum, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. Kenesaw Mountain.
Sergt. Louis Schwarz, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Charles Fleming, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, wd. March 18, 1865, died April 20, 1865.
Wagoner Calvin Harbia, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1861, disab.
Bradley, Wm., e. Sept. 11, 1861.
Bostrund, Oscar, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. Big Shanty, Ga.
Conroy, Thomas, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jackson, Miss.
Debray, Jacob, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Donsays, C., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Griswoldville, Ga.
Eicholtz, I., July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Erickson, Chas. A., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Hamilton, Frank, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Johnson, Gustavus, e. Sept. 10, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
Kirtland, Jas. N., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Chicago.
Lestrom, P. G., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
Lowry, Oliver H., e. Aug. 6, 1861, wd. Jones' Ford, Miss.
Lowry, O. W., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Monroe, Joseph H., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Mahler, Henry, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Moline, Frederick, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Mathews, Benj., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Griswoldville, Ga.
McMullin, A., e. Dec. 30, 1863.
Partridge, Andrew, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Patterson, Wm. P., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Peterson, Chas. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, died July 20, 1864.
Reid, Samuel, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1862, disab.
Randall, James M., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Sept. 19, 1861, disab.
Sutherland, Wm. W., e. Sept. 11, 1861.
Urich, Albert, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Urich, Tobias, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, kld. May 11, 1865, by lightning.
Williams, Jas. S., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
White, John, e. March 29, 1864.

### Company K.

Harris, Wm., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Linton, Ira, e. Aug. 21, 1861, kld. at Atlanta.
Moore, A. C., e. July 12, 1861.

## SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.*]

Col. Jacob. G. Lauman, com. July 11, 1861, wd. Belmont, brig. gen. March 21, 1862.
Chaplain I. Harvey Clark, com. Aug. 5, 1861, resd. Sept. 16, 1862.

### Company D.

Bloom, John.
Grubb, Wm., e. July 23, 1861, disd. Aug. 26, '61, disab.
Long, Lewis.
Redding, N. M., e. July 25, 1861, died. April 6, 1862.
Redding, F. M., e. July 25, 1861, wd. Fort Donelson and Shiloh.
Reem, Daniel, e. Aug. 6, 1861.

### Company E.

Heiney, Peter A., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
Huffman, Alonzo, e. July 28, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, '61, disab.
Rouse, James, e. July 28, 1861, captd. at Belmont, died at Corinth July 28, 1862.

### Company F.

Stevens, H. T., e. 1861.

### Company G.

Graham, John A., e. 1861, wd. at Donelson and Corinth, died Oct. 17, 1862.

### Company I.

Corp. Columbus G. Renfro, e, Aug. 22, 1861, wd. and died at Mound City Nov. 11, 1861.
Corp. Allen B. Collins, e. Aug. 22, 1861, disd. April 26, '62.
Bartow, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1861, died Oct. 21, 1861.
Bodger, E., e. Aug. 22, 1861, trans. to Co. K.
Cunningham, Samuel, e. Nov. 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
Groth, John J., e. Jan. 9, 1864.
Hindman, Samuel, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
Young, Hugh, e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Atlanta.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Kitner, Herman, e. Feb. 19, 1864.

## ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out a Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.*]

Col. John C. Abercrombie, com. maj. Oct. 10, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. Sept. 1, 1862, com. col. Aug. 7, 1864, m. o. Nov. 5, 1864, as lieut. col., term expired.

### Company C.

Glasgow, John C., e. Sept. 23, 1861.

### Company F.

Doran, Edward, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Feb. 21, 1862.

### Company G.

Springer, Abraham, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Winder, Thos. C., e. Oct. 17, 1861.

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### Company I.

Crowder, Thos. N., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Crowder, John E., e. Nov. 2, 1861, was prisr. in Co. E, 1st Inf.
Price, Jas. S., e. Jan. 20, 1864.
Stevens, C. E., e. Oct. 19, 1861.

### Company K.

First Lieut. Geo. W. Stucker, e. as priv. Oct. 4, '61, prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 27, 1864, disd. June 3, 1865.
Galliher, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Geerhart, Stephen, e. Sept. 22, 1861, wd. and disd. Oct. 14, 1861.
Newhouse, John, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Shormate, Wm., e. Oct. 6, 1861.
Stucker, Geo. W., e. Oct. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment, except veterans and recruits, was mustered out at Davenport Nov. 16, 1864; the veterans and recruits were consolidated into two companies and called the Residuary Battery, Fourteenth Infantry, which was mustered out at Davenport Aug. 8, 1865.*]

Maj. Hiram Leonard, com. Nov. 6, 1861, resd. Feb. 26, '62.
Sergt. Maj. Daniel Matson, e. Oct. 18, 1861, trans. to 2d Tenn. H. Art. Col. Oct. 29, 1863.
Fife Maj. Milton J. Seeds, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. April, 8, 1863.

### Company C.

First Lieut. Barton T. Ryan, com. Oct. 24, 1861, trans. to 41st Inf. Sept. 1, 1862.

### Company E.

Capt. Jos. O. Shannon, com. Nov. 4, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, resd. April 8, 1862.
First Sergt. Jos. Paxton, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Jan. 8, 1862, disab.
Flemry, Alfred, e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd., died at St. Louis.

### Company G.

Jesper, Peter, Sr., e. October 30, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 9, 1862, disab.
Lawrence, Jeremiah, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
Pierson, John A., e. Oct. 11, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Young, Wm., e. Oct. 9, 1861.

### Company K.

Capt. Wm. J. Campbell, com. Sept. 16, 1861, missing at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
First Lieut. Chas. P. King, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 16, 1861, wd. at Yellow Bayou, La., prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 16, 1863.
Second Lieut. Jos. D. McClure, e. as private April 20, 1861, in Co. E. 1st Inf. prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 16, 1863.
Sergt. Wm. McMakin, e. Oct. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Sergt. Jas. H. Guthrie, e. Oct. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. June 25, 1863.
Sergt. John R. Braden, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Dec. 4, 1863.
Sergt Samuel H. Chapman, e. Oct 18, 1861.
Corp. Wm. Grey, e. Oct. 18, 1861.
Corp. Pierson Carman, e. Oct. 28, 1861.
Corp. John W. Hemphill, e. Oct. 10, '61, disd. Jan. 27, '63.
Corp. Wm. H. Thompson, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Corp. Josiah T. Statler, e. Oct. 22, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. for promotion to 1st Mo. Vols. Dec. 11, 1863.
Corp. John S. Wertz, e. Oct. 22, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Corp. L. H. Bruce, e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Yellow Bayou, La., died Sept. 14, 1864.
Ariel, Jas. A., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
Agler, Wm. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861, kld. at Old Oaks, La.
Ashlock, Chas. C., e. Nov. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, 1863, disab.
Baker, Lorenzo, e. Nov. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
Barton, M. V., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
Bridges, Jas. A., e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
Bridges, Arthur, e. Oct 10, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1862, disab.
Bishop, J., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Bell, Wm. R., e. March 13, 1863, wd. at Tupelo, Miss.
Baker, Benj., e. Oct. 26, 1861, died May 18, 1862.
Bowen, Jas. A., e Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Bell, Alex., e. Oct. 14, 1861.
Cartright, Jas. R., e. Feb. 28, 1863.
Carmean, Joshua, e. Oct. 28, '61, disd. March 27, '63, disab.
Calkins, M. B., e. Oct. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
Dolbee, Peter A., e. Oct. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 15, 1862, disab.
Daum, Geo., e. Oct. 22, 1861, disd. April 19, 1862, disab.
Driskell, E., e. Oct. 26, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
Downer, Erasmus, e. March 26, 1863.
Eads, O. P., e. Nov. 7, 1861.
Fullenwider, Samuel, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Fritz, Jacob, e. Oct. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Gregory, John W., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Grier, Jas. L., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Gillet, F., e. Nov. 16, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill.
Goben, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh and Pleasant Hill, La.
Hamilton, Reuben, e. Nov. 16, 1861.
Hamilton, David, e. Nov. 16, 1861.
Hurd, J. A., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing.
Holcraft, John H., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Hemphill, Dan. E., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
Hopkins, Dan. T., e. Oct 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Haight, Henry, e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Hannam, Jos., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Heiser, D. B., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Hukill, Edward, e. Oct. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Irwin, S. G., e. Oct. 19, 1864, died at Memphis.
Johnson, Jos. M., e. Oct. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Kimerer, Wm. S., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Littler, H. S., e. Jan. 20, 1864, died May 23, 1864.
Lewis, Oscar, e. Oct. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Leonard, H. D., e. Oct. 26, 1861, died Mound City, Ill.
Lentz, Wm., e. Oct. 26, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died at Mound City, Ill.
Long, Harrison, e. Nov. 4, 1861, disd. Dec. 15, '62, disab.
Larue, F. B., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
McClure, E. P., e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd at Shiloh.
McClure, Jno. A., e. Oct. 26, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
McClure, James, e. Dec. 25, 1863, died May 11, 1864.
McCullough, Jno., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Matthews, Wm. A., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
McChesney, Jno., e. Oct. 18, 1861.
Miller, T., e. Oct. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.
Proctor, C. C., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Robinson, Lemuel, captd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
Robeson, J C., e. Nov. 16, 1861.
Robeson, Jas. H., e. Nov. 16, 1861.
Robeson, Charles, e. Feb. 28, 1863.
Sutherland, Jno. W., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Sherwood, Wm., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862, disab.
Stall, James, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1862, disab.
Storks, Wm. D., e. Oct. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Smith, Hopkins, e. Oct. 19, 1861.
Shofe, John, e. Oct. 26, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862, disab.
Sater, M. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
Stilwell, Charles, e. Oct. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Tubbs, M., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Tennant, D. L., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Tennant, Wm. T., e. Oct. 22, 1861.
Tilton, W. P., e. Oct 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Tyson, Isaac C., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Trober, Wm., e. Oct. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Tracy, Wm. H., e. Oct. 21, 1861.
Vannice, Abraham, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Wall, Thomas M., e. Nov. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. July 22, 1862, disab.
White, Wm. J. A., e. Oct. 9, 1861.
Welch, Jas. D., e. Oct. 6, 1861, died Savannah, Tenn.
Yearman, Harvey, e. Oct. 31, 1861.

#### COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Sypherd, Jos. S., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

## RESIDUARY BATTALION OF THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

### Company A.

First Lieut. Joseph D. McClure, com. Nov. 19, 1864.
Corp. Joseph H. Sypherd, e. Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. K.
Bell, Wm. R., e. Jan. 21, 1863, from Co. K.
Blair, Wm. H., e. Dec. 2, 1863, from Co. K.
Banta, Jno. C., e. Jan. 5, 1863, from Co. K.
Cartright, Jas. R., e. Aug. 30, 1862, from Co. K.
Chambers, A. J., e. Dec. 7, 1863, from Co. K.
Dowener, E. H., e. March 16, 1863, from Co K.

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Fullenwider, Jno. H., e. Dec. 25, 1863, from Co. K.
Frame, M. J., e. Dec. 25, 1863, from Co. K.
Haight, H. C., e. Dec. 1, 1863, from Co. K.
Johnson, F. M., e. Jan. 18, 1863, from Co. K.
Miller, T. C., e. Dec. 1, 1863, from Co. K.
Robinson, Charles, e. Aug. 28, 1863, from Co. K.
Robinson, Lemuel, e. Jan. 20, 1863, from Co. K.
Tyson, Jno. H., e. Dec. 3, 1863, from Co. K.
Ware, Edw. H., e. Dec. 25, 1863, from Co. K.

### Company B.

Barrow, James, e. Jan. 4, 1864, from Co. H.
Chalmers, Geo., e. Jan. 14, 1864, from Co. H, disd. Nov. 19, 1864.
Duval, Russell, e. Feb. 2, 1864, from Co. H.
Jennings, J. B., e. Jan. 1, 1864, from Co. H.

## FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.*]

### Company E.

Capt. Newton J. Rogers, e. as sergt. Oct. 21, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 9, 1862, prmtd. capt. Dec. 26, 1862.
Sergt. Chas. Cady, e. Dec. 2, 1861.
Sergt. James N. Roberts, e. Oct. 21, 1861, wd. near Atlanta, died at Rome, Ga.
Corp. Albert Hunter, e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863, wd. at Atlanta.
Corp. Vear Porter, e. Oct. 21, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 15, 1862.
Abbott, Jas. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Anderson, Wm. H., e. Oct 21, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
Arnold, Jos., e. Oct. 29, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863.
Arnold, Jas. M., e. Nov. 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863, prmtd. corp.
Chambers, John W., e. Aug. 29, 1862.
Clingman, Wm., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Sept. 12, 1862.
Clingman, Aaron, e. Oct. 21, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died. July 8, 1862.
Corkayne, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1862.
Davis, Benj., e. Oct. 21, '61, wd. at Shiloh, died at Corinth.
Doolittle, C., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Daily, H. B., e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd. June 10, 1862, disab.
Doolittle, Jones, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died June 10, 1862.
Elliott, F. I., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
Hickley, H. H., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
Hall, Wm. e. Nov. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Jagger, Douglas, e. March 6, 1862, died July 15, 1862.
Jordan, Frank, e. Dec. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McCord, John, e Oct. 29, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Robinson, H. N., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Rose, Jas. H., e. March 28, 1864.
Sanders, Wm., e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Syster, Lewis M., e. Oct. 21, 1862, wd., died July 14, 1862.
Smith, John, e. Nov. 15, 1861, died Nov. 13, 1862.
Seymour, H. C., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
Stuart, Oscar E., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, wd. near Atlanta.
Watson, Otis, e. Oct. 29, 1861.
Wright, Thomas, e. Feb. 18, '64, wd. and died at Atlanta.
Warren, Christ, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.
Warchine, Andrew, e. Dec. 31, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, captd. at Canton, Miss.

### Company F.

Boyer, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.

### Company H.

Roth, Fred, e. March 24, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Middleton, M., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
Middleton, G., Feb. 6, 1864.

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 19, 1865.*]

Adjt. Geo. Lawrence, com. 1st lieut. Co. E Dec. 17, 1861, com. adjt. June 1, 1862, kld at Iuka.

### Company E.

First Lieut. John A. McElhany, e. as priv. Nov. 14, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 12, 1865.
Sergt. Austin A. McDowell, e. Nov. 14, '61, kld. at Shiloh.
Sergt. Wm. S. Stafford, e. Nov. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 19, 1862.
Musician Hugh McLellan, Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 10, '62, disab.
Brown, Mathew, e. Nov. 15, 1861, died July 26, 1862.
Johnson, John, e. Nov. 26, 1861, disd. Nov. 4, 1862.

### Company F.

First Lieut. Wm. S. Sawyer, e. as 1st sergt. Feb. 21, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 19, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 12, 1863, m. o. March 26, 1865.

### Company K.

Wollhaf, Gottlieb, e. Dec. 22, 1861, died May 7, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Hanson, Charles, e. Nov. 18, 1864.
Shepperd, A. C., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Tracy, Wm., e. Nov. 28, 1864.

## SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 25, 1865.*]

Col. Clark Russell Weaver, comd. capt. Co. D March 26, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. Oct. 15, 1862, prmtd. col. June 3, 1863, brvt. brig. gen. U. S. V. Feb. 9, 1865, resd. June 3, 1865.

### Company C.

Corp. Thos. Stafford, e. March 26, 1862.
Spencer, L. W., e. March 3, 1862.

### Company D.

Capt. John F. Skelton, e. as sergt. March 26, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Jackson, Miss., prmtd. capt. Feb. 11, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga., capt. and com. subs. U. S. V. Jan. 23, 1865.
Second Lieut. Geo. S. Patterson, com. April 3, 1862, dismissed April 17, 1863.
Sergt. John M. Pringle, e. March 8, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. Smith, e. March 18, 1862.
Sergt. A. Clark, e. March 23, '62, wd. at Iuka, vet. March 25, 1864, prmtd. com. sergt.
Corp. C. P. Morris, e. March 9, 1862, wd. at Iuka.
Allison, Andrew, e. Feb. 29, 1862.
Clark, Curtis, e. March 5, 1862, disd., 1862.
Edington, A. R., e. March 3, 1862, disd. Nov. 11, 1862.
Lyons, A. E., e. March 23, 1862.
Lydell, John F., e. March 15, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863.
Riggs, Jas., e. March 9, 1862.
Scott, Thomas, e. March 23, 1862, trans. Feb. 15, 1864, to Inv. Corps.
VanHyning, Wm. R., e. March 12, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.

### Company F.

Barns, C., e. April 1, 1862, died April 20, 1862.
Coleman, E. C., e. March 28, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, '62, disab.
Coad, John A., e. March 28, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Deburn, Hiram, e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Logan, D. H., e. Feb. 24, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

### Company I.

Milner, Theodore, e. Dec. 7, 1863.
Smith, Reuben, e. Dec. 8, 1863.

## TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. Fabian Brydolf, com. Sept. 6, 1862, resd. Jan. 8, 1863.
Maj. John L. Perkins, com. capt. Co. D, prmtd. maj. May 9, 1863.
Adjt. Samuel W. Snow, com. 1st lieut. Co. E Sept. 27, 1862. prmtd. adjt. March 1, 1863, wd. Ringgold, Ga., capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V., Feb. 3, 1865.

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Adjt. Jos. P. Wightman, Jr., e. as private Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. adjt. April 20, 1865.
Sergt. Maj. William F. Conrad, e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. May 15, 1863.
Q. M. S. William Gregg, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
F. Maj. Chas. Clarke, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

## Company B.

Hall, E. C., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Hebard, E. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.
Laux, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. battle Resaca.
Ritner, J. E., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Greenville, Miss.

## Company D.

Capt. Albert A. Perkins, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 28, 1862. prmtd. 1st. lieut. Feb. 5, 1863, prmtd. capt. May 9, 1863, brev. maj. U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Osterhaus March 18, 1865.
First Lieut. Robert M. Seaman, com. Sept. 27, 1862, died Burlington, Iowa.
Second Lieut. Lewis G. Walters, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 2, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
Sergt. John L. Councell, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., trans. to V. R. C. June 15, 1864.
Sergt. Theo. Volz, e. July 31, 1862.
Sergt. A. D. Lockwood, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Mill Creek, N. C.
Sergt. Geo. Ruff, e. July 21, 1862.
Sergt. Geo. T. Coe, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Sergt. Jas. N. Barlow, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Atlanta and Cavis Spring, Ga.
Sergt. Edward Hay, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. Kenesaw Mt.
Sergt. F. W. Boesch, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Mill Creek, N. C., died at Goldsboro, N. C.
Sergt. N. M. Redding, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Tuscumbia, Ala.
Corp. John A. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
Corp. H. J. Brugge, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Corp. M. J. Bryson, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Corp. H. L. Buttles, e. July 30, 1862.
Corp. H. Beck, e. July 30, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Corp. Oscar A. Stout, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Atlanta, captd. Hickory Hills, S. C.
Musician D. J. Spencer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Jonesboro, Ga.
Musician George E. Dennis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Fifer A. L. Wintz, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. for prmtn. U. S. Col. Troops Oct. 22, 1864.
Wagoner John C. Murphy, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Sparta, Ill.
Ansell, Robert, e. July 29, 1862.
Badley, Z., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Cairo, Ill.
Bridges, Arthur, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Bloomer, Jas. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Oct. 29, 1862.
Burkhart, F. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died St. Louis.
Bacher, Jacob, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Helena, Ark.
Berk, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Chase, Jas. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died St. Louis.
Clark, Hobart, e. July 29, 1862, disd. Feb. 8, 1864, disab.
Dennis, John Q., e Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
Dennis, J. A., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Eversman, Geo., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Mill Creek, N. C.
Fairchilds, M., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
Fischer, Henry, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
Fox, A. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
Fox, C. E., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Garrison, John W., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Granaman, H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. Atlanta.
Gough, John T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, 1863, disab.
Garling, C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Jan. 25, 1863, on steamer Champion.
Gellie, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hillabrant, James D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, 1863, disab.
Hallar, Caspar, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Helmeigh, Josiah, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Hutson, J. I., Aug. 6, 1862.
Hendrick, C. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on hospital str. March 26, 1863.
Irwin, Samuel G., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Oct. 10, 1862, disab.
Jackson, L. D., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Dec. 7, 1862.
Jarvis, James, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. Ringgold, Ga.
Johnson, C. O., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died on str. Nashville April 25, 1865.
Korf, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Kallenbeck, John F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Lichtenberg, C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Camp Sherman, Miss.
Myers, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. March 4, 1863, disab.
Miller, E. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.
Musgrove, William T., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Mitchell, H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died. April 10, 1863, disab.
Nealey, D. H., e. Aug. 23, 1862, died Camp Sherman.
Rausher, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Jonesboro, Ga.
Sisler, John W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Dec. 22, 1862.
Smith, Geo. D., e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Shrader, Casper, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Seamans, Geo. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died on hospital boat Feb. 5, 1862.
Sulzer, John, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1863, disab.
Stoddard, Charles N., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Mill Creek, N. C.
Underwood, D. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Memphis.
Ubbelohde, G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Bridgeport, Ala.
Walker, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died St. Louis.
Work, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
Woodmansee, L. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. April 18, 1863, disab.

## Company E.

Capt. John N. Bell, com. Sept. 27, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
First Lieut. John W. Shaefer, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 27, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. John G. Davidson, e. as private Aug. 19, 1862. prmtd. 2d lieut. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. James S. Spencer, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. for promotion to 1st Miss. Vols. Feb. 23, 1864.
Sergt. E. Davis, e. July 28, 1862, died at Memphis.
Sergt. Thos. G. Troxell, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sergt. Jacob Cline, e. July 21, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., wd. at Bentonville, N. C.
Sergt. Thos. R. Acres, e. July 18, 1862.
Sergt. John S. Dodge, e. July 24, 1862.
Sergt. Nick Boquet, e. July 5, 1862.
Sergt. Geo. W. Hoover, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.
Corp. Richard Dressel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 28, 1863, disab.
Corp. Martin Whitehead, e. July 19, 1862, disd. July 29, 1863, disab.
Corp. Geo. Ward, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. D. C. Shultz, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Corp. L. M. Wilson, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., kld. at Jonesboro, Ga.
Corp. A. B. Dunham, e. July 19, 1862.
Corp. E. S. Kendall, e. July 25, 1862.
Corp. Robt. Turner, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Musician H. V. Foote, e. Nov. 2, 1862, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.
Musician W. L. Gamage, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wagoner E. A. Holland, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
Wagoner Arnold Rollin, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Anderson, Charles G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
Benkert, Edw., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Bryan, Thos. P., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Butt, William, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Bauman, Chas., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Bauman, William, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
Brucker, Lewis, e Aug. 12, 1862.
Brucker, Joseph E, e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, '63, disab.
Burns, John, e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 3, 1863.
Borger, Samuel H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Breece, Joseph, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Burge, John A., e. July 21, 1862.
Bangs, E. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Baker, F. B., Aug. 15, 1862.
Casteel, Jas. A., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Casteel, Wm. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Davis, E. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Davison, Benj. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Donahue, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Elliott, Griffith, e. Oct. 29, 1862, died at St. Louis.

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Ennis, Wm. H., e. July 31, 1862.
Earnest David, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps, died Oct. 22, 1863.
Fleming, James, N. e. July 19, 1862.
Gregg, Robert, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gasman, William B., e. Aug, 2, 1862.
Gross, Charles, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Gubser, J., e. July 29, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.
Grieves, William, e. July 28, 1862., died Nov. 17, 1862.
Grieves, Robert, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Gregg, William, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Gregg, V., e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.
Gant, James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Hollander, Homer, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Holland, E. A., e. Aug 22, 1862.
Hanna, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hunter, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Hoover, Martin, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Hilleary, Lewis R., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Hoover, Daniel, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hohmbraker, G., e. July 23, 1862.
Holden, Dennis, e. July 31, 1862.
Jengel, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
King, Joseph L., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Layton, James B., e. July 30, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Limburg, A. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 11, '63, disab.
Murphy, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mester, Fritz, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
Newcomb, Lucius, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.
Peterson, S. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
Renz, Charles L., e. July 30, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Cherokee, Ala., died at Memphis.
Stover, Frazier, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Shultz, John, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Shultz, Daniel, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Schuler, Joseph, e. July 31, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, '63, disab.
Schrei, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Steingraber, W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain.
Shafer, Joseph, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Sept. 29, 1864, disab.
Taylor, H. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Tallman, John C., e. July 30, 1862.
Weirs, F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Wightman, J. P., Jr., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Wade, Seth, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Williamson, William B., e. July 24, 1862.
Wagg, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Watson, Hugh, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 8, '63, disab.
Yearly, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at East Pt., Ga.
Young, H. L., e. July 21, 1862.

## Company F.

Sergeant, E. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd June 25, 1863, disab.

## Company G.

Capt. Jos. Utter, com. Sept. 27, 1862.
First Lieut. Brainard D. Harper, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resd. Aug. 3, 1863.
First Lieut. Wm. J. Tizzard, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 27, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. D. Morton, e. as sergt. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 2, 1865.
Sergt. Reuben Shiffert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Sergt. Johnson Jacoby, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sergt. John L. Pierson, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. Walnut Hills, Miss., disd June 23, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Isaac P. Mathews, e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. Resaca.
Sergt. Spence Johnson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 19, '63.
Corp. Wm. Rankin, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Corp. Jas. E. Sargent, e. July 26, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Corp. Isaac Ward, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Corp. James Sargent, e. July 26, 1862, died on steamer Champion.
Corp. Cornelius Wilkin, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. Clarence J. Lemen, e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. for prmtn. 128th Regt. U. S. Col. troops, March 26, '65.
Corp. Chas. Ackles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 28, 1863, disab.
Corp. John G. Davis, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. Peter Rusch, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Musician H. C. Watt, e. Aug. 23, 1862.
Musician Chas. Clark, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Wagoner Milton Salladay, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 4, 1863, disab.
Wagoner Isaac B. S. Nelson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
Adair, Sam'l, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
Aitken, Jno., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Barnhart, Jacob B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
Barton, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Rome, Ga.
Baner, John, e. Aug. 22, 1864.
Boner, Benj. F., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Young's Pt., La.
Bundy, Nelson, e. July 29, 1862, wd. Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
Chinnith, James, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Culp, Geo., e. Jan. 18, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.
Clark, Jas. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Clark, Robt., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Bentonville, N. C.
Claypool, C. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Close, H. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, captd. Tuscumbia, Ala., died Danville, Va.
Conrad, Wm. F., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Crawford, C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Duckendorf, N., e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Daily, Aaron, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Daily, Wm. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Nashville.
Fordney, Francis, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Farroll, John, e. Oct. 20, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga.
Fetrow, Jno. W., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Follett, Calvin, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Grupe, D., e. Dec. 31, 1863.
Gilbert, Wm. F., e. July 26, 1862.
Goben, James, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. March 21, '63, disab.
Goundrey, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Holland, R. H., e. Oct. 22, 1862, disd. June 27, '63, disab.
Hall, R., e. July 29, 1862.
Herman, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hill, Albert, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hill, George, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1863, disab.
Hinson, M., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Woodville, Ala.
Hodges, Scott, e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Hodges, Robert, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Jan. 26, 1863.
Houseworth, Isaac, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Jonesboro, Ga.
Jacoby, Sebastian, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Judd, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga.
Keller, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Kelly, Jas. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died Jan. 12, 1863.
Kelly, Richard, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Little, John, e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Meyers, John L., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mower, Jas. E., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Mott, Jos., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Minard, Jas., e. Jan. 5. 1864.
Morrison, Fisher, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 6, 1863, wds.
Morrow, Wm. R., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Young's Pt., La.
Murphy, Thos., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Dallas, Ga.
Myers, Samuel J., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died on transport Jan. 30, 1863.
McCandless, Isaac, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
McCune, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
McGuire, Andrew, e. Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
McKee, H. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 26, 1863, disab.
McLane, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
McLarnon, Hugh, e. Aug. 21, 1862, missing Vicksburg.
Nicholson, Wm., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Parks, F. J., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Pattison, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. place unknown.
Pelein, Alex., e. Aug. 11, 1861, died Black River Bridge, Miss.
Pierson, John L., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Proudfit, Isaac, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 12, 1863.
Reese, John G., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Rice, Jus. D., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Rice, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Rigsby, Arch, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Roth, Jno. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Rouse, Geo. A., e. Aug. 21, 1862, kld. in Arkansas Post.
Schell, Chas. F. W., e. Dec. 31, 1862.
Sargent, Geo. W., e. July 26, 1862, disd. June 11, '63, disab.
Shephard, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. in Vicksburg.
Spangler, Conrad, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Steel, S. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Storer, Richard, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Burlington.
Todd, Eli, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. C. Dec. 15, 1863.
Todd, Israel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
Verts, Geo. W., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Vanosdel, Jno. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.
Ward, Jno. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died. Oct. 21, 1863.
Wehmer, Wm. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., and Raleigh, N. C.
Willem, Andrew, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.

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Wilson, C. S., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Wolfe, Jacob, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. in battle of Vicksburg, died in Memphis.
West, Erick, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Watson, Andrew, e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Ward, Edw., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

### Company H.

Johnson, Calvin, e. Oct. 7, 1864.

### Company I.

Cox, A. L., e. March 24, 1864.

### Company K.

Capt. Wm. F. Conrad, prmtd. sergt. maj., prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1863, captd. at Raymond, Miss.
First Lieut. Jas. M. Tibbetts. e. as sergt. Aug. 7, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 10, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 22, 1863.
Bishop, James S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Bishop, Jno. R., e. March 7, 1864.
Burge, Wm. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Burnett, C. L., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Colgan, Thos., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Hobson, A. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Linder, Wm. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Miller, Jno. L., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Miller, Jno. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Miller, A. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Miller, W. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.
McNeil, Samuel N., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
McCune, Jno. H., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Michaels, Jas. H., e. Sept. 22, 1862, died at Young's Pt., La.
Newhouse, Jas. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Philpott, Jas. M., e. Aug 12, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post disd. April 4, 1863.
Stanley, C. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
Scott, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Talbot, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Virgin, James M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Virgin. A. J., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Carroll, Jas., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Grupe, Durbin, e. Dec. 31, 1863.
Keeler, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Laux, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Little, John, e. Jan. 1, 1864
Minerd, Jas. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Schell, Chas. F. W., e. Dec. 30, 1863.
Dodge, H. L., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Mendenhall, Jos. F., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Murphey, M., e. March 16, 1864.
Venz, Lewis, M. C., e. March 18, 1864.

## THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts, com. capt. Co. C Sept. 23, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. May 29, 1863.
Adjt. James M. Smith, e. as corp. Co. C Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 30, 1863, prmtd. adjt. April 1, 1864.
Drum Maj. Moses F. Campbell, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. June 7, 1863, disab.

### Company C.

Capt. Samuel B. Heizer, e. as sergt. July 28, 1862, was private in 1st Inf., prmtd. 1st lieut. May 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 15, 1864.
First Lieut. John P. Matthews, com. Sept. 23, 1862, resd. March 2, 1863.
First Lieut. James B. McCray, e. as sergt. Aug. 3, 1862, prmtd. sergt. maj. then 1st lieut. June 15, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel S. Perry, e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Sergt. John B. Downer, e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 10, 1864.
Sergt. Thomas S. Smith, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
Sergt. Thomas Bell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., disd. Jan. 26, 1865.
Corp. Wm. P. Perry, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
Corp. M. E. Higerson, e. July 26, 1862, captd., died while prisoner at Richmond.
Corp. Thos. S. Canfield, e. Aug. 25, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Corp. Jas. M. Smith, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. H. C. Cosens, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Corp. A. P. Jackson, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Corp. Jas. H. Latty, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Corp. Orville Swank, e. Aug. 9, 1861, died at Keokuk.
Corp. Wm. Henderson, e. Aug. 4, 1862, kld. at battle of Arkansas Post.
Musician Thomas E. Yost, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. accidentally, died. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.
Anderson, Geo. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Cherokee, Ala.
Barnhill, W. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, captd. at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Bain, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 30, 1863, disab.
Bain, Sylvester, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 12, 1862.
Bain, William, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 21, 1865.
Bridwell, E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863.
Bayles, J. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Bishop. L. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Jan. 28, 1863, disab.
Braden, Jno. A., e. Aug. 19, '62, disd. Sept. 5, 1863, disab.
Berry, Jno. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Bantle, Jno., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died near Lake Providence, La.
Crawford, Marcus, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Crawford, D., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Carmean, David, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Atlanta,
Calderwood, Alex., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. for disability.
Chichester, Jas. E., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Carl, Jno. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Darlington, Wm. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Day, Geo. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Davis, Thomas, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Kenesaw Mountain, disd. March 20, 1865.
Davis, O. H, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Downer, Benson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. April 6, '63, disab.
Earnest, Jno. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, disd. April 4, 1864.
Forode, Jno. W., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
Fetterman, Jno. M., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Resaca.
Garmaway, R., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Gilson, Leonard, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 6, 1864.
Goodwin, A. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Resaca, disd. May 24, 1865.
Gilmore, A. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Davenport.
Goodwin, Lewis, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 16, 1863.
Hully, Chas. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 8, 1863, disab.
Hully, Geo H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Black River, Miss.
Hixon, N. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.
Hixon, D. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Nov. 30, 1863.
Heizer, M. L., e. Sept. 10, 1862.
Howe, Jno. W., e. Aug. 9, 1864, wd. at Arkansas Post and Atlanta.
Hannam, Jno. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Resaca.
Hannam, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Huling, Edward T., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Atlanta.
Husted, Thos. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Kenesaw Mountain.
Harris, Geo. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.
Hedges, Benj. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
Hedges, Cyrus, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. July 10, 1865.
Hedges, Gideon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
King, W. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
Knight, Jno., Aug 7, 1862.
Larkin, A. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Resaca.
Larkin, A. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Cherokee, disd. Feb. 3, 1864, disab.
Luty, Henry.
Loper, L. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.
Long, Wm. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Marietta, Ga.
Lockhart, R. R., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Loyd, Jos. A., e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg and Resaca, disd. June 1, 1865.
Miller, M. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Mitchell, Jas. R., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd.
McMullen, R. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
McBride, Wm. N, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Nichols, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 7, 1863, disab.
Nelson, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point.

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Osborn, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
Olson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 5, 1863.
Proctor, Wm., e. July 12, 1862.
Perry, A. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 27, 1863, disab.
Prugh, Jos. W., e. Aug. 7, 1864.
Ramsey, T. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. April 19, 1863.
Ratliff, L. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Riepe, Jno. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Ries, C. J., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Smith, Rankin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Resaca.
Smith, C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. April 23, 1863.
Stewart, Jos. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Stewart, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. May 22, 1863, died at Black River Bridge.
Sheppard, Jno. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
True, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Tucker, Jas. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. at Resaca.
Thornton, O. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Vaughn, Wm. M., e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Vannice, L. M., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Wilson, Geo., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on steamer D. A. January.
Ward, Patrick, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Wycoff, N. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Zion, Geo. W.; e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.

### Company E.

Hug, Charles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

### Company F.

Moses, Chester, c. Aug. 28, 1862.

### Company I.

Buck, Adelbert, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Blanchard, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Miller, William, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Rees, Abram, e Feb. 22, 1864.
Storms, John J., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Wood, James, e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Jonesboro, Ga.

### Company K.

Waddell, Isaac, e. Aug. 16, 1862.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport; date not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

### Company C.

Akins, John B., e. Sept. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.

### Company G.

Capt. Joel Stover, com. Dec. 15, 1862.
Second Lieut. Henry Swan, com. Dec. 15, 1862, resd. Dec. 16, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Burge, e. as sergt. Oct. 15, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 12, 1863.
Sergt. Robert McClure, e. Sept. 29, 1862.
Corp. Andrew B. Carl, e. Nov. 3, 1862, disd. Nov. 30, 1863, disab.
Corp. Thomas Virgin, e. Sept. 16, 1862, disd. April 22, 1865, disab.
Corp. E. W. Dalashmutt, e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1865, disab.
Bowers, Samuel, e. Oct. 8, 1861, died at Alton, Ill.
Bell, Jacob G., e. Sept. 23, 1862.
Burk. Lemmon, e. Oct. 4, 1861, disd. Oct. 28, 1864, disab.
Bennett. Daniel, e. Oct. 16, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.
Bitley, Wm. L., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Backer, John, e. Nov. 7, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.
Caldwell, Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, '64, disab.
Fairbanks, Benj. F., e. Sept. 1, 1862.
Kirchoff, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Moter, Peter, e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1864, disab.
Morrison, John, e. Oct. 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, '63, disab.
Merrick, Hiram, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Nowlan, Samuel, e. Oct. 10, 1862, disd. April 10, 1865, disab.
Power, Geo. W., e. Nov. 7, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.
Reed, E., e. Sept. 13, 1862, disd. July 4, 1864, disab.
Staff, Chas. M., e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Saylor, Isaac, e. Sept. 20, 1862, died at Rock Island.
Zender, Genhard, e. Sept. 19, 1862.

### Company H.

Kirk, Granville, e. Nov. 26, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Nowlan, Simon, e. Oct. 10, 1862.
Strothman, John H., e. Oct. 25, 1862.

### Company I.

Gentry, James, e. Sept. 15, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Gebhard, George J., e. Dec. 30, 1862.

## THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Washington D. C., June 5, 1865.*]

### Company G.

Capt. Charles A. Cameron, com. Nov. 24, 1862.
First Lieut. Robert J. Wright, elected 1st lieut. of Co., but died Oct. 17, 1862.
First Lieut. Jerry K. Wetzel, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 24, '62, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. C. Ghost, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, '62, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863.
Sergt. John Clymer, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Sergt. John T. Cameron, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Sergt. R. M. Hartzell, e. Aug. 16, 1862, captd. Allatoona.
Sergt. A. L. McMichael, e. Aug. 16, 1862, kld. Allatoona.
Corp. John B. Kline, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Corp. Elliott Lines, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Shady Grove, Tenn., wd. at Allatoona.
Corp. H. W. Walkinshaw, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd at Allatoona.
Corp. Wm. Y. Dougherty, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Corp. Abraham McCullough, e Aug. 22, 1862, died. Jan. 13, 1862.
Corp. Byron Ackerman, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Corp. Gideon Hall, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jackson, Tenn.
Corp. Isaac N. Power, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. Allatoona.
Corp. J. H. Seifreed, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 25, 1864, disab.
Corp. D. M. Clark, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 26, 1864, disab.
Musician E. S. Huston, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Albright, Chas. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.
Albright, Geo. A., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Altenan, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Allatoona.
Ashbau, E. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Bazel, Samuel C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Parker's Cross Roads, died at Jeffersonville, Ind.
Blood, Martin, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Baird, John L., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Parker's Cross Roads.
Cockayne, H. C., e. Dec. 29, 1863, kld. at Allatoona.
Clark, John M., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Cunningham, John B., e. Jan. 25, 1864, captd. at Allatoona, Ga.
Callen, Thomas, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Cross, Jos. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Coyne, Patrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Cubit, Thomas, e. Aug. 22, 1862, drowned at Riggs Grove, Union Co.
Dugan, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, '64, disab.
Davis, D. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Franks, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gulick, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Corinth,
Gowdy, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gillett, Wm. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hannum, Robert, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Halm, Benj. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Jones, David R., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Jones, Daniel, Aug. 22, 1862.
Jones, John M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Kynett, Wm. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Kynett, J. E., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Allatoona.
Kurtz, Solomon, e. Aug 22, 1862.
Kline, Jos., e. Aug. 20, 1862. captd. Parker's Cross Roads.
Kortz, Jas. M., e. Aug. 29, 1862, disd. May 27, 1865.
Lefforge, Melville, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Lines, Lewis, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Allatoona.
Logan, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. Shady Grove, Tenn.
Lewis, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Lloyd, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Moffatt, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Mehan, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. Shady Grove, Tenn.



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Moore, A. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Allatoona, died at Rome, Ga.
McLaughlin, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Shady Grove, Tenn., wd. at Allatoona.
McConaughy, A. J. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
McCallom, Owen, e. Aug. 2, 1862, captd. at Shady Grove, Tenn., and Allatoona, Ga.
Orr, M. V., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Orr, Anderson T., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Power, Wm. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Allatoona, disd. July 28, 1865.
Ping, Matthias, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Ping, Robt. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Painton, Thos., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Reed, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Reif, Philip, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Remaly, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Sweeny, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Spencer, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Tollbatt, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Timmerman, C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Tucker, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Vandemark, Zury, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Vance, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Walter, Robert, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Welch, Lawrence, Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Shady Grove, Tenn.

## FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment from Fourteenth Infantry became part of Seventh Cavalry April 25, 1863.*]

### Company A.

Corp. Samuel W. Davis, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Bedwell, Henry, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Coad, Thos., e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Dodds, Jno. H., e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Dodds, J. R., e. Aug. 29, 1862.
Lotspeitch, Lyman Z., e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Powell, Morton, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Wood, Absalom, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Zion, Isaac, e. Oct. 23, 1861.

### Company E.

First Lieut. Barton T. Ryan, com. Oct. 24, 1861.
First Sergt. Wm. Emerson, e. Sept. 25, 1861.
Sergt. Lucis Crumb, e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Augustus Killough, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
Corp. Geo. Jenkins, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Corp. Wm. Williams, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Corp. Henry Wanzer, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Barlow, Frank, e. Sept. 25, 1861.
Cushman, E., e. Oct. 13, 1862.
Elliott, Wm. F., e. Oct. 1, 1862.
Hendee, Wm. H., e. Sept. 25, 1861.
Kline, Theo., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Rodgers. Thos., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Sisk, Jesse A., e. Oct. 7, 1861.

## FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days).

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Keokuk Sept. 16, 1864.*]

Prin. Musician Moses F. Campbell, e. May 2, 1864.

### Company F.

Capt. Brainard D. Harper, com. May 25, 1864.
First Lieut. Abram W. Roland, com. May 25, 1864.
Second Lieut. Wm. S. Darling, com. May 25, 1864.
Sergt. Ross M. Biggs, e. May 9, 1864.
Sergt. Mathew M. Henry, e. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. Robt. N. Helsey, e. April 30, 1864.
Sergt. Harry M. Danner, e. April 30, 1864.
Corp. Wm. H. Rice, e. April 30, 1864.
Corp. Gould J. Brown, e. May 30, 1864.
Corp. Sheldon Hawley, e. April 30, 1864.
Corp. Jacob Bumgardner, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Emil Rundorf, e. April 30, 1864.
Musician A. P. McClure, e. April 30, 1864.
Musician Geo. W. Eads, e. May 10, 1864.
Wagoner Marshall Morgan, e. May 5, 1864.
Acres, Henry, e. April 30, 1864.
Bailey, John, e. May 10, 1864.
Barton, Asa, e. April 29, 1864.
Brown, John L., e. April 30, 1864.
Brown, Plyn, e. April 30, 1864.
Barnhill, John M., e. May 10, 1864.
Burgett, J. M., e. May 12, 1864.
Clark, C., e. May 6, 1864.
Depperman, Herman, e. April 30, 1864.
Fuller, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864.
Foley, Jno. H., e. May 13, 1864.
Forney, Jno. H., e. May 12, 1864.
Fetterman, Isaac, e. May 14, 1864.
Funk, Jno. S., e. May 13, 1864.
Grannemann, Jno., e. April 30, 1864.
Grannemann, Wm., e. May 5, 1864.
Gregg, Wm., e. May 4, 1864.
Gilmore, John, e. April 30, 1864.
Gannaway, Wm., e. May 5, 1864.
Gulick, Amos, e. May 13, 1864.
Hall, Edw., e. May 3, 1864.
Jacoby, Jno. S., e. May 11, 1864.
Johnson, Francis, e. May 16, 1864.
Knouse, W. J., e. May 2, 1864.
Losier, Simon, e. May 2, 1864.
Lemberger, Jno. L., e. April 30, 1864.
Lockart, Alex., e. May 5, 1864.
Lewis, N. A., e. May 5, 1864.
McCash, Chas. A., e. April 30, 1864.
Marshall. John T., e. May 5, 1864.
Miller, John, e. May 16, 1864.
Miller, J. B., e. May 5, 1864.
Miller, Geo. C. W., e. May 12, 1864, died Memphis, Tenn.
McPartland, John, e. May 8, 1864.
Maxwell, H. E., e. May 9, 1864.
Murphy, Albert, e. May 14, 1864.
Owens, L., e. April 30, 1864.
Orr, Geo. W., e. May 5, 1864.
Parr, P., e. May 9, 1864.
Patterson, J. W., e. April 29, 1864.
Robbins, J., e. April 30, 1864.
Reiter, W. S., e May 5, 1864.
Stewart, John R., e. April 30, 1864.
Stockton, James M., e. May 11, 1864.
Valentine, D. A., e. May 2, 1864.
Valentine, John N., e. May 13, 1864.
Williamson, E. B., e. May 10, 1864.
Whitehead, Marten, e. May 1, 1864.
Wilson, John C., e. April 29, 1864.

### Company G.

Capt. Thos. N. Crowder, com. May 25, 1864.
First Lieut. Ortus C. Shelton, com. May 25, 1864.
Sergt. Peter A. Dolbee, e. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. Bishop R. Kellogg, e. May 12, 1864.
Sergt. J. W. Seamans, e. April 30, 1864.
Sergt. Jacob S. Bradley, e. May 3, 1864.
Corp. Seburn P. Dorland, e. May 3, 1864.
Corp. Chas. Pierson, e. May 21, 1864.
Corp. John C. Rhea, e. May 3, 1864.
Corp. John W. Storks, e. May 3, 1864.
Corp. J. A. Bridges, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. L. S. Laniken, e. May 4, 1864.
Musician James McMullin, e. May 3, 1864.
Wagoner Geo. W. Soper, e. May 16, 1864.
Arnold, Emerson, e. May 16, 1864.
Ainsworth, Wm. C., e. May 3, 1864.
Barnes, Austin, e. May 5, 1864.
Barlow, T. S., e. May 5, 1864.
Blake, C. S., e. May 6, 1864, died at Memphis, Tenn.
Bell, W. G., e. May 3, 1864.
Bishop, L. J., e. May 12, 1864.
Billings, James, e. May 16, 1864.
Bishop, Richard, e. May 7, 1864.
Blair, G. N., e. May 2, 1864.
Bruce, D. R., e. May 16, 1864.
Bates, Daniel, e. May 17, 1864.
Chapman, J. M., e. May 3, 1864.
Comstock, J. C., e. May 21, 1864.
Duval, D. J., e. May 21, 1864.
Eoff, Chas. W., e. May 3, 1864.
Graham, Wm. J., e. May 2, 1864.
Howe, Jesse B., e. May 5, 1864.
Huntington, A. H., e. May 17, 1864.
Hendricks, Allen, e. May 21, 1864.
Ingerson, A. M., e. May 16, 1864.
King, E. M., e. May 3, 1864.
King, S. G., e. May 5, 1864, died July 2, 1864.
Merrill, J. W., e. May 2, 1864.

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Mehan, John, e. May 16, 1864.
McCullough, Geo. V., e. May 2, 1864.
Osborn, John, e. May 3, 1864.
Pike, E. M., e. May 2, 1864.
Rutledge, John, e. May 14, 1864.
Richardson, A., e. May 23, 1864.
Reiter, A. B., e. May 12, 1864.
Roads, J., e. May 14, 1864.
Smith, F. M., e. May 3, 1864.
Stromberg, John W., e. May 9, 1864.
Swank, Geo. W., e. May 3, 1864.
Turner, Wm. M., e. May 5, 1864.
Tilton, T. V., e. May 2, 1864.
Till, Lawrence, e. May 14, 1864.
Thornton, E., e. May 13, 1864.
Umphrey, J. T., e. May 14, 1864.
Vance, J. C., e. May 7, 1864.
Van Trump, Isaiah, e. May 18, 1864.
Ware, J. P., e. May 2, 1864.
Williams, L. C., e. May 2, 1864.
Waddle, Saml. H., e. May 3, 1864.
Wilson, N. J., e. May 16, 1864.
Walker, Chas., e. May 3, 1864.
Woodhead, Chas. P., e. May 6, 1864.
Wilson, John, e. May 16, 1864.

### Company H.

Boyers, J. W., e. May 2, 1864.
Lightfoot, Levi, e. May 13, 1864.
Milton, Daniel, e. May 16, 1864.

## FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.*]

Asst. Surg. Chas. L. Mundt, com. July 15, 1864, formerly surg. U. S. A.

### Company D.

Capt. Thos. Waldschmidt, com. July 13, 1864.
Second Lieut. Theo. Guelich, com. July 13, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel H. Shortridge, July 7, 1864.
Sergt. William Christ, e. May 4, 1864.
Sergt. Jos. Yaenger, e. May 28, 1864.
Sergt. Chas. Schultze, e. May 28, 1864.
Corp. Isaac N. Reed, e. July 2, 1864.
Corp Joshua Downer, e. July 5, 1864.
Corp. Chas. Schultze, e. May 18, 1864.
Corp. Jacob Hecker, e. May 11, 1864.
Corp. John Glenn, June 22, 1864.
Corp. Martin Schaefer, May 29, 1864.
Corp. Daniel Schafer, e. May 22, 1864.
Corp. George W. Krekel, e. May 5, 1864.
Blanck, George, e. June 21, 1864.
Burton, John M., e. June 15, 1865.
Cerber Emanuel, e. May 11, 1864.
Cox, Marshall, e. June 21, 1864.
Conrad, Philip, e. May 5, 1864.
Dick, Michael, e. June 2, 1864.
Gieselman, A., May 5, 1864.
Gieselman, John H., e. May 5, 1864.
Gilder, Joseph, e. May 24, 1864.
Haner, John, e. June 2, 1864.
Hassel, Dominick, e. June 2, 1864.
Heitmeier, Conrad, e. June 6, 1864.
Heik, George, e. May 13, 1864.
Hupner, Louis, e. May 20, 1864.
Janson, John G., e. May 24, 1864.
Kann, F., e. June 11, 1864.
Knollmuller, L., e. June 1, 1864.
Luxenberger, John, e. June 21, 1864.
Long, Charles, e. May 22, 1864.
Laydon, M., e. June 23, 1864.
Meier, E. G., e. May 5, 1864.
Munk, G., e. May 18, 1864.
Meier, Joseph, e. May 20, 1864.
Mattes, Otto, e. May 23, 1864.
Morlock, Joseph, e. May 24, 1864.
Neil, Joseph, e. June 12, 1864.
Nagele, John, e. June 13, 1864.
Pietzsh, F., e. May 10, 1864.
Reinhart, August, e. June 22, 1864.
Roth, John, e. May 22, 1864.
Ries, Henry, e. May 19, 1864.
Seeber, T. C., e. May 20, 1864.
Stadtlander, John H., e. May 24, 1864.
Weiss, Manuel, e. June 18, 1864.
Widmer, Joseph, e. May 21, 1864.

## FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, Feb. 15, 1866.*]

Col. Fitz Henry Warren, com. Aug. 29, 1861, brig. gen. U. S. Vol. Aug. 26, 1862, brevet maj. gen.
Maj. Edwin W. Chamberlain, com. Aug. 29, 1861, resd. April 4, 1863.
Band Leader Kinstenmacher, e. Aug. 24, 1861, m. o. April 15, 1862.
First Musician David W. Forbes, e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.
Musician Henry Minton, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, '62,
Musician John L. Marshall, e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.
Musician John Rule, e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.
Musician Jno. M. Caldwell, e. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.
Musician Henry D. Keller, e. Aug. 31, 1861, m. o. Sept. 1, 1862.

### Company C.

Capt. Thos. Jones, e. as priv. July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1862, prmtd 1st lieut. Dec. 12, 1862, prmtd. capt. Feb. 14, 1863, disd. Dec. 16, 1864.
Capt. Thos. J. R. Perry, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 6, 1864, prmtd. capt. April 15, 1865.
First Lieut. Benj. Roney, com. Sept. 23, 1861, died in Springfield, Mo.
First Lieut. Matthew Ronaldson, e. as sergt. July 18, 1861, wd. at St. Clair Co., Mo., prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 14, 1863, resd. June 29, 1864.
Second Lieut. Wm. A. Clark, e. as sergt. July 18, 1 prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 4, 1863, resd. June 18, 1864.
Second Lieut. Geo. Van Beck, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 15, 1865, not mustered.
Sergt. S. H. F. Wilson, e. July 18, 1861.
Q. M. Sergt. Wm. G. Harbach, e. July 18, 1861, wd., died of wds. at Osceola.
Sergt. Orien F. Lane, e. June 13, 1861.
Sergt. Benj. S. Castle, e. July 18, 1861.
Sergt. Jackson Carter, e. June 13, 1861.
Corp. Martin Moore, e. July 13, 1861.
Corp. Andrew W. Wyman, e. July 18, 1861, disd. June 26, 1864, for promotion 1st lieut. Co. L, 2d Ark. Cav.
Corp. Jno. L. Baltzer, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1. 1864.
Corp. Edw. L. Stone, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Corp. Geo. Patterson, e. July 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 2, 1863, disab.
Corp. F. Taylor, e. July 18, 1861.
Corp. Paul Hendricks, e. July 18, 1861.
Bugler Wm. Allen, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to 67th U. S. Col. Inf. for promotion to lieut.
Farrier Jas. Ingersoll, e. July 18, 1861.
Farrier Thos. Hutchinson, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Saddler, Edwin W. Deal, e. July 18, 1861, drowned in Mississippi River.
Saddler O. W. Coffman, e. July 18, 1861, died Lucas Co.
Atherton, Samuel, e. July 18, 1861.
Arrickson, F., e. July 18, 1861, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
Brandt, Jno. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Boltz, Jos., e. July 18, 1861.
Barr, Geo., e. July 18, 1861.
Barr, Wm. W., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Boman, Almond, e. July 18, 1861.
Brewer, Benj. A., e. July 18, 1861.
Brown, Wm. L., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Boyer, M., e. July 18, 1861.
Clark, Jno. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Cameron, Josiah, e. July 18, 1861, died at Osceola, Mo.
Cook, D. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Carey, Geo. H., e. July 18, 1861.
Cole, Jno. B., e. July 18, 1861.
Cooley, Simeon, e. July 18, 1861, died at West Point.
Clegg, Benj. F., e. July 18, 1861.
Corkwell, Jas., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Clothier, Jos., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Clingfield, H. J., e. July 18, 1861.
Dipperman, H. J., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Drurey, Franklin, e. July 18, 1861, died Little Rock, Ark.
Delfelter, ———, e. July 18, 1861.
Estep, N. W., e. Aug. 19, 1861.
Eastman, Chas. C., e. July 18, 1861.
Fife, Jno. M., e. July 18, 1861.
Gearhart, Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Guardner, Wm. A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Glann, M. C., e. July 18, 1861.
Hardin, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

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Hammond, I., e. July 18, 1861.
Heary, P. W., e. July 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
Higgins, Michael, e. July 18, 1861, died at Osceola.
Horner, Lloyd, e. July 18, 1861.
Hillery, John, e. July 18, 1861, died at Camden, Ark.
Johnson, M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Johnson, L. B., July 18, 1861.
Johnson, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Kimball, Rolla, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Laughlin, R. G., e. July 18, 1861.
Lacosla, Nicholas, e. July 18, 1861.
Morgan, R. F., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Madera, Chas. E., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in Centralia, Mo.
Morgan, Wm., e. Aug. 25, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. July 29, 1862.
Murphy, Jno. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Parkenson, S., e. July 18, 1861.
Rankin, Chas., e. July 18, 1861.
Russell, Jno., e. July 18, 1861, kld. at Centralia, Mo.
Stover, Nicholas, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Simmons, John, e. July 18, 1861.
Sunderland, Jno. D., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Sackett, Geo. C., e. July 18, 1861.
Stockman, G. L., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864
Slocum, Wm. H., e. July 18, 1861.
Shelton, Wm. P., e. July 18, 1861
Smith, Wm. B., e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Scanlon, Jos. O., e. July 9, 1861.
Upton, John, e. Dec. 28, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.
Unger, Jas. G., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wilcox, E. G., e. July 18, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1862, disab.
Wolf, Jacob R., e. July 18, 1861, died Dec. 22, 1861.
Wilcox, Pliny, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Bloomfield, Mo.
Welch, Samuel B., e. Aug. 13, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

### Company D.

Flanders, Samuel A., e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. La Fayette, Mo.

### Company E.

Barr, Wm. W., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Canterbury, Carlisle, e. Aug. 26, 1862.
Cale, F. H., e. July 18, 1861.
Daily, Amasa, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at St. Louis.
Kitchen, Jeremiah, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Morgan, Samuel J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Moody, Joseph, e. Aug. 25, 1862.
Priddy, Thomas M., e. Aug. 30, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

### Company H.

Grey, Thomas C., e. July 18, 1861.
Osborn, Henry, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died Nov. 16, 1861.
Judson, P. D., e. Sept. 7, 1861.
McDowell, Jno., e. Sept. 20, 1861.

### Company I.

Campbell, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Church, Edwin M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Green, Archibald, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. St. Joseph, Mo.

### Company K.

Holmes, John W., e. Jan. 20, 1864, died Little Rock, Ark.
Porter, J. R., e. Jan. 20, 1864, disd. March 28, 1865, disab.

### Company L.

Barnes, Alex., e. Aug. 28, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corp. Aug. 23, 1863.
Jack, David, e. Aug. 25, 1862.

### Company M.

Hill, N. P., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bias, Francis, e. Jan. 22, 1864.
Clark, Wm. H., e. March 22, 1864.
Daily, James, e. Aug. 9, 1864.
Davis, Charles, e. Aug, 23, 1864.
Fowler, L. D., e. Jan. 27, 1864.
Grant, W., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
Jessup, Thos. A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Kelly, John B., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
Kile, James, e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Markley, J. K. P., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Masina, Wm., e. March 22, 1864.
Newcomb, H. R., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Pickett, J. M., e. March 30, 1864.
Root, Hiram, e. March 18, 1864.
Rowe, Wm. H., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
Smith, Samuel, e. Jan. 20, 1864.
Sayers, James L., e. Aug 11, 1864.
Starkey, Jas. D., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Brandt, John H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Bush, L. T., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Clark, John H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Chickering, Chas., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Cutter, Wm. S., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Chamberlain, J. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Campbell, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Corey, Whitman, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Darley, Philip, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Hewitt, Jos. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Hardin, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
John, Marion, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Johnson, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Lea, John H., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Messenger, E. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Murphy, John C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
McClelland, John L., e. Dec. 21, 1864.
Roberts, John A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Sunderland, John D., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Stewart, Wm. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Stewart, Jas. E., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
Sanders, Newton, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Upton, John, e. Dec. 28, 1863.
Wright, Wm. W., e. Dec. 21, 1863.

## SECOND CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.*]

Maj. Chas. P. Moore, com. 2d lieut. Co. K Aug. 30, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. June 11, 1862, prmtd. maj. May 6, 1864.
Com'y Wm. W. C. Miller, e. Aug. 28, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt., Nov. 27, 1864.

### Company D.

Holt, Jos. P., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died at Memphis, Tenn.
Paul, Jas. F., e. Feb. 24, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.

### Company F.

Lyon, Martin C., e. March 13, 1862.

### Company K.

Capt. Davis J. Crocker, com. Aug. 30, 1861, resd. June 10, 1862.
Capt. Jacob F. Bandy, e. as Q. M. S. Aug 12, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 11, 1862, prmtd. capt. May 7, 1864.
First Sergt. Robert M. Downer, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Farmington, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.
Q. M. S. David H. Harper, e. Aug. 15, 1861.
Q. M. S. David Galbrath, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Sergt. Chas. E. Lambkin, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Corp. Uriah Barnes, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
Corp. E. W. Bandy, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. H. M. Blanchard, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. William M. Dreskill, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Sept. 8, 1862, disab.
Corp. Elias N. Shepard, e. Aug. 4, 1861, wd. Farmington, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864.
Corp. James H. Goodwin, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
Corp. Wm. Fosbender, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Boonsville, wd. West Point, Miss.
Corp. Addison McCray, e. Nov. 21, 1861.
Corp. Lyman B. Pierce, e. Aug. 24, 1861.
Corp. John N. Bailey, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. March 1, '64.
Corp. Wm. H. E. Morris, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Bugler J. A. McManus, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Bugler D. M. Downer, e. Aug. 20, 1861, wd. Farmington, Miss., March 1, 1864.
Bugler Severnous Stamm, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Bugler Joseph Key, e. Aug. 19, 1861.
Farrier J. H. McGinnis, e. Aug. 25, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, '63.
Farrier Levi L. Backus, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, wd. Little Harpeth, Tenn.
Farrier Jacob K. Barnes, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.

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Saddler Garrett R. Bradley, e. Aug. 24, 1861, wd. Farmington, Tenn.
Saddler Henrie Wemple, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Wagoner W. E. Fabrenback, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Wagoner Elisha Vance, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Allen, Amos, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Bandy, John, e. Dec. 7, 1863.
Babb, Miles W., e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Babb, Albert, e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Bell, Thomas, Jr., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
Bartscherer, John, e. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. Oct. 18, 1864.
Braden, John A., e. Dec. 18, 1863, died Memphis.
Barnes, Joseph R., e. Aug. 19, 1861, died St. Louis.
Barnes, Geo. D., e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Bishop, Zion, e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Cox, T., e. Dec. 14, 1863.
Canterbury, John, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Cosens, L., e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Clark, Amos. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. March 1; 1864.
Darnold, B. S., e. Dec. 22, 1862.
Dean, Albert, e. Dec. 8, 1863.
Dotson, Mark, e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Edington, Aaron R., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 12, 1861, disab.
Elston, R. H., e. Aug. 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 12, 1861, disab.
Friend, Amer, e. Dec. 8, 1863
Harris, Robert G., e. Aug 30, 1861.
Hixon, L. E., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Hood, Alex, e. Dec. 24, 1863.
Hood, Thomas, e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Husted, Alfred, e. Dec. 30, 1863.
Jackson, S. B., e. Dec. 2, 1863, drowned Troy, Ky.
Johnson, Perry W., e. Aug 24, 1861, died at Farmington, Miss.
Keller, W. L., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
King, S. S., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Klein, T., e. Dec. 14, 1863, captd. Little Harpeth, Tenn.
Lambkin, L. S., e. Aug. 18, 1861, disd. March 10, 1863, disab.
Lee, John H., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Leahart, F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. Farmington.
Long, Jos. S., e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Leffler, A., e. Aug. 28, 1861, wd. Farmington, Tenn.
Laher, Lewis, e. Dec. 7, 1863.
McCray, Addison, e. Nov. 21, 1861.
Moter, Robert C., e. Nov. 19, 1861.
Moter, Wm. A., e. Nov. 12, 1861.
McAllister, Jas. E., e. Nov. 12, 1861, disd. May 18, 1862, disab.
Ogle, John, e. Dec. 25, 1863, died Memphis, Tenn.
Patterson, I. D., e. March 25, 1864.
Pilling, Isaiah, e. Nov. 30, 1861.
Pierson, Thomas, e. Dec. 4, 1863.
Ping, Robert, e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Russell, Wm., e Nov. 12, 1861.
Reed, R. M., e. Dec. 18, 1863.
Ryan, Deunis, e. Nov. 20, 1861.
Reipe, Peter, e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Scott, John H., e. Nov. 12, 1861, died St. Louis.
Skaggs, T. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Stathers, John T., e. Nov. 24, 1861, kld. Dec. 4, 1862, in skirmish.
Stillwell, Samuel, e. Nov. 12, 1861, died Keokuk.
Taylor, John M., e. Dec. 7, 1863, vet. March 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Tenant, M. P., e. Dec. 2, 1863, died Oct. 13, 1864.
Werner, Geo., e. Nov. 20, 1861, died May 24, 1864.
Wall, T. M., e. March 31, 1864, wd. Little Harpeth, Tenn.
Walker, Jacob, e. Dec. 8, 1863, captd. Little Harpeth, Tenn.
Wilson, J., e. Dec. 8, 1863, wd.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Anderson, Clark, e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Briley, Isaac, e. Feb. 1, 1864.
Backer, Wm. H., Feb. 29, 1864.
Callahan, M. B., e. Dec. 29, 1864.
Driskell, Wm. R., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Fetrow, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Frazer, Geo., e. Feb. 5. 1864.
Gillette, ——, e. Dec. 29, 1863
Heizer, D. M., e. March 29, 1864.
Heiden, Frederick, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Holt, Jos. P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Loper, L. D., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Otto, Aug., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Ohearn, John, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
Orr, Samuel F., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
Paul, Thos., e. Dec. 28, 1863.
Smith, James B., e. March 31, 1864.
Skaggs, T. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Wells, Nelson, e. March 14, 1864.
Young, David, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

## THIRD CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta Ga. August 9, 1865.*]

### Company A.

Burns, Wm., e. Nov. 26, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Gray, Lewis C., e. Jan. 28, 1864.
Morrison, Samuel, e. Jan. 5, 1865.
Patterson, Robt. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

### Company B.

Eaton, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

### Company E.

Graham, Wm. W., e. Nov. 4, 1863.
Goddard, Thos. M., e. Nov. 4, 1863.
West, John, e. Nov. 4, 1863.

### Company F.

Brown, Jas. L., e. Jan. 4, '64, captd. near Frankville, Miss.
Dodd, Wm., Jan. 2, 1864.
Fletcher, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Karnes, B. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Laughlin, S. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Monroe, Wm. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
McCormick, Jas. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died at St. Louis.
Vaught, Solomon, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Winn, Francis, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

### Company G.

Brown, C. S., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Boyer, Jos., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Kent, Marion, e. Nov. 4, 1863.
McCrary, Miner, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Pace, Thos. H., e. Nov. 4, 1863, captd. May 1, 1864.
Perry, Wm. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Root, Calvin, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Stock, Levi C., e. Jan. 12, 1864.

### Company I.

Helmuth, Casper, e. Oct. 4, 1863, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
Mersh, Jno. C., e. Sept. 21, 1863.
Scott, W. R., e. Jan. 21, 1864, died Sept. 26, 1864.

### Company K.

Harris, Silas A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

### Company L.

McCristol, Daniel, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Carter, Wm. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Eaton, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Hart, Alfred, e. Feb. 4, 1864.
Harris, S. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Long, David P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Long, H. P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Laughlin, S. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Marshall, Henry, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

## FOURTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Aug. 10, 1865.*]

Maj. Wm. W. Woods, com. 2d lieut. Co. L, Nov. 25, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 9, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 1, 1862, prmtd. maj Sept. 27, 1864.
B. Q. M. S. Eugene F. Ware, e. Oct. 21, 1861.

### Company A.

Riggs, Chas., e. Jan. 1, 1862, disd, Aug. 1, 1863.

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### Company C.

Sergt. Alex. C. Virgen, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. June 10, 1863, disab.
Ayers, Estep, e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Virgen, Wm. T., e. Feb. 27, 1864, disd. June 14, 1864, disab.

### Company D.

Corp. Enoch A. Sexon, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, '63.
Frie, Jacob, e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Johnson, John R., e. Jan. 13, 1864.
Peckover, E. A., e. Jan 5, 1864.

### Company G.

Hobson, Geo., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

### Company K.

Capt. Ambrose Hodge, com. 2d lieut. Co. L Jan. 9, 1862, from B. Q. M., prmtd. adjt. July 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. Jan. 25, 1865.
Shoup, L. L., e. Jan. 19, 1864.

### Company L.

Com. Sergt. Lyman Hotaling, e. Aug. 28, 1861, vet. Dec 12, 1863.
Corp. Danl. Johnson, e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Clancy, Daniel, e. Sept. 2, 1861, captd. Nov. 21, 1862, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Dashham, Geo., e. Sept. 5, '61, captd. near Livingston, Ky.
Harvey, Geo., e. Feb. 6, 1862, prmtd. hos. stwd.
Hammond, E. L., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
Lorrigan, Daniel, e. Jan. 21, 1862, kld. in battle April 8, 1863.
McLaue, Richard, e. Jan. 16, 1862, died at St. Louis.
McEvoy, John, e. Feb. 28, 1862.
Okell, R. K., e. Feb. 1, 1862, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Parsons, James M., e. Oct. 30, 1862, accidentally kld. July 13, 1862.
Stockton, Chalmers, e. March 23, 1864, disd. Dec. 16, '64, disab.
Smith, W. F., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
White, John S., e. Oct. 28, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Kelley, Martin, e. March 18, 1864.
Kinnesey, Michael, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

## FIFTH CAVALRY

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865.*]

### Company F.

Capt. Wm. Alex. Haw, com. 1st lieut. 1861, prmtd. capt. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. and captd. at Lock Mills, Tenn., resd. April 8, 1863.
Capt. Martin Choumee, e. as Q. M. S. Oct. 25, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut Dec. 21, 1861, prmtd capt. April 9, 1863, m. o, Nov. 19, 1864, term expired.
First Lieut. Charles Ende, e. as corp. Oct. 25, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 5, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 20, 1864.
Second Lieut. August Schlapp, e. as corp. Oct. 25, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 20, 1864, m. o. as sergt.
Corp. Frank Santers, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Acker, Felix, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. March 31, 1863.
Bicklen, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Ende, Ferdinand, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Hille, Frank, e. Oct. 25, 1861, kld. in battle at Lockridge Mills.
Hoffman, Wm., e. Aug. 28, 1861, prmtd. bat. vet. surg., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Horschle, Fritz, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Lange, Edw., e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. July 19, 1862, disab.
Notting, Arnold, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Ritzman, John B., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.
Schlapp, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Schemetz, Geo., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Venator, Chas., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

## FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

### Company B.

Nichols, Jacob S., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

### Company C.

Allen, Chas. W., Jan. 12, 1864.

### Company D.

McMahon, John, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

## SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out in May and June 1866, at Sioux City.*]

Adjt. Ed. K. Valentine, e. as priv. April 27, 1863, prmtd. sergt. maj., prmtd. adjt. Sept. 7, 1865.

### Company C.

First Lieut. Ira C. Schenck, com. 2d lieut. March 6. 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 20, 1864, resd. Nov. 22, 1865.
Anderson, John, e. April 6, 1863, kld. at Ft. Cottonwood, N. T.
Bridges, John D., e. April 16, 1863.
Burton, Edw. J., e. March 26, 1863.
Leonard, A. C., e. April 21, 1863.
McCrestel, Geo. D., e. March 18, 1862.
Morrow, James W., e. April 17, 1863, died at Omaha City, N. T.
Maeklin, Chas. H., e. April 13, 1863.
Wolf, Charles, e. March 6, 1863.

### Company F.

Capt. Eugene F. Ware, e. as priv. Co. A, Dec. 14, 1863 prmtd. sergt. maj., prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 4, '63, prmtd. capt. May 11, 1866.
Corp. William C. Davis, e. May 2, 1863, disd. Sept. 20, '63, disab.
Davis, A. W., e. May 11, 1863, disd. Dec. 23, 1863, disab.
Luckey, Geo. S., e. April 26, 1863, disd.
Myers, Henry, e. April 26, 1863, disd. Oct. 30, 1865, disab.
Neff, Cornelius, e. April 26, 1863.

### Company H.

Sergt. Louis Wall, e. June 25, 1863.
Corp. Thos. Turner, e. June 8, 1863.
Corp. Chas. Pepper, e. June 28, 1863.

### Company K.

Davis, Samuel W., e. e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Bedwell, Henry, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Coad, Thomas, e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Dodds, John H., e. Oct. 9, 1861.
Dodds, Jos. R., e. Aug. 27, 1861.
Kennedy, M. M., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Lotspeitch, Lyman B., e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. March 31, '64.
Powell, Morton, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
Wood, Abealom, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Feb. 27, 1864, disd. Oct. 30. 1865, disab.

### Company M.

First Lieut. Barton T. Ryan, com. Oct. 24, 1861, m. o. Oct. 3, 1864, term expired.
First Sergt. Wm. E. Meason, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Sergt. Augustus Killough, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. Williams, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Barlew, Frank, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Beatty, Wm., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Cushman, E. J., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Elliott, Wm. J., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Elliott, D. B., e. May 7, 1864.
Fisk, Jesse, A., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Hendee, Wm. H., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Kline, Theo., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bloom, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Bonner, John M., e. Sept. 26, '64.
Hats, Thomas, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Franklin, R., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Long, Lewis, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Moyer, Richard, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
McKennon, D. S., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Mitchell, Lewis H., e. Oct. 6, 1864.

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## EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*]

Co. Tpt. Alonzo H. Bohner, e. July 23, 1863.

### Company D.

Capt. John C. Power, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 15, 1864, captd. at Newnan, Ga., prmtd. capt. Jan. 29, 1865, resd. March 21, 1865.
Sergt. Joseph B. Downer, e. July 29, 1863.
Corp. Theodore W. Blake. e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Atwood, W. N., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Cox, H. C., e. Aug. 29, 1863.
Crawford, F. M., e. Oct. 19, 1863.
Campbell, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1863, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Darnold, Thos. M., e. July 24, 1863.
Daniels, J. A., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Gellenwater, Robt., e. July 29, 1863, died Franklin, Tenn.
Graham, Benj. Q., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Lee, Wm. H., e. July 18, 1863.
Linton, Edmond, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
McClure, A. L., e. July 29, 1863.
Mickey, John, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Rushing, Jesse E., e. July 29, 1863.
Scott, James W., e. July 29, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Turgeon, John, e. Sept. 2, 1863.
Williams, Samuel H. e. July 29, 1863, kld. at Macon, Ga., accidentally.
Wilkinson, John H., e. July 29, 1863.
Masson, Hiram, e. Aug. 17, 1863.

### Company E.

Q. M. Sergt. Richard Dressell, e. Aug. 18, 1863, served as private in 7th Mo. Cav.
Com. Sergt. John Lee, e. Aug. 5, 1863.
Corp. Jas. B. Simmons, e. July 19, 1863, wd. at Varnell's Station, Tenn.
Wagoner John H. Reid, e. July 11, 1863, captd. Newnan, Ga., died Andersonville.
Cresap, Jas., e. July 21, 1863.
Cunningham, R., e. July 7, '63, wd. Varnell Station, Tenn.
Dunn, Jos. H., e. July 4, 1863.
Foster, K. W., e. July 25, 1863.
Flamm, Henry, e. July 1, 1863.
Hannah, Levi S., e. June 26, 1863.
Myer, John, e. July 28, 1863.
Prettyman, Robt., e. July 21, 1863.
Predmose, Nelson, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Rock, Reuben, e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Reynolds, John, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
Smith, Geo., e. July 14, 1863.
Shultz, David, e. July 31, 1863.
Schnittger, Fredk., e. Aug. 9, 1863.
Woodmansee, P., e. July 25, 1863.
Woodmansee, Levi J., e. Aug. 7, 1863, died Nashville, Tenn.
Wensell, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Woodside. John W., e. July 1, 1863.
Watkins, Thos., e. Aug. 7, 1863.

### Company F.

Mitchell, John O., e. Aug. 24, 1863.

### Company H.

Harris, John, e. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. Newnan, Ga., died Andersonville.

### Company L.

Bechman, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, 1863.

### Company M.

Sergt. Samuel Reid, e. June 29, 1863.
Arel, Wm. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Bush, George, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Jones, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Jones, Oliver H., e. Aug. 27, 1865.
Thos. H. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Vannice, Wesley M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.

## NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, February and March, 1866.*]

Adjt. Learner C. Massie, prmtd. adjt. June 3, 1865.
Co. Tpt. Joseph E. Brucker, e. Nov. 10, 1863.

### Company C.

Hopkins, Cornelius, e. Nov. 6, 1863, disd. Aug. 20, 1864.
Jackson, Samuel, e. Oct. 29, 1863.
Lewis, Chris., e. Nov. 9, 1863, disd. Sept. 7, 1865, disab.

### Company D.

Beach, Albert, e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Boyes, Samuel H., e. Oct. 8, 1863, died Fort Smith, Ark.
Emons, Geo. W., e. Sept 28, 1863.
McPherron, A. M., e. Sept. 28, 1863.
Massie, L. C., e. Sept. 26, 1863.
Schwartz, Jos., e. Sept. 24, 1863.
Schnittger, S., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
Workman, J., e. Oct. 22, 1863, died Little Rock, Ark.

### Company G.

First Lieut. Albert W. Poole, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 13, 1864.

### Company H.

Capt. Chas. A. Frick, com. 1st lieut. Co. D Nov. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. March 8, 1865.

### Company M.

Com. Sergt. Lucius C. Crum, e. Sept. 26, 1863.
Sergt. Alex. P. Hittle, e. Sept. 26, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

McAckland, Wm., e. Nov. 8, 1864.
McKee, James, e. Nov. 8, 1864.

## FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[NOTE.—*This Battery was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865.*]

Capt. Chas. H. Fletcher, com. Aug. 17, 1861, resd. Jan. 18, 1862.
Junior Second Lieut. Abram Horbach, com. Aug. 17, 1861, resd. Aug. 21, 1863.
Sergt. James Elting, e. July 1, 1862.
Corp. Edwin H. Cooper, ——— disd. April 3, 1862, disab.
Corp. James C. Roe, e. Oct. 26, 1862.
Artificer John Milne, e. Aug. 17, '61, died at Helena, Ark.
Dean, D. W., e. March 28, 1863, disd. May 9, 1865, disab.
Darlington, S. B., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Fetterer, F. J., e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862, disab.
Gibbelin, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
Hartz, Thos., e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. June 3, 1862.
Jones, William R., e. Jan. 30, 1863, died Feb. 18, 1863.
Huffman, John R., e. Sept. 1, 1861, wd. at Port Gibson, disd. March 21, 1863.
Killerher, Thos. e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
Martz, R. S., e. Feb. 19, 1863.
Reed, G. H. D.
Seebring, Austin, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
Sheridan, Henry, e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Swartz, Jos., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. Oct. 8, 1862, disab.
Townsend, Calvin, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Wentworth, A., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.

## FOURTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[NOTE.—*This Battery was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.*]

Adams, F. J., e. Oct 30, 1863.
Hatz, Emil, e. Sept. 16, 1863.
Kemp, Hillery, e. Aug. 11, 1863.

## ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

[NOTE.—*Adjutant General's Report gives no date of muster out.*]

### Company I.

Sergt. Frank Bras, e. Sept. 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. B
Musician Clark Morrell, Oct. 24, 1861.

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Artificer F. M. Bradley, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Artificer F. M. Johnson, e. Nov. 5, 1861.
Artificer Alfred D. Ross, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
Artificer Asher Sillick, e. Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd. sergt.
Artificer John Swank, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
Artificer John W. Sylvester, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
Artificer John P. Anderson, e. Sept. 19, 1863, died Dec. 16, 1861, at Jefferson City.
Cudney, Reuben, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Daniel, A. J., e. Oct. 19, 1861, died at Vicksburg July 8, 1863.
Frederick, E., e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Hulick, Joseph, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
Jacobs, T., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Miles, Joshua, e. Nov. 5, 1861.
Sprows John H., e. Sept. 30, 1861, died at Jackson, Tenn.
Sprows, Sidney, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Swank, William H. H., e. Sept. 19, 1861.
Ward, Benjamin, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Westfall, William W., e. Sept. 19, 1861.

### Company K.

Sergt. A. D. Whitcomb, e. Sept. 5, 1861.
Sergt. James Carlin, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
Corp. William Ganz, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
Corp. Alfred Ogden, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Corp. Wm. T. McCash, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Wagoner John C. Clark, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Artificer James Amlin, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Artificer Wm H. Burge, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Artificer L. G. Brandeburg, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Artificer I. N. Berry, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Artificer J. Davis, e. Sept. 10, '61, disd. May 22, '62, disab.
Artificer John Dexter, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Oct. 22, 1862.
Artficer John E. Dort, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
Artificer Charles Gillspie, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
Artificer Frank Herman, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Artificer Edw. Lane, e. Sept. 25, 1861.
Artificer John McCandless, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Artificer Isaac Overston, e. Sept. 30, 1861, disd. April 30, 1862.
Artificer O. P. Roman, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
Artificer Swan Swanson, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
Artificer Thos. D. Simpkins, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Artificer M. B. Webster, e. Sept. 16, '61, prmtd. com. sergt.
Dewein, John G., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
George, H. D., e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861.
Graham, Charles, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Howard, Charles, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
Levi, Joseph, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Linn, Charles, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Moore, Daniel M., e. Sept. 6, 1861.
Misner, William, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
Tucker, S., e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Young, Fenton, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Cornwell, Wm. R., e. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. corp.
Dougherty, C., e. Sept. 20, 1861, prmtd. sergt.
Guinnit, John, e. Sept. 11, 1861, prmtd. corp.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Second Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Wm. W. Nassau, com. June 21, 1861, resd. May 8, 1862.
Cady, Wm. L., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
Kellough, Wm. C., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Jan. 15, 1862.
Capt. Abe Wilkin, com. 1st lieut, June 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. Jan. 13, 1865.
Simmons, Henry, e. May 5, 1861, m. o. June, 1864.
Fee, Jas. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. June 18, 1864.
Seppo, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. June 18, 1864.

### Second Veteran Infantry.

Walker, Moses B., e. Jan. 20, 1864, wd., m. o. July 12, '65.
Johnson, James, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

### Third Infantry.

Asst. Surg. David R. Martin, com. Aug. 19, 1862, resd. June 16, 1863.
Corp. Thomas Forbush, e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 5, 1862.

### Fifth Infantry.

Col. Charles L. Matthies, com. lieut. col. July 15, 1861, prmtd. col. May 23, 1862, brig. gen. Nov. 29, 1862, m. o. Aug., 1864.
First Sergt. Charles W. Chester, e. Sept. 14, 1861, m. o. Aug., 1864.

### Eighth Infantry.

Vance, Jeremiah, e. Oct. 15, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
Shuler, Jacob, e. March 28, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.

### Ninth Infantry.

Oats, James A., e. Nov. 15, 1864.

### Tenth Infantry

Chaplain Wm. G. Kephart, com. Feb. 1, 1863, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

### Twelfth Infantry.

Adams, O. F., e. Oct. 5, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, m. o. Jan. 30, 1866.
Butts, J. H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Sergt. John M. Clark, e. Sept. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, was in 1st Inf., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corp. H. W. Ross, e. Sept. 20, 1861, missing at battle of Shiloh, was in 1st Inf., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Bumgardener, Wm., e. Oct. 18, 1861, disd. March 27, 1862, disab.
Burch, John W., e. Oct. 14, 1861, missing at Shiloh.
Burch, Sylvester, e. Oct. 14, 1861, missing at Shiloh.
Clark, Isaac G., e. Sept. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Howard, Wm. C, e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. Aug. 12, 1862, disab.
Hill, Archibald, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died April 6, 1865, while on furlough.
Lewis, Thos. J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, missing at Shiloh.
Martin, E. B., e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd. Aug. 25, '62, disab.
Moore, Jas. W., e. Oct. 14, 1861, reported died Feb. 8, '62.
Ross, Jesse H., e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. April 16, '62, disab.
Sartwell, Jos. O., e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.
Morrison, Jos. J., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

### Thirteenth Infantry.

Gabbert, C. R., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Reif, Philip, e. Oct. 4, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Steele, Wm., e. Oct. 4, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Swank, Cyrus, e. Nov. 22, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

### Eighteenth Infantry.

Davis, Chas., e. Jan. 19, 1864, m. o. July, 1865.

### Nineteenth Infantry.

Surg. Philip Harvey, com. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 1, 1863, appointed maj. and surg. U. S. V. June 29, '63.
King, David A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Lewis, Davis H., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865
Montgomery, Henry, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Riley, A. J., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Spain, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Gibbs, Jas. B., e. Oct. 8, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Stewart, Jos. e. Oct. 8, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Campbell, W. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.

### Twenty-first Infantry.

Hellyer, Elijah, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Lyons, Cyrus N., e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 15, 1865.

### Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Mason, John W., e. June 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

### Thirty-third Infantry.

Wright, John, e. Aug. 25, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

### Thirty-fourth Infantry.

(Consolidated with Thirty-eighth.)

Bays, Wm. M., e. June 29, 1864, m o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Pearsey, Chas., e. Oct. 15, 1863, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

### Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Morlan, Washington, e. Sept. 5, 1865, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865.

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## Forty-fourth Infantry.

Sergt. Arthur A. Blumer, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

## Sixth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Leavitt, com. Jan. 31, 1863, wd. by Indians at Whitestone Hills, D. T., died Sept. 4, 1863.
Burbridge, Henry, e. Sept. 20, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Dobbins, Jackson, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
Wallace, John J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

## First Iowa Infantry (A. D.)

Sergt. Daniel Jones, e. Sept. 9, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Brocks, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1863, died Jan. 1, 1864.
Cooper, David H., e. Sept. 25, 1863, died April 2, 1864, Helena, Ark.
Douglass, H., e. Sept. 10, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Dunn, Allen, e. Sept. 13, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
McKeel, Chas., e. Sept. 11, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Montgomery, Jasper, e. Sept. 13, 1863, m. o Oct. 15, 1865.
Porter, Jos., o. Sept. 10, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Williams, ——, e. Sept. 12, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Willis, Richmond, e. Sept. 14, 1862, disd. June 24, 1865, disab.

## Sixtieth U. S. Volunteers (A.D.)

Brown, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Brown, Wm. H., e. Aug. 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Harris, Fred., e. Aug. 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
White, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
Alexander, Madison, e. Oct. 10, 1864.

## Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Quinn, Dennis, e. May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill.
Hill, John S., e. May 24, 1861.
Jackson, Wm., e. May 24, 1861, vet. m. o. July 8, 1865.
Mangold, John, May 24, 1861, vet. m. o. July 8, 1865.
Haydon, Geo., May 24, 1861, vet. m. o. July 8, 1865, as sergt.
Adams, F. J., e. May 9, 1861, disd. June 18, 1862.

## Forty-Second Illinois Infantry.

Herman, Peters, e. July 26, 1861, died Feb. 27, 1863, wds.
H. L. Hayward, e. July 26, 1861, 1st sergt., m. o. Sept. 16, 1864, term expired.
Ambury, Wm., e. July 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Copeley, Geo. W., e. July 26, 1861, disd. May 5, 1863, disab.
Grace, Christian, e. July 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Kelley, James, e. July 26, 1861, died in rebel prison Nov. 1863, wds.
Martin, Ephraim, e. July 26, 1861, died at Murfreesboro April 19, 1863.
Miller, Wm., e. July 26, 1861.
McGinley, Wm., e. July 26, 1861, died at St. Louis, Feb. 23, 1862.
Redgeley, John, e. July 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Rhodes, Otho, e. July 26, 1861, vet. m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corp.
Smith, John, e. July 26, 1861, disd. March 1, 1862, disab.
Solvisburg, Christ, e. July 26, 1861, disd. July 14, 1862, disab.
Weston, Geo., e. July 26, 1861.

## Forty-Third Illinois Infantry.

Hertzler, Henry, e. Oct. 14, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Kempholfner, Fred., e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 16, 1864.
Linneman, Ernst, e. Oct. 14, 1861, m. o. Dec. 16, 1864.
Schrey, Christian, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 16, 1864.
Volkner, V., e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. July 12, 1862.

## Forty-fourth Infantry.

Willem, Matthias, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

## Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

Blind, Chas., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Gordon, Richard, e. Sept. 16, 1861, sergt., m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, as private.
Latimer, George C., e. Nov. 1, 1861, sergt., m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, as private.

## Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Hirt, George, e. Dec. 17, 1863, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Blender, Edw., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Blender, David, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as corp.
Blender, Hafer, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as corp.
Conrad, Peter, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as corp.
Disque, F., e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.
Geinger, Chas., e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Hirt, Geo., e. Oct. 10, 1861, trans.
Hirt, Chas., e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.
Humberger, Chas. W., e. ——, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as corp.
Hoebringer, Michael, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Hatz, Emil, e. Dec. 13, 1861.
Ismert, Peter, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863. m. o. July 7, 1865.
Johnson, Frank B., e. Jan. 25, 1861, died.
Miller, Jacob, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Sept. 11, 1862, disab.
Ruby, Julius, e. Sept. 27, 1861, trans.
Saftig, Peter, e. Sept. 10, 1861, died at Keokuk.
Stanott, Jacob, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862, disab.
Schnittger, Fred., e. Sept. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Steetman, Henry, e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as sergt.
Strumpe, Henry, e. ——, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as sergt.
Stumpt, Joseph, e. Dec. 7, 1861.
Schneider, Jos., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.
Schafer, Geo., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
Steempt, Henry, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Tschudy, John U., e. Aug. 26, 1861, deserted Feb. 8, 1862.
Vogler, F., e. Aug. 26, 1861.
Wagner, Chas., e. Oct. 23, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862.
Wobeser, Chas., e. Oct. 26, 1861, disd. July 30, 1852, disab.
Weber, E., e. Dec. 10, 1861, m. o, Jan. 23, 1865.
Waltz, Bernhard, e. Aug. 26, 1861, m. o. Dec. 26, 1864.
Weyand, John, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
Zollikoffer, Chas., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. July 27, 1862.
Zimmermann, Adam, e. Dec. 9, 1861, m. o. Sept. 25, 1864, wds.
Zwicker, Chas., e. Nov. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 16, 1862, wds.
Zeller, Jacob, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Cisna, Samuel, e. Nov. 29, 1861.
Fuller, David, e. Nov. 29, 1861.
Mozingo, Lewis, e. Nov. 29, 1861.
Solon, Simon, e. Nov. 29, 1861.

## Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Hinkles, John G., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. April 7, 1862, disab.
Ingersol, Arthur, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 12, 1864, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Smith, Wm. K., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. March 26, 1863, disab.

## Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

Nicholson, Jonathan, e. Jan. 15, 1862, m. o. May 2, 1865.

## Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.

Felsing, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. May 1, 1865, sergt.

## Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

Albertson, Andreas, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. March 27, 1863, wds.
Heins, John, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Dec. 20, 1864.
Bork, Chas., e. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Barker, Wm., e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as sergt.
Burns, Hugh, e. Nov. 1, 1861.
Burns, Patrick, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 15, 1862, disab.
Barnett, Tim., e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 13, 1862, disab.
Dow, Henry, e. Dec. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 28, 1862, disab.
Foley, Michael, e. Nov. 1, 1861, died March 9, 1864.
Gaus, Levi, e. Nov. 6, 1861.
Landragan, Matthew, e. Nov. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, 1864.
Murphy, Michael, e. Nov. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 22, 1862.
Martin, Samuel T., e. Nov. 6, 1861.
Martin, John, e. Nov. 6, 1861, died at Monmouth, Ill., March 6, 1862.
Murphy, Wm., e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Jan. 22, 1862.
O'Neal, H. B., e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, 1864.
Sebring, Wm., e. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Shomboucher, John, e. Nov. 6, 1861.
Tucker, Jas. M., e. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Tinian, James, e. Nov. 6, 1861, sick at m. o.

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Tobin, James, e. Nov. 6, 1861.
William, D., e. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Weeman, E., e. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

### Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Fry, Henry, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

### First Illinois Artillery.

Fetrow, Daniel W., e. Aug. 17, 1862.
Parkinson, Wm., e. Jan. 28, 1862, disd. March 30, 1862, disab.

### Second Illinois Artillery.

Davis, Benj., e. Aug. 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Davis, David, e. Aug. 5, 1864.

### Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

Corp. Jacob Schenermann, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at Rolla, Mo.

### Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

Hight, Wm. E., e. Dec. 26, 1861.

### Third Missouri Cavalry.

Corp. Robt. M. Pollock, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. for disability.

### Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

Sergt. Martin L. Root, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

### First Nebraska Cavalry.

Corp. Lewis P. Wall, e. June 30, 1861, disd. Aug. 29, 1862.

### Second Kansas Cavalry.

First Sergt. Clarence J. Williams, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Corp. John C. Nye, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Farrier Perrine Arnold, e. Oct. 2, 1861.
Meeker, Chas. W., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Stockton, Thomas, e. Sept. 28, 1861.

## BURLINGTON.

The history of the settlement of Burlington is unusually clear and free from vexatious questions, even for a Western city whose life covers but a generation or so. One takes comfort in declaring that the name of the first settler is known beyond peradventure, and that neither qualification nor argument is necessary to pave the way to statements concerning the early days.

Of course the reader understands that we refer solely to the actual occupation of this site by bona fide white settlers, and not to any supposititious dwellers who may have found lodgment here any time between the era of the Mound Builders and the days when the American Fur Company grew rich off of the Indians. We speak of Burlington as a modern town, dating its origin at the proper year, 1833.

It is difficult to distinguish the early history of Burlington from the early history of Des Moines County, and part, in fact, cannot be separated from the rest without mutilating the whole. We have endeavored to avoid duplicating statements, but have not hesitated to use the same topic twice where it seemed really necessary to do so.

The legal life of settlement on the site of Burlington began June 1, 1833, but circumstances conspired to make the father of the town bold and venturesome enough to defy the law.

### SIMPSON S. WHITE.

During the fall of 1829, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle (as is asserted in the chapter on the settlement of the county) visited what afterward became the Black Hawk Purchase, in the capacity of workmen on the trading-post buildings. They then discovered the richness of this region, and selected a "town site," in anticipation of the day when lawful claims could be made.

As this statement differs from the generally published account, we concluded to make it only on the written authority of Mr. White himself. He is now living in Portland, Oregon, and thither a letter of inquiry was dispatched. In response we received a detailed history of his first days west of the Mississippi, and, for the benefit of posterity, that letter is here preserved.

### THE FIRST CLAIM AND CABIN.

"In 1829," observes Mr. White, "the present site of Burlington was occupied by a branch of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post with the Indians. In the summer of that year, Amzi Doolittle and S. S. White

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were employed to put up an addition to the buildings at the post, and spent about three weeks in labor at that place. While thus engaged, they had frequent opportunities to explore the country around the post, and were enabled to select prospective claims. One of the strong tendencies among Western men at that early period, was the location of future town-sites. White and Doolittle were not exempt from the prevailing epidemic of speculation, and prosecuted their search for 'claims' with this thought in mind. The country was then Indian territory, with no immediate prospect of becoming public lands; but the pioneers felt confident that so choice a locality could not long remain closed to the grasping hand of the white man. So they planned their claim, in anticipation of the inevitable change, and attempted to take Time by the forelock.

"The period of waiting proved less extended than they had dared to hope, for, in 1832, the Black Hawk disaster sealed the fate of the decaying bands. The treaty was made September 21, 1832. Within one week after the signing of the document, or as soon as news reached the men, who were living in Illinois, S. S. White, Amzi Doolittle and M. M. McCarver came across the Mississippi River and made claim to the lands on which the river-front of Burlington is now standing. A cabin was immediately erected. The claim commenced at the ravine, near the upper part of the bottom-lands and extended down the river one mile.

"THE FIRST FERRY-BOAT.

"While the cabin referred to was in process of erection, the pioneers employed men on the east shore, to build a flatboat, for use as a ferry. Application was at once made to the County Court of Hancock County, Illinois, for license to maintain a public ferry across the Mississippi at this point, which was granted.

"THE SECOND BAND OF PIONEERS.

"Theodore Jennings located the land north of the original claim, and Benjamin Tucker and Isaac Crenshaw, that on the southwest thereof, during the fall of 1832. David Tothero built the second cabin in the region, and the first one away from the site of Burlington, southwest of town, some two miles or so. Before winter set in, twelve or fifteen families located in the surrounding country. The Smiths built cabins about two miles below 'town.'

"S. S. White moved his family into the 'company' cabin in February, 1833. When he did so, the crude building was not finished. The floor was made of puncheons, or split logs; there was no door hung, for sawed lumber could not be obtained; and the home of the pioneer was exceedingly well ventilated. The nearest point where lumber could then be procured was St. Louis.

"The treaty with the Indians did not require them to give up possession of the lands until June 1, 1833; but no attention was given to that clause by the settlers. We did not feel that we were infringing on the rights of the Indians by making our claims, but complaint was made to the commanding officer at Rock Island, and a company of fifteen men was sent down to drive us off. We received notice of their purpose in time to move our effects across the river. The evening of the day on which we moved, the soldiers arrived. They were under the command of

"JEFFERSON DAVIS,

who became President of the 'late Confederate States.' He was then a Lieutenant in the army. As I afterward learned, the troops occupied our house over night, and in the morning set fire to the cabin. They then departed.

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"The settlers from the surrounding country had taken refuge on the large island below our claim.

"After getting my household goods across the river, I erected a cabin over them, leaving no opening to get in. My wife then went on a visit to her father in Warren County, Ill. I had two men employed at this time, who were cutting wood for boats, near where I built this cabin, and I deemed it prudent not to leave an opening by which the goods could be taken out, as I was obliged to be absent several days. On my return, about a week later, I found that the cabin had been robbed, and an attempt had been made to burn it down; but the logs were green and would not take fire. The rascals had succeeded in burning merely the covering. The walls were still standing. This was in March, 1833. We then abandoned the place until the middle of May, when I returned to the west side of the river, bringing my family with me. As we had no house to move into, we built a camp, with rails, and covered it over, as best we could, with boards split out of logs. The next work undertaken was to build a cabin. Three weeks were consumed in getting the log house up, as the weather was so rainy and windy that we could do but little each day. Our goods were constantly wet, and my wife's clothing had to be dried by the fire, almost every morning, before she could dress.

"About this time, M. M. McCarver built a cabin near mine, and brought his family over. This was in June, 1833."

The statement explains away the confusion on the question of the visit of troops to the settlement. One account has it that White had *two* cabins destroyed by the soldiers, while another report says that but one was burned. It is here shown that the *first* cabin erected on the site of Burlington was destroyed by Jeff Davis, and that the second cabin erected by White (but on the east shore) was destroyed by thieves. The conflict in statement is quite natural.

The second cabin erected by Mr. White, on the site of Burlington, stood on Front street, just below Sunderland's mills. It was afterward removed to Mr. Keeler's lot, near Hawkeye Bridge. The final disposition of the historic building was ignominious enough, for it was torn down, and the logs which composed its walls were driven, as piles, into the embankment, near the spot on which it last stood.

By the foregoing letter it will be seen that the man rightfully entitled to the second place on the list of settlers is

MORTON M. M'CARVER.

This assertion is also made on the strength of the following information gained by personal interview with Dr. Ross. The latter was, in the summer of 1833, a single man. He said, in the interview already referred to:

"In July, 1833, I crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa, and landed a half-mile below the mouth of Flint River, where it empties into the former stream. The place was called Flint Hills, and extended five miles below the site of Burlington.

"Morton M. McCarver and Simpson S. White were residing in cabins, about twenty feet apart, on the bank of the river, with a view to holding a claim extending from the mouth of Hawkeye Creek to the mouth of Flint River, and half a mile in width, it being the location of an old trading-post with the Indians. There was a root-house and a grave, the latter paled in, with a cross thereon, with the name of Maurice Blondeau inscribed upon the cross, on the margin of the river. Numerous trees were growing there, from the limbs of which depended canoes in which dead Indians were deposited."

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Mr. Ross explored the country roundabout, and then returned to Quincy, Ill. He there employed some workmen to proceed to the new region, in company with his aged father, and erect a cabin on the claim he had made. This claim was one mile long, north and south, by one-half mile wide, east and west, and lay immediately west of, and adjoining, the claims of White and McCarver. Upon this place, besides erecting the dwelling-house spoken of, Mr. Ross cleared land and sowed grass-seed; built a cabin for religious exercises and day school, in the fall of 1833. The latter cabin was occupied during the winter of 1833–34 by the family of Mr. Phillips.

### THE FIRST STORES.

In September, 1833, William R. Ross shipped a fine stock of goods to the new settlement, and almost simultaneously, Maj. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., shipped a similar general stock to the place. This was the beginning of the commercial industry of Burlington. Both of these men dealt largely with the Indians, in furs, etc.

We again quote from Mr. White's letter:

"During the summer of 1833 (September) a boat landed on the shore and began to discharge a quantity of goods. Upon going down to the boat, I learned that Dr. William R. Ross, of Quincy, Ill., had shipped a stock of merchandise to my care. I was much surprised, as I had received no notice of his intention, and had no building in which to store the goods from the weather. There was but one course to pursue, and that was to collect all the force at hand and build a cabin at once. The goods were left in an exposed condition for several days, with Indians about all the time.

"Shortly after Ross became established in business, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Daniel Strong located land on the prairie west of town. Smith caused us to lay off some lots, as he said he would purchase a lot if we would sell it to him. If we would not do that, he should occupy the ground anyway, as he had come to start in trade. If he could not do it peaceably, he would forcibly. It was not our intention to lay off a town until we had acquired a title, but the positive stand taken by Smith caused us to change our minds. Dr. Ross surveyed the front line of two blocks, which was all the survey made that year. Smith purchased a lot, built a house and commenced business that fall (1833).

"The same fall I purchased McCarver's interest in the town and ferry. McCarver went to Monmouth, where he remained for two years and then returned to Burlington.

"In the spring of 1834, John B. Gray came to Burlington and opened the first 'grocery' in the place. Subsequently, he associated with Samuel Stephens in mercantile business, and opened the third general store in Burlington. In the fall of 1834 or the spring of 1835, Jesse Webber began mercantile trade, and about the same time W. W. Chapman opened the first law office.

"During 1834, the town was surveyed and many lots sold. John S. David came this year. I purchased the claim of Theodore Jennings north of our location, and about that time made arrangements with William Morgan to hold and occupy that portion of our claim lying below what is now called Black Hawk Creek. He was to secure the title and give us one-half of the land. He resided there but a few months, however, and then sold out to Wood.

"In 1834, I put twenty acres of the Jennings' claim under cultivation, and continued to do so for two years.

"Jonathan Donnel and myself built the first saw-mill in Iowa, on Flint River, in 1835.

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"In 1835–36, several mercantile houses were established, viz., Chase & Kimble, Dickenson Hedges and S. Benson. The next year, Robert Ralston and Kelly & Newhall opened stores.

"Amzi Doolittle did not become a resident of Burlington until 1833, at which time he moved his family there.

"March, 1836, David Rorer became a resident of Burlington—the second lawyer to locate in the place.

"John B. Gray first proposed the name of Burlington for the new town.

"The first tavern was kept by a man named Cooper.

"The Indian name of the region extending from the lower part of the high land up to the mouth of the Flint River, was Sho-ko-kon, meaning Flint Hills.

"Lyman Chase, Henry Moore and James Wells were our first carpenters, and Jeremiah White, plasterer."

It will be observed that a conflict of statement occurs concerning two or three claims of priority. The most noticeable is that of the Donnel mill. The Augusta people claim that Moffet's mill was built before Donnel's was, and we are of the opinion that they are right. Upon this question we are unable to get positive information.

The first tavern is said to have been kept in Doolittle's frame house; but White asserts that a man named Cooper entertained before the erection of the frame, in the spring of 1834. If he did so, it was in a humble way.

In every historic sketch thus far published, White and Doolittle have been termed the "Romulus and Remus of Burlington." The reliable statements herein made, prove that Doolittle did not become a citizen of the place until the fall of 1833, although slightly interested in the claim. It is a pity to spoil so pretty an expression, but the duty of a writer of history is strongly iconoclastic.

### THE FIRST TAVERN.

In September, 1833, Amzi Doolittle, who had an interest in the claim of Burlington, moved there with his family. The following spring, Lyman Chase, who was the first carpenter to locate in the place, built two frame houses, one for White and the other for Doolittle. The latter was used as an hotel. Henry Moore, who has attained the distinction of being the oldest mechanic and oldest citizen in Burlington, did his first carpenter work on those original frame buildings. John G. Kennedy, who has lived in Fort Madison since 1836, relates that in the spring of 1834 (his residence then being at Rushville, Ill.), he took passage on a steamboat at Quincy for Galena. In due time, the boat arrived at Flint Hills. At that time, there were three or four log cabins in the place, as seen from the river. Near the landing was a grocery, for which the boat put off two or three barrels each of sugar and whisky, and a sack or two of coffee. Kennedy noticed three or four men at work about what seemed to be the frame of a house, near the site of the old Burlington House, corner of Water and Washington streets, and being a carpenter himself, he strolled up the landing where the men were at work. The frame was for a story-and-a-half house, corner posts of heavy timber, squared with the ax, and studding prepared in the same way. Kennedy asked who was "boss" of the job; one answered that he was trying to be, but he hadn't force enough to raise the timbers. Kennedy turned to the six or eight passengers on the boat, and called out: "Boys, come ashore and help these men, and we will have it to say that we assisted in raising the first frame house in Flint Hills." The passengers responded with alacrity, and in half an hour the timbers were in place, and the boat proceeded up the river.

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### THE FIRST DOCTORS.

Dr. W. R. Ross, as before stated, who also opened the first drug stock; Dr. Crawford, from Brooke County, Va., settled in Burlington in 1833; he practiced during the winter, and then moved to Texas. In the spring of 1834, Drs. Shuff, of Kentucky, and Cutler, of Indiana, located in Burlington, and formed a partnership. Cutler died within the year, and Shuff returned to Kentucky. Dr. Teas practiced in 1835. Dr. D. W. Hickock, of New York, located there in 1835, and remained until his death. Dr. S. S. Ransom, of Vermont, settled there about the same date. Dr. E. Lowe, of Indiana, came in 1836; he afterward removed to Omaha.

### THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

In the fall of 1833, an engagement of marriage was entered into between William R. Ross and Matilda Morgan. The region west of the Mississippi was then attached to Michigan Territory, for judicial purposes, but was newly-acquired Indian territory. Marriage ceremonies could not, therefore, be observed on the west bank. Mr. Ross had to go to Monmouth, Ill., for a marriage license. He then engaged Judge Allen to go to the east shore of the river, opposite Flint Hills, and meet the young couple to marry them. On the 3d day of December, Mr. Ross and Miss Morgan crossed over the river in a flatboat and were joined in wedlock, by Judge Allen, while standing under a sycamore-tree on the east bank of the river. This must be regarded as the first marriage in Burlington, since it was the union of two of the original pioneers, and was as near being celebrated on the soil of Iowa as the circumstances would then allow. On the 5th of December, 1878, Mr. Ross celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He is a hale man, and shows the force of intelligent habits by the clear and unusually good chirography of his several letters to the writer of this work.

### THE ORIGINAL PLAT.

There is some question as to who surveyed the original plat of the city. Mr. Ross says that Benjamin Tucker and William R. Ross made the survey and plat in November and December, 1833. This, be it understood, was the main portion, claimed by White and Doolittle. Mr. White bears Mr. Ross out in this assertion. The original plat was small in size, consisting of but two blocks. No written evidence of this first survey is extant. The earliest plat is of the later survey.

### THE NAME "BURLINGTON"

was given by John B. Gray, who located here in January, 1834, with his family. In the spring of that year, he finished a frame house, and filled the building with merchantable goods.

In February, 1834, S. S. Ross took up his residence in Burlington, and brought with him not only his family, but also a large stock of goods. S. S. Ross bought out the mercantile business of W. R. Ross. This was the third store opened in the place, Mr. Gray's being the fourth in point of time.

### THE FIRST SCHOOL.

In the spring of 1834, Zadoc C. Inghram taught the first school opened in Burlington, in the building erected by W. R. Ross for school and church purposes, and which had been occupied by Phillips during the winter. The house stood southwest of what is now the public square. Mr. Ross boarded Inghram free of cost.

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### THE FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth which occurred in the village of Burlington, and also the first in the county, was a child of S. S. White, the original claimant. The event transpired in 1833. The second birth occurred in the family of Tothero. The third was that of Abigail Ann Gray, daughter of John B. Gray. Mr. Gray was the man who named the town. This birth took place March 3, 1835. The lady is living in Albia. During 1835, there were a number of births in the county.

### EARLY NEWSPAPER ITEMS.

There is no more valuable aid in the preparation of a work of this character than the early newpaper publications. Man's memory may fail, and the crowding events of more recent times confuse the dates and names so essential to accuracy in compilations such as this. But even an imperfect record of a transaction, if jotted in the local issues of the day, furnishes indisputable confirmation of oral testimony. The first papers printed in new regions do not, or rather did not—for modern ideas have changed with experience—appreciate the importance of preserving unbroken files of their issues; but the newspapers of Burlington are so nearly complete as to be invaluable to the searcher after historic truth.

In the first and second numbers of the *Iowa Patriot* are published brief sketches of the entrance of white men, as settlers, in Des Moines County. The communications are not given over an individual signature, but from their style and from our familiarity, by correspondence, with a certain gentleman's composition, we believe the "Citizen of Burlington" was none other than Dr. William R. Ross, the surveyor and platter of Burlington. However, the fact that, within six years of the original settlement, the articles referred to were given in the local press, and passed then as authentic statements of truth, without challenge, places them to-day at the disposal of the historian as worthy of credence. The "Reminiscences of Early Settlement," as the papers are called, were editorially indorsed as correct. Therefore, in confirmation of the statements made relative to the original claimants, we give a copy of the papers entitled "Reminiscence of Early Settlement of Burlington," and published in the *Patriot* in June, 1839. If one is disposed to question the authenticity of what is given elsewhere, the following sketch will serve to sustain our work:

"I arrived at what was formerly called the upper end of Flint Hills, now the city of Burlington, in August, 1833, at which time everything was in a rude state of nature; the Indian title to the lands having been extinguished only the first of June previous. The only white persons whom I found residing in or near the place on which Burlington has been built were Messrs. M. M. McCarver and S. S. White, who had ventured here, previous to the extinguishment of the Indian titles, with their families, and who were suffering all the privations and difficulties attending the settlement of a wilderness country. Frequently they were without bread or meat, save such as the God of nature supplied them bountifully with. In addition to those troubles, they were driven from their newly-finished cabin, which was fired and destroyed by the soldiers from Rock Island, under orders of the United States Government. Much credit is due these citizens for their enterprise in having *made the first claim*, and in establishing the *first ferry*, by means of which emigrants were enabled to cross the Mississippi to the newly-favored lands. The pioneers always endeavored to make settlers as comfortable as possible.

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"A short time after they had made their claim, they sold a portion—one-third—of their interest to Mr. A. Doolittle, who went on to improve, but did not become a citizen until the latter part of 1833.

"In September, 1833, William R. Ross brought a valuable stock of goods to Burlington, and thus began the *first store*. Mr. Ross also brought his household goods, at great hazard and much expense. He was accompanied by his aged father, who had fought throughout the Revolutionary war, and who was one of the first settlers in Lexington, Ky. Worn down with age and toil, and being exposed to the inclemencies of a new home, the old gentleman was carried off the same fall, with chills and fever, and now lies (1839) on the top-most pinnacle of our city. This was the *first death* in Des Moines County of a white person.

"Late in the same fall, Maj. Jeremiah Smith landed with a fine stock of goods, having, sometime previously, settled and improved the farm on which he located, one and a half miles from Burlington. Having thus given a history of *all the permanent settlers* of what is now Burlington in 1833, I will relate a few circumstances concerning the natives.

"Burlington had long been a great point of trade for the Indians, as would appear from the numerous old trading-houses, root-houses and number of graves that were along the bank of the river, together with several corpses deposited in canoes, with their trinkets, and suspended in the trees, fastened by strips of bark. Among the most noted graves, was that of the celebrated French half-breed, M. Blondeau, who was interred with a paling around his grave, and a cross with his name cut thereon, he having been a Roman Catholic. This grave was immediately in front of the warehouse erected by S. S. Ross, at a date somewhat later than 1833. When the warehouse was built, we had the body re-interred in the regular burying-ground. The Indian trade was valuable to the merchants in 1833.

"The original town of Burlington (which should have been called Shok-ko-kon, the English interpretation of which is Flint Hill), *was draughted and surveyed* by Benjamin Tucker and William R. Ross, in the months of November and December, 1833."

We have taken the liberty to correct what was evidently a typographical error in the foregoing communication, concerning the date of Mr. Doolittle's residence. He came, according to authentic report, in 1833—not in 1838—as the newspaper article says he did. Probably an 8 was substituted for a 3, by mistake.

It is said that some years after the death of the elder Ross, his son and friends attempted to exhume the remains and re-inter them in the cemetery. The most careful search, however, failed to discover the grave, and the ashes still repose where originally deposited.

As additional testimony in corroboration of the foregoing pages, we insert the following extracts from a short historic sketch, published some years since, prepared by one of the oldest settlers of Burlington:

"The first merchants in Burlington were Dr. W. R. Ross and Jeremiah Smith. Both opened stores here in 1833. Dr. Ross began in a log building, but soon sold out to his brother, S. S. Ross, who erected a frame store during the summer of 1834. It stood on the south side of Court street. His framed store was built in front of it. Jeremiah Smith erected his framed store on Front street, where McCutchen's stable now stands. The same year, John B. Gray opened the first grocery store. About 1836, Jeremiah Lamson and Jacob Ladd were added to the list of Burlington merchants.



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"The first framed houses were erected for Doolittle and White, by Lyman Chase, who was the first carpenter in Burlington, in the summer of 1834. Henry Moore, the oldest settler now living in the city, and who carried on carpenter business successfully here for many years, did his first work in the erection of these buildings. These two houses stood, one of them on Water street, near the Gas Works, and the other on the northeast corner of Court and Water streets. The former was built and occupied for a tavern.

"The first brick building was a dwelling-house, erected by Judge Rorer, in July, 1836, on the lot subsequently occupied by Gen. Fitz Henry Warren's residence. Isaac Leffler then built a little one-story brick dwelling on the side of South Hill, near Division street. The residence of Hon. H. W. Starr, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Washington, was built (a part of it) by Dr. Ross, in 1858, and since enlarged by Mr. Starr. The portion of it built by Dr. Ross is the oldest brick dwelling now standing in the city."

Burlington, in 1837, is described by an eye-witness as "a village of some three hundred inhabitants, occupying houses mostly of a single story, and even of a single room, constructed of logs or slightly-built frames. Not more than two of the whole number were composed of more substantial materials, and even these have long since vanished before the advance of superior improvement. A small opening had been made, extending a few squares up and down the river, and a still less distance perpendicularly from the shore; but the hills around, now crowned with comfortable and tasteful residences, were then covered with the unbroken primeval forest.

"Not a church or schoolhouse had as yet made its appearance among us, and although the streets had received their geographical position, yet the plastic substratum of clay, which had perhaps lain dormant for hundreds of generations, had not evinced its capacity for tormenting its disturbers, and for imposing the ruling fashion which prevailed for so many years, of the frequent change of sides between the leg of the boot and of the pantaloons.

"Such was the unpretending condition of the town, which was at that time the seat of government of a Territory which included what now constitutes three States, and the materials for a fourth."

This writer ignored Mr. Ross's original schoolhouse, and was mistaken as to the destruction of Judge Rorer's brick house, as is shown above.

Mr. Charles Negus, in papers on the Early History of Iowa, printed in the "Annals of Iowa," gives the following description of Burlington at a very early day:

"Burlington was quite a noted place before it was settled by the whites, and was known by the name of Flint Hills (or by the Indian name of Shok-ko-kon) and had for a long time been a post for carrying on trade with the Indians. At the time when the whites were first permitted to make settlements here, there were numerous old trading-houses, boat-houses, and a number of graves along the banks of the river, and the remains of other Indians deposited in their canoes with their trinkets suspended in the trees, which were fastened to the limbs with bark ropes. Among the graves was the noted French, or half-breed, Maurice Blondeau, who, previous to his death, lived and had an extensive improvement near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, between Montrose and Keokuk. This grave was inclosed with a paling fence, and over it was erected a wooden cross on which his name was engraved. This was in token of his religion, he being a Roman Catholic. But after the settlement of Burlington, his remains were taken up and re-interred in the place selected for a common burying-ground.

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"This trading establishment was a branch of the American Fur Company, and had been under the superintendence of John W. Johnson, who was a native of Maryland. Johnson had acted in the capacity of Indian Agent, and took up with a Sac and Fox squaw, by whom he had three daughters. He was fondly attached to his children, gave them a thorough education at a Catholic convent, and all three of them married highly respectable gentlemen.

"In October, 1832, some twelve or fifteen persons crossed the Mississippi in canoes at the head of Big Island, and made a landing about two miles below Burlington, and took an excursion through the surrounding country and laid claims for future settlement. They built for themselves cabins, and in February, 1833, they brought over their stock and commenced making fences and preparing the ground for cultivation. But to their great annoyance, they were driven away from their claims by the Government soldiers from Rock Island, and they recrossed the river and stopped on Big Island, taking with them their implements of husbandry and their stock. All the labor which they had performed availed them nothing, for their cabins and fences were set on fire by the soldiers and burned up. But notwithstanding these molestations, they resolved to hold on to the sites selected for their homes. They held a council and 'agreed to strike their tents, and went to work to build a flatboat,' so that they could cross over the river and improve their claims whenever they had an opportunity.

"The first persons who settled within the limits of the city of Burlington, were Morton M. McCarver and Simpson S. White, who moved there with their families previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title, suffering all the privations and difficulties attending the settlement of a wilderness country, which were very great. These individuals have the honor of having made the first claims at Burlington, and also of having established the first ferry at his point, by which emigrants were enabled to cross the great Mississippi. A short time after they had established their claims (?) they sold out one-third of their interest to A. Doolittle, who immediately went to improving his purchase, but did not become a citizen until the fall of 1833. [This erroneous statement is corrected in the letter from S. S. White, already given.—Ed.]

"In the fall of 1833, Dr. William R. Ross came to Burlington with a valuable stock of goods, accompanied by his father, who was an old Revolutionary soldier, and who was one of the first settlers in Lexington, Ky. But the old man being worn down with toil and age, and not having the constitution to stand the exposures incident to the settlement of a new country, was attacked with chills and fever, and died that fall, being the first of the emigrants who died in this part of the Territory.

"Late in the same fall, Jeremiah Smith brought to the place a fine stock of goods, and engaged in merchandising, but previous to that, he had taken up a claim about a mile and a half back from the river, and made some valuable improvements on it. These adventurous pioneers have erected for themselves a monument on the pages of history which will outlast the iron pillar or the marble slab.

"The original town of Burlington was drafted and surveyed by Benjamin Tucker and William R. Ross, in the months of November and December, 1833; A. Doolittle and Simpson S. White being the proprietors. In 1837, the whole town was resurveyed by Gilbert M. Harrison, under the direction of the General Government, but it retains its original name.

"Cupid was not slow in finding his way to Iowa; he was among the first emigrants, and he soon got up a little contest of love between William R. Ross and Matilda Morgan, who compromised the affair by agreeing to take each other

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for better or for worse through their natural lives. But this agreement did not end their difficulties, for they had not the officials on the west side of the river, by whom the contract could be solemnized. To overcome this, the parties with their friends crowded into a flatboat, and paddled to the Illinois side of the river, procured from Monmouth, Ill., a man possessed of legal authority, who in the flatboat before their friends, pronounced them man and wife, which is presumed to have been the first marriage of emigrants in the Territory after the Black Hawk Purchase."

### BURLINGTON IN 1839.

An editorial in the *Patriot* of June, 1839, gives the following brief description of Burlington as it appeared then: "During the present high state of water, Front or Water street is about fourteen feet above the level of the river. This elevation extends to a width of about four or five hundred feet, at which point a gentle ascent commences, which reaches to the top of the bluff, affording a delightful location for private residences. The buildings on this eminence can be seen on the Illinois side for a distance of fourteen miles. Burlington suffered very much during the winter before last (1837–38) in consequence of an extensive fire, which destroyed several handsome buildings, among which was the State-house. The Legislature during the last winter, held its sessions in the new brick Methodist meeting-house. The improvements which have been made are creditable to the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. Among the improvements may be mentioned the block of three-story brick buildings erected by Messrs. Lamson, Ladd and Rorer. During the present season, two new wharves have been constructed by the contributions of the citizens, and we soon expect to see the the whole length of Front street handsomely graded. A steam ferry-boat runs regularly from this point to Montreal, and we have not seen it return once this season without being literally crowded with passengers, mostly emigrants to Iowa."

The same editorial speaks of the rapid growth of Burlington, but believes that the richness of the agricultural country back of the town will sustain the growing place. The editor could see nothing in the future to "prevent Burlington from becoming a city of considerable importance."

The following brief description of the size and business interests of Burlington in July, 1839, was published in the *Patriot:* "The city is supposed to contain about 1,600 inhabitants, having had 1,200 at the taking of the census in June, 1838. It is the largest town in the Territory except Dubuque, and perhaps exceeds that. It has one large church, well built of bricks, for the Methodists. The private residences, with few exceptions, are at present small, incommodious and unsuited to the climate; as might be expected in a country acquired but six years from the Indians, and among a people accustomed to live in denial of the luxuries and conveniences afforded by well-built buildings. Burlington is a town of much business, being the port for Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson and part of Van Buren Counties, comprehending a population of nearly 15,000. It has three large brick stores of three stories each, one other smaller brick store, four dwellings of the same material, and some dozen or more other stores and shops. It has also two weekly newspapers."

### JULY 4, 1839.

In the light of subsequent events, it is interesting to note that on July 4, 1839, the day was celebrated in Burlington by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by "Gen. A. C. Dodge, and the delivery of an oration by James W. Grimes, Esq." The exercises were held in the Methodist meeting-

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house, and Rev. J. Bachelder invoked divine blessing on the occasion and the people generally.

The "Iowa Guards" paraded for the first time on that day "in their new uniforms, and looked very soldier-like."

### PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME.

The name "Burlington" was not satisfactory to some of the settlers, and the *Patriot* was especially urgent in its advocacy of a change. The argument against the retention of the title provided by Mr. Gray was its lack of originality. Even the Boston papers took the matter up and urged a change. The newspaper discussion lasted for several months, during the decade of 1840–50, but finally died out. The matter did not reach a point where a substitute was generally agreed upon, but some Indian name appeared to be the favorite.

### BORN A METROPOLIS.

In 1841, John B. Newhall, of Burlington, published a little volume called "Sketches of Iowa, or the Emigrant's Guide." The book was indorsed by Gov. Lucas and Hon. George W. Jones, then Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories. From that work, which is now exceedingly rare, is taken so much information as relates to Burlington and Des Moines County, the object being to permanently preserve a truthful report of the condition of this region in 1840–41.

"Mr. Newhall refers to the one Indian trading-house in Shok-ko-kon in 1832, and compares the place with the 'Burlington' of 1841, where the traveler could "perambulate Water street with its spacious brick warehouses that would do honor to any city in the land. *Then* his bed might have been oak leaves, with the canopy of heaven for a covering; or, perchance, his dinner might have consisted of wild honey from the hollow trunk of a hickory; *now* he can dine sumptuously at the National, the Western, the Burlington or the Mansion House, and, in exchange for a seat upon a 'stump' with the company of an Indian trapper, he reposes on the drawing-room sofa, smoking 'Principes' with a judge. Such has been the progress of Burlington from the 'Flint Hills' of 1832 *to the gay and bustling metropolis of* 1841!"

### BUSINESS MEN OF AULD LANG SYNE.

It is exceedingly interesting to look over the names of prominent business men of thirty-five years ago, but sad to reflect how few of them are left in our midst. They have, many of them, removed to other scenes of activity, or passed to that bourn whence no traveler ever returns. Mr. Newhall, in his "Directory of some of the principal mercantile establishments, professions, etc., for 1840–41," mentions the following:

Forwarding and commission houses, dry goods, etc., Bridgman & Partridge, H. W. Moore & Co., David & Kitchen, Webber & Remey, Charles Nealley, Chase & Kimball, Ewing & Logan, M. B. Cox & Co., C. Eddy & Co., W. Jones, McCarver & White, Luke Palmer; hardware, Cook & Cochrane; jewelry, A. W. Carpenter; druggists and apothecaries, Hasbrauck & Wheeler, J. M. Robertson; stoves and castings, Patterson & Ralston; sheet-iron, tin, stoves, etc., S. A. Hudson, W. Ladd; saddlery, J. K. Field; shoe and leather dealers, Adams & Co.; gunsmith, L. Babbitt; tailoring establishments, George Temple, C. H. Miller, —— Buel, P. Dykens, Lucas & Morrison; groceries, coffee-houses and provision stores, J. G. Kriechbaum, W. C. Morrison, Robert Burns, Bruin J. Wood & Son. Among the

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### PROFESSIONAL MEN

were the following physicians, none of whom are now living here: Drs. Enos Lowe, L. W. Hickok, E. B. Price, S. Ransom, Robert Martin, James W. Davis. The attorneys were J. D. Learned, W. Henry Starr, D. Rorer, William H. Starr, W. W. Chapman, James W. Woods, M. D. Browning, Shepherd Leffler, James W. Grimes, J. R. Fayerweather.

### HOTELS.

National House, kept by J. C. Fletcher; Burlington House, kept by A. H. Miller; Mansion House, kept by D. & T. B. Hammers; Western Hotel, kept by James W. Nealley; Iowa Hotel, kept by George W. Hight; Farmers' Inn, kept by Mr. Steele.

David B. Anderson and Henry C. Anderson were authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi at the lower end of Burlington January 19, 1844.

### EXECUTION OF THE HODGE BROTHERS.

The only executions which have taken place in Des Moines County were those which transpired in 1845, being the legal hanging of William and Stephen Hodge. Those unfortunate young men were guilty of murder, and paid the penalty of their atrocious crime, on a gallows erected west of Burlington, near the Mount Pleasant road, in a natural amphitheater formed by surrounding hillocks. The history of the crime and its result is one of the most peculiar and dramatic that has been discovered by the writer in the annals of the State.

On the night of May 10, 1845, partially disguised men entered the house of one Leise, three miles west of West Point, in Lee County, evidently for the purpose of robbing the inmates of real or supposed wealth. The family consisted of Leise, his father-in-law, John Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Risser, the latter a daughter of Leise. In the early morning light, the young couple, who were aroused from their slumbers by the noise of a pistol-shot and heavy blows, discovered men in the room occupied by the older men. A deadly encounter was in progress. As soon as he could do so, Risser appeared on the scene, when the assailants fled, leaving behind them a cap and two or three clubs. Just outside the door, John Miller's dead body was found, lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a fearful stab or knife-wound, which had reached a vital spot. Leise was discovered to be in a fatally wounded condition, having been shot with a pistol and also badly cut with some sharp instrument.

Shortly after the murder, the Hodges, who were Mormons and lived at Nauvoo, Ill., were arrested and indicted for the crime. The tribunal before which the criminals were taken was the Territorial District Court, over which Chief Justice Charles Mason presided. This Court held its sessions in Burlington, in the church edifice now known as "Old Zion," which was then the only commodious building in the place. This fact furnishes the peculiar features of the case.

The trial began Monday, June 16, 1845. The jury consisted of David Leonard, Eli Walker, Robert Mickey, James Snow, Isaac Chandler, Vincent Shelley, William Bennett, Joel Hargrove, Moses B. Nutt, John Smith, Thomas Stout and John D. Cameron. L. D. Stockton was prosecutor, and F. D. Mills appeared for the defense. The case lasted one week. The testimony appears in full in the *Hawk-Eye* of June 26, 1845—a piece of newspaper enterprise resulting from Mr. Edwards' accomplishment as a stenographer. Saturday evening, the 21st, the case went to the jury. Sunday morning, the verdict

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was announced. At 9 A. M. of that day, an intensely excited audience assembled in Old Zion, not for the purpose of listening to the preaching of the Gospel, but to hear the rendering of an awful verdict. Judge Mason received the jury, and the formal proceedings in such cases were observed. The jury found the two prisoners at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was discharged, and the Court adjourned until 3 P. M. of that day. Again a dense throng congregated within the walls of that edifice, which had so often reverberated with the songs of praise, and again with all the varying notes of human tongue, from Indian war-whoops to the laughter of innocent children, as they gazed upon some trifling exhibition intended to amuse if not instruct. On that awful day, they were awaiting, with hushed breath, to hear, not the word of life, but the grim sentence of a justly inflicted death. The rude temple which had been so often used as the house of God, now beheld a spectacle which found its parallel in the old Mosaic dispensation. The majesty of the law had been assailed; blood had been spilled by hands familiar with crime, and He who spake from Sinai's flashing cloud had uttered the edict, which could not be disobeyed.

The scene within those wall was one which lacked no element of dramatic power. The pulpit from which sinning humanity had been exhorted to repent and forsake the paths that lead to ruin, was transformed into a bar of justice, from whence should issue the proof of that inexorable warning, "the way of the transgressor is hard." The prisoners were arraigned before the altar, and as the Judge pronounced the sentence, his words betrayed the emotions of his heart. The criminals were but boys in years, but their records proved that their days had been given up to works of evil.

They were sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of July, 1845. During their brief confinement in the jail, they were visited frequently by men and women, who urged upon them the necessity of preparing for the day of doom. A partial confession was made by the younger brother, but the elder remained doggedly indifferent to his fate.

John H. McKenny was Sheriff of the county, and upon him devolved the painful duty of carrying out the sentence. The men were attended by several clergymen at the scaffold, and there again requested to make confession. They both refused to do so, however, and persisted in declaring their innocence. The speeches from the gallows were terrible, considering the clearness of the case. The final act was performed, after they had signified their readiness, and the two young men passed before a tribunal higher than that of earth.

After a lapse of thirty-four years, no evidence has been produced to alter public belief in the justice of the verdict.

### BURLINGTON IN 1845.

In August, 1845, the *Hawk-Eye* gave the population of Burlington as 3,000. During the two years preceding, it had grown with a "rapidity which astonished everybody," to quote the language of that paper. More than one hundred and fifty buildings had been erected in less than two years.

In 1846, the *Hawk-Eye* said that the city was still "on the onward march. Its steady growth, the permanency of its buildings, the moral character of its inhabitants, the liberal course pursued by its merchants, and its facility of trade make it a desirable locality."

### SEARS' DESCRIPTION IN 1848.

In 1848, there was published a book called "A New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States," by Robert Sears, of New York. The char-

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acter of the work was such as to include brief mention of the new States and Territories. From those pages are gathered fragments of information pertinent to the subject here considered.

In the light of established fact it is interesting to read that, in 1848, the belief was that "Iowa is destined to become one of the great States of the West. No country on the globe is better situated for farming purposes."

The city of Burlington was then able to boast of about two thousand inhabitants. "Daily communication was had by steamboats with near and distant river towns, above and below, and by stage coaches three times a week with Dubuque."

For the year ending June, 1847, the business of Burlington was reported as follows:

*Imports*—687 tons of salt; 305 tons of iron, stoves and casting; 2,784 tons of general merchandise.

*Exports*—16,354 bushels of oats; 118,228 bushels of corn; 207,948 bushels of wheat; 666 bushels of beans; 500 bushels of flaxseed; 1,847 bushels of barley; 32,821 barrels of flour; 384 barrels of whisky; 1,643 tons of pork, bacon and lard; 150 tons of hay; 23 tons of dry hides. Total tonnage, 14,250. Average cost of transportation, $6 per ton.

There were 524 steamboat arrivals. Cabin passage from St. Louis was $5, and 5,230 passengers made the trip. Besides that number of first-class travelers, there were 7,845 who took a half-price ticket, and poorer accommodations below deck. There were about one thousand horses and vehicles moved by steamer during the year.

A comparative statement of the Western cities is interesting in connection with the foregoing. In 1848, Chicago had surprised the country by growing to the enormous size of 17,000 inhabitants. St. Louis claimed 16,469 within the then chartered limits, and 26,000 including suburbs. It was "the greatest river port, except New Orleans, in the world!" Its steamboat arrivals numbered 2,412, with a tonnage of 467,824. Detroit, which was the capital of this region when the original counties of Des Moines and Dubuque were created, then numbered 19,000 inhabitants.

## THE DIRECTORY OF 1856.

From the "Business Directory and Review" of 1856, is gathered a statement of the condition of the city at that time. The citizens were pronounced a "driving, thrifty, persevering" class of men, and the prosperity of the town sustained the assertion. The pork trade amounted to a large sum. The shipment of hogs, pork, lard, etc., during the winter of 1855–56 was as follows: Live hogs, 30,172; dressed hogs, 19,075; barrels of pork, 719; pounds of lard, 592,655. About 65,000 hogs were slaughtered. Next in importance came the grain trade. The amount of grain hauled was: Wheat, 297,000 bushels; oats, 304,000 bushels; corn, 100,000 bushels; rye, 6,100 bushels. There were 21,900 barrels of flour manufactured. The sales of lumber aggregated 7,200,000 feet. The wholesale and retail goods trade was divided as follows: dry goods, wholesale, $300,000; retail, $285,000; groceries, wholesale, $477,000; hardware, $209,000; drugs, etc., $150,000; aggregate sales $1,421,000.

We quote further from the Directory: "The manufactures of Burlington deserve attention. There are three breweries in operation, which manufacture about 200 barrels of beer per week; but on account of the temperance law of this State, farmers did not raise barley, and it is difficult to get grain enough

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to keep the breweries going. They are now dependent entirely upon Illinois and Wisconsin.

"There are two plow-factories, one of which employ twenty hands, and turned out during the year 1855, 3,500 plows. There is a carriage-factory, which employs twenty hands, and the workmanship is said to be equal to anything brought from the East. There is a Woodworth plaining-mill, which is kept busily employed; but the amount of lumber manufactured could not be ascertained. A sash-factory employs ten hands, and turns out about $15,000 worth of work per annum. There are seven brick-yards, which manufactured upward of 3,500,000 bricks during the last year. The present year (1856), they will make 7,000,000. The price of common brick is $5 per thousand. There are three steam saw-mills, but logs have been so scarce during the present year, that they were not kept running regularly. There are three iron foundries, and steam-engine and saw-mill manufacturers and builders. The number of engines built was eighty-five; fifty-six boilers were constructed; one hundred and twenty saw-mills were erected, and the total value of the manufactures was $175,000.

"The city has steadily increased in all essentials that go to make up a thriving city, and for the last few years it has gone ahead with a rapidity and, yet, with a prudence, on the part of her business men, that gives an earnest of future greatness not to be excelled by any point in the great Northwest. From a population of a little over two thousand in 1850, that had increased in 1854 to about eight thousand, it has now (May 1, 1856) attained a little less than fifteen thousand.

"Our railroads, east to Chicago, have been in operation about one year, and in that time, our city has increased nearly 100 per cent in population, and from 200 to 400 per cent in business; and this, notwithstanding a great part of our imports by the river, have had to pay a heavy toll at the Des Moines Rapids, a fact which has lost to St. Louis a large amount of trade.

"Our railroad west to the Missouri, too, has made a noble start; and ere another year has rolled around, the snorting of the iron horse will be heard across the prairies.

"The work has been commenced of tearing down and removing old houses, and breaking ground preparatory to the erection of many new and expensive blocks of buildings. There have also been erected, within the past year, three large and beautiful churches—one of them said to be the finest in Iowa; and whilst the business part of the city has been filling up with large and substantial houses, indicative of our prosperity, the elevated plains which surround the city on three sides, and are a part of it, have been covered with nice cottages and costly dwellings, nearly every one having ample grounds, thus making Burlington as delightful a place of residence, as it is desirable a place of business."

### THE FIRST GENERAL DIRECTORY.

The first directory of the city of Burlington was compiled by Watson Bowron, and published by J. L. Corse & Son, No. 30 Jefferson street, in 1859. It is a little book of 108 pages, with nearly every alternate page an advertisement, and there are probably very few of them at present in existence. It contains the official roster of the city, a list of the churches and their pastors, a list of societies and their officers, and of schools and their teachers, besides the military companies, the printing offices, banks, and the names of the various post offices in the county. To a resident of the city twenty years ago, it would be very fruitful of remembrance; and from a preliminary sketch of the city's

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history, we extract a description of it, as it was when the work was prepared:

"At the time of compiling this directory, its population, as nearly as we can estimate, is somewhat over fifteen thousand. The business portion of the city is mostly limited to the lower districts, skirting the river and the banks of the Hawk-Eye, whose bed divides the city about midway, running east and west; the hills on either hand are, for the most part, crowded with dwelling-houses—many of them ornamental and extensive. It contains fourteen churches, namely: Three Preseyterian, two Baptist, two Methodist, two Catholic, two German Reformed, one Lutheran, one Episcopal and one Congregational. Some other congregations, that have no house of worship, hold their meetings in some one or other of the numerous large public halls, with which the city is well supplied. There are two large public schoolhouses; one situated on the north, and the other on the south hill, each capable of accommodating from four to six schools. The Burlington University, under the control of the Baptist Church, occupies a handsome range of buildings and conspicuous location on the hill rising in the western portion of the city. It is a flourishing institution and well endowed. Besides these public schools, there are numerous private classes taught in various parts of the city, and there is no lack of the means of education.

"The conformation of the surrounding country insures to Burlington a prominent position among the business places of this section of the Union. For nearly twenty miles above and below, on either side of the river, the formation of its banks precludes the establishment of a rival town of any importance; thus an extensive section of the finest and most fertile country in the world must forever remain tributary to this point.

"In addition to these natural advantages, capital and labor have lent their aid, with unstinting hand, to advance its interests. Early in the year 1855, the Burlington & Chicago Railroad was opened. Previous to this, all transactions and purchases of produce and goods were with reference to the facilities offered for transportation by the Mississippi. During a greater part of the year, the river was either frozen over or a general stage of low water rendered navigation uncertain and tedious. But the opening of this road to the lakes, put us in direct communication with Eastern cities, and thereafter there was no necessity for depending upon the river for transportation, except for heavy goods purchased in the Southern markets. Much difficulty was still experienced in that particular, as the season for making such purchases came at the time of the lowest stage of water, which entirely prevented the passage of boats of the larger size over the lower rapids. Happily for our merchants, they are not obliged any longer to wait for high water. In May, 1856, the Burlington & Quincy Railroad was opened, and our dealers have taken advantage of the facilities offered for obtaining their supplies of heavy goods by that route, which reaches the river so far below the rapids as not to be dependent upon high water, there being always sufficient water at Quincy for boats of the larger class.

"In August, 1856, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was put in operation from this city to Mount Pleasant. Much was expected from this road. Burlington merchants, grain and provision dealers and manufacturers anticipated a largely-increased trade, by reason of the superior facilities it offered for reaching the trade of the interior, and from present appearances their anticipations will be fully realized. The country through which the road passes is one of unlimited resources, which are only partially developed. When

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this road shall have been finished through to the Missouri River, and have formed all of its connections, it cannot but become one of the best paying roads in the West. It is now finished to a point near the line of Wapello County, and is expected to reach the Des Moines River, at Ottumwa, in the course of the present winter, penetrating into the interior of the State farther than any other road at this time. It is also being pushed forward with greater activity than any other.

"The Peoria & Burlington Railroad was opened for trade in the early part of last year. This important road puts this city in direct connection with the cities and towns of Central, Eastern and Southern Illinois, as the Chicago road does with the northern section of that State and the Eastern States. Thus does this city already enjoy great facilities in the way of railroad travel and transportation, and further are yet in contemplation. A road to connect with the Keokuk Road at Fort Madison has been determined on, by which the impediment to the connection with the river, below the rapids, in low stages of the water, will be obviated. This last-named road will probably be extended as far northward as the Muscatine & Oskaloosa Trunk Road, near the mouth of Cedar River, in Louisa County.

"It is not necessary, here, to go into a detail of the different branches of business carried on in Burlington. It may be as well, however, to give some general statistics concerning the trade and commerce of this place. The means at our command is the report of the Board of Trade, made last year. During the previous year, the aggregate sales in the dry goods line reached the sum of $891,000. The sales of groceries reached about the same figures. Of hardware, iron and stoves, the sales amounted to: For hardware, $188,200; iron, $68,000; stoves, $75,500. The amount of shoes manufactured exceeded the sum of $20,000, but the aggregate of sales could not be ascertained. The aggregate sales of furniture amounted to the sum of $75,000, while the amount manufactured was $20,400. The following table shows the amount of lumber sold during the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber | 12,850,000 feet. |
| Shingles | 7,858,000 |
| Lath | 4,000,000 |

"For fuel the river bottoms afford an inexhaustible supply of wood, and the country on either side, within a moderate distance, furnishes abundance of coal. The amount of coal brought to the city by the Burlington & Chicago Railroad, for that year, was 3,996 tons. The total amount of flour manufactured by the City Mills was 54,000 barrels, and the total amount forwarded by the railroad East for the year was 18,700 barrels. Of wheat the total receipts were 437,000 bushels, and the total forwarded by railroad was 187,500 bushels. Of corn, 34,000 bushels were forwarded to Chicago, and 17,000 bushels shipped to Southern and Northern ports. Of vinegar, 8,000 barrels were manufactured, at a cost of $24,000; and of lager beer, 4,996 barrels were made, at a cost of about $50,000. A large number of fat cattle are annually sent East by railroad.

"The following table shows the number of hogs forwarded by railroad, and the number slaughtered and packed during the year, also the number shipped in 1855:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hogs forwarded by Burlington & Chicago R. R., live | 52,371 |
| " " " " " dressed | 16,664 |
| Hogs slaughtered at our slaughter and packing houses | 64,000 |
| Hogs packed | 1,200 |
| Hogs forwarded, 1855—dressed, 1,400; live | 20,480 |

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"With regard to these returns, it may be remarked, that trade and commerce are, as yet, in embryo at this point, and of course must be expected to increase, though at certain seasons there may be partial and occasional diminutions.

"We will conclude with the following tables of exports and imports, and of manufactories from the same report. The table shows the exports and imports of Burlington for the year 1856:

RECEIVED BY BURLINGTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Promiscous freight, tons | 14,099 |
| Coal, tons | 4,000 |
| Lumber, feet | 4,000,000 |
| Shingles | 8,600,000 |
| Lath | 2,000 000 |

RECEIVED BY RIVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Promiscuous freight, tons | 8,000 |
| Coal, tons | 100 |
| Lumber, feet | 8,800,000 |
| Shingles | 550,000 |
| Lath | 2,000,000 |

FORWARDED BY BURLINGTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 187,500 |
| Corn, bushels | 33,800 |
| Oats, bushels | 15,000 |
| Wool, lbs | 46,000 |
| Flour, brls | 18,671 |
| Lard, brls | 4,984 |
| Pork, brls | 769 |
| Bacon, lbs | 2,118,200 |
| Live hogs | 52,375 |
| Dressed hogs | 16,664 |
| Promiscuous articles, tons | 8,000 |

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 10,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 17,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 10,000 |
| Bacon, lbs | 5,200,000 |
| Pork, brls | 65,000 |
| Lard, brls | 6,000 |
| Promiscuous freight, tons | 2,500 |
| Steamboats arrived and departed | 973 |

Steamboat Laclede, first arrival, April 2.
Steamboat Adelia, last departure, December 4.

"In presenting a report of the manufactures of Burlington, we have endeavored not so much to show what is produced, or the value, as to bring out in a prominent way what is being done; also, to show that the profits arising from almost any kind of manufacturing are as large or larger than those of the merchant, and, at the same time, to show the necessity of encouraging this branch of trade. Our merchants have done a large and, we trust, a profitable business. Our railroads do a large carrying trade; our forwarders, provision and grain dealers are not behind any of their class, in point of energy and successful enterprise. Yet all of these add but little to the advancement and future growth of our city when compared with what might and would be added to its wealth and population by judicious investment of capital in different kinds of manufacturing. The aggregate of wares manufactured for the year

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1856 amount to the sum of $1,031,000, divided among different branches as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware | $ 58,200 |
| Furniture | 20,400 |
| Barrels and cooperage | 57,900 |
| Iron work and machinery | 226,300 |
| Plows | 110,000 |
| Marble works | 19,000 |
| Millstones | 2,500 |
| Cut stone | 20,000 |
| Carriages and wagons | 31,000 |
| Sash and shingle factories | 75,000 |
| Vinegar and beer | 14,000 |
| Oils, soap and candles | 31,000 |
| Brick, 6,000,000 | 420,000 |
| Lime | 18,000 |
| Confections | 15,000 |
| Boots and shoes | 20,000 |
| Clothing and millinery | 40,500 |
| Starch factories | 22,000 |
| Crackers, cakes and bread | 36,500 |
| Matches | 20,000 |
| Cigars and tobacco | 21,000 |
| Harness and saddles | 86,000 |

## EARLY LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE CITY.

As reminders of the early times, we insert the following abstracts of measures adopted by the Legislatures of 1838–39, so far as they relate to Burlington or this county:

An act was approved by the Legislature, January 19, 1838, authorizing Lamson, Ladd & Co. to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River, opposite the town of Burlington, with the exclusive privilege below Washington street, as far south as the mouth of Alison Creek, for the period of ten years.

By the same act, David James was authorized to establish a ferry across the Mississippi opposite the town of Burlington, with the exclusive privilege above Washington street to the mouth of Flint Creek.

An act to incorporate the "Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company" at Burlington was approved by the Legislature January 19, 1838. The names of the incorporators were George H. Beeler, Jesse B. Webber, Nathaniel Chase, Jonathan Morgan, James W. Grimes, Levi Moffett, George W. Kelley, William James, Amos Ladd, Isaac Leffler, David Rorer and John H. Randolph.

The Burlington Steam-Mill Company was incorporated January 21, 1839, with Enos Lowe, Peter Wagoner, Jesse B. Webber, John S. David and Arthur Bridgman as corporators. The capital stock of the company was $10,000, divided into shares of $50 each, and were empowered to erect mills, warehouses and other necessary buildings and improvements, and to erect and establish all kinds of machinery.

The Burlington & Iowa River Turnpike Company was incorporated January 24, 1839. The corporators were James Guest, Israel Trask, Jonathan Parsons, James Irwin, Elisha Hooke, William Creighton, John H. Benson, M. Eastwood, Elias Keever, Daniel Brewer, James Gordon, William L. Toole, Joshua Swank and Alvin Clark of Louisa County, and George W. Hite, James Davidson, Oliver H. Cottle, George W. Kelley, Thomas Cooper, William B. Remey, Charles J. Starr, John S. David, George H. Beeler, Leander J. Lockwood and Richard F. Barret, of Des Moines County.

The Burlington & Des Moines Transportation Company was incorporated January 24, 1839, and Charles Mason, Isaac Leffler, George H. Beeler, Haw-

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kins Taylor, Richard F. Barret, Robert Ralston, John H. Randolph, B. F. Randolph, B. F. Wallace and William B. Remey were appointed Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the corporation.

An act was approved January 24, 1839, by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, whose purpose was to improve the police of the city of Burlington. In it was stipulated that "the regularly elected or appointed Constables residing within the corporate limits of the city of Burlington, shall at all times be vigilant in maintaining or preserving the peace, order and quiet of said city, and shall aid and assist the Mayor of said city to maintain and preserve the same, subject to punishment for omission of duty as for a misdemeanor."

### LOCATING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

When the county was defined by the Legislature, at Belmont, and again at Burlington, the county seat of Des Moines was fixed at Burlington. When other counties began to be carved out of the Territory further west, a mania seemed to possess the people to have the seat located as near the geographical center of the county as possible. Many claims were made in places then inaccessible, because of the strong probability that the Locating Commissioners, when appointed, would favor the selection of embryotic towns "laid out" in the center of their respective counties. Mount Pleasant was thus chosen, and Ottumwa was planned before the Indian title was extinct. Under such circumstances, it was but natural that the people of Central and Western Des Moines should make an effort to change the base of operations. A "town" was started, called "Center," which was rightly named, so far as the locality was concerned. Jeremiah Smith was one of the leading spirits in the movement. The matter came to formal vote March 2, 1840, with the following result:

| Townships. | Burlington. | Center. |
|---|---|---|
| Burlington | 465 | 40 |
| Augusta | 70 | 21 |
| Union | 3 | 58 |
| Yellow Springs | 40 | 155 |
| | 578 | 274 |

Majority for Burlington, 304.

This vote settled, probably forever, the question of where the seat of justice shall be.

### THE ENTERPRISE OF THE PEOPLE.

The spirit of enterprise—that dominant power which makes the West famous throughout the world—was manifested from the very first. Through the agency of clear-sighted men, the temporary capital of the Territory was secured here, and by that means the best minds of the Territory were induced to locate. When the capital was removed, the larger part of those eminent men retained their residence in Burlington, and through their public acts advertised the town in older regions of the country.

Humanity is characterized by its community of interests. The general tendency is to avoid recluseness, and wherever a band of men congregate others will follow. If intelligent men settle at a given point, they draw to themselves other persons of intelligence. Enterprise not only begets enterprise—as like produces like—but it also creates a community of enterprising men. Hence it was that the bar, the pulpit and the press became conspicuous in so early a day, and hence it was, also, that the commercial interests of the town early grew into large proportions.

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### THE LOCATION OF THE CITY.

Those who made the first settlement probably builded better than they knew, when they chose the only landing on the west bank of the Mississippi River, between Fort Madison and Muscatine, a distance of eighty-one miles. Of course, the only means of transit, other than by private conveyance, in those days was by steamboat, and the ability to effect a landing was one of the primal considerations in the selections of sites for river towns. When White made his claim, the wildest dreamer would not have dared to have expressed the belief that Burlington would one day be the center of a vast railway system. Railways were talked of as some new creation of venturesome minds, even in the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1836; but no expectation of such a method of development entered into the calculations of the pioneers of 1833. To them, it seemed all sufficient that the river boats could land safely and easily. Even a decade later, speculation was rife over the internal development of the Territory, by means of water communication.

However, time brings each step in the progress of the nation to light in due order, and Burlington proved to be the most desirable locality for all projectors of transit methods to select as their headquarters. As a precursor of the iron-road came the plankroad, creating a fever of excitement throughout the West. The people of Burlington caught the infection in its severest form, and the old ordinance-books show many measures for the advancement of such projects. The city became a party to the construction of a plankroad to Mount Pleasant; another to Warren, Henderson Co., Ill.; another to Louisa County; and the Mount Pleasant, Trenton, Deedsville & Brighton Plankroad. The people were disposed to do all in their power to make Burlington the terminus of roads over which the travel of the southern part of the State was accomplished. That spirit of enterprise which has ever characterized the town ruled in all these early matters.

When railroads superseded wagon-roads, the city was again at the front, ready with money and liberal proposals to secure the prize. How well it succeeded the chapter on railroads clearly shows.

The city was, as can be seen, rightly located, to obtain a hearing in all councils devoted to the progress of the State. But still another factor in the question of rapid settlement was that of the

### HEALTHFULNESS OF BURLINGTON.

One of the first questions asked by visitors to this region is, How does this section compare with the East in point of healthfulness? It is the most important subject, for without a favorable climate to preserve mental and physical vigor, man's enterprise must prove futile. We deem it proper to answer this question by giving a paper prepared by Philip Harvey, M. D., a gentleman whose acquaintance with Iowa, and especially with Burlington, qualified him to respond to the general inquiry. Dr. Harvey said:

"The southern boundary of Iowa runs between 40° 20′ north latitude on the east and 40° 40′ on the west. Burlington is on the parallel nearly midway between these two points. By close observation, the isothermal line (or line of average annual temperature) of 50° Fahrenheit runs through Burlington, continuing thence eastward, with but little variation, to the Atlantic. This isothermal is considered to be the most favorable one to man, in reference to his mental and physical vigor, longevity, health and comfort. The general elevation of this portion of the State is but little above the sea-level, the Mississippi

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River at Burlington having, at low water, an altitude of between four and five hundred feet, while the Missouri at Council Bluffs is about two hundred feet above this. The intervening country is, I presume, seldom found three hundred feet higher; in fact, the river bluffs surmounted, the whole country is but slightly undulating, nowhere becoming hilly or materially broken. The average rain-fall is nearly the same as it is in New York and Pennsylvania, diminishing, however, somewhat as you approach the Missouri, the annual amount of precipitation being about forty inches at Burlington and thirty-five at Council Bluffs. The average yearly temperature is, as already stated, about 50° Fahrenheit, which is also the spring and autumn averages, while that of summer is about 70°, and that of winter 30°. The high degree of heat and moisture in the season of vegetation that characterizes the climate of Southern Iowa, together with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, gives a remarkable luxuriance to its agricultural products; these comprise the most valued known to the temperate zones. Vegetation is of rapid growth, and its nutritious properties are well developed. In the valley of the Mississippi the tendency to saccharine production is a striking feature; the juice of the cornstalk is almost as sweet as the sugar-cane of the tropics, and capable of making excellent sirup. Southern Iowa is about the center of the region most favorable to the growth of Indian corn, which cereal, though a native of the tropics, yields most abundantly under cultivation between the fortieth and forty-second parallels of latitude in that region drained by the mighty Father of Waters east of the hundredth meridian, beyond which, on the west, to the base of the mountains, the country becomes barren from a deficiency of moisture. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, most of our indigenous and imported groceries, esculent roots, as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and the products of the garden, succeed well in Southern Iowa. Apples, pears and cherries do well in the vicinity of Burlington, as do most of our native grapes when protected by laying down during the winter. Plums and peaches are more doubtful, being apt to suffer from insect depredations and winter frosts. Melons and the cucurbitaceæ generally, being of annual growth and demanding a high summer temperature to bring them to perfection, are here found in great excellence and abundance.

"The greatest causes of disturbance of health in the temperate zones are those that conduce to the production of miasmatic and pulmonary diseases, as intermittent and other fevers are dependent on causes that conduce to the decomposition of organic matters; pulmonary diseases are more dependent on influences that conduce to their preservation. Their causes being antagonistic, we do not find these two classes of disease prevailing at the same time and place. The alluvial regions of the Mississippi are emphatically the home of intermittent fevers, but the miasm that occasions them is not transported any considerable distance; the uplands of Iowa, remote from the courses, are as free from the ague as are the hills of New England.

"Southern Iowa can boast of a degree of exemption from consumption that is enjoyed in but few parts of the world. This disease destroys one-tenth of all who die in the temperate zones, and in Massachusetts it is fatal to one-half of all who die between the ages of fifteen and thirty. Throughout the United States it is fatal to two per thousand of the whole population annually. It is a disease more prevalent in cities than in the country, and I presume it is, at least, as prevalent in Burlington as throughout the rest of Southern Iowa. By a careful examination of the records kept at all the places of burial in the vicinity of Burlington, I find the deaths from consumption to be considerably less than one per thousand of the population annually. For the year ending January

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David Leonard

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1, 1869, the deaths from disease in Burlington and its vicinity were two hundred and fifty-five, of which only twelve were from consumption. The cemeteries whose records I examined may be fairly said to be the receptacles of the dead of a population of 20,000. Two hundred and sixty deaths among this number would make a mortality of thirteen per thousand, which is two less than that of the United States at large. At Boston, the annual mortality is twenty per thousand; at New York and Philadelphia, twenty-six per thousand; and in New Orleans, sixty per thousand. The yearly mortality of England is estimated at twenty-two per thousand, and that of the whole of Europe considerably higher; so that the climate of the United States must be considered as among the most favorable to longevity, and that of Southern Iowa as among the most favorable of the United States."

The elevation of Burlington above the sea at the shore line in low water is 486 feet. The range between high and low water is 18 feet. The bluffs at the highest points are about 200 feet above low water.

### THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

When the original survey was made on White's claim, the land was his only by right of "claim." The lines run in the fall of 1833 were only such as claimants were permitted to make. In July, 1836, on the 2d of that month, the President of the United States approved a bill which had been passed by Congress, entitled, "An act for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Belleview, Dubuque and Peru, in the county of Dubuque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes." The law provided: "That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin, including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; Belleview, Dubuque and Peru, in the county of Dubuque; Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor General of the Public Lands, be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called public squares, and into outlots, having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns; *provided*, the tracts so to be laid off into town lots, etc., shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the outlots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper; *provided*, that no town lot shall be sold for a sum less than $5; and *provided further*, that a quantity of land, of a proper width, on the river-banks, at the towns of Fort Madison, Belleview, Burlington, Dubuque and Peru, and running with the said river the whole length of said towns, shall be reserved from sale (as shall also the public squares), for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways, and for other public uses."

The second section of the law provided that the Surveyor should classify the lots already surveyed into three divisions, according to relative value, governed by location, without regard to improvements thereon; and prior to general sale, the original claimants were permitted to make entry of their respective parcels, at the rate of $40, $20 or $10, according as the said parcels had been graded first, second or third class. No one person was per-



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mitted to purchase more than one acre of such surveyed lots, and actual improvement or occupation was an essential qualification to purchase under this reserve. A sum of $3,000 of public moneys was appropriated to defray the expense of surveying.

An amendment to the original bill was approved March 3, 1837, delegating to a commission of three the duty of surveying the foregoing cities, and relieving the Territorial Surveyor of the task. Those Commissioners had additional powers to review all contests over claims, and submit the testimony taken by them to the Register and Receiver of the respective land districts, who had authority to determine the cases. After the settlement of such claims, the residue of the lots was offered at public sale at the land offices. Gilbert M. Harrison made the survey, in 1837.

### FIRST INCORPORATION.

The original session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, at Belmont, passed a general law, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of such towns as wish to be incorporated." The bill was approved December 6, 1836.

In accordance with that law, the people of Burlington signified a "wish to be incorporated," and the wish was carried out. An election was held in the spring of 1837, and resulted in the election of the following officers:

President, Amos Ladd; Trustees, David Rorer, George H. Beeler, Enoch Wade, George W. Kelley.

The first meeting of the Board was held at the office of David Rorer, on the 29th of April, 1837.

### THE FIRST RECORDS.

The earliest record-book in the office of the City Clerk is dated April 29, 1837. On the first page, appears a series of twelve rules and regulations for the government of the Board of Trustees of the town of Burlington, when that body was in session. The rules were the ordinary measures adopted in such cases, and were not of sufficient oddity to bear reproduction here.

### ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

The first ordinance adopted by the Board was one establishing the boundaries of the town, as follows: "Beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi River, at the point where the most southern boundary of the survey of the Addition of Enoch Wade to said town strikes said river; thence with the southern boundary line of said survey to the southwest corner of said addition; thence by a continuation of said line direct to a point one-half mile due west of the place of beginning; thence by a direct line to a point one-half mile due west from the center of the mouth of the Town Branch in Leffler's Addition to said town; thence by a direct line to a point one-half mile due west from a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River, where the most northern line of the survey of Kelley's Addition to said town strikes the same; thence due east to the extreme northwest corner of the survey of said Kelley's Addition; and thence by the northern boundary line of said Kelley's Addition, to the Mississippi River; thence due east to the center of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the center of the main channel of said river to a point in the center of the said channel due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning."

The ordinance provided for the marking-out and surveying of the boundaries described, and was signed by Amos Ladd, President of the Board of Trustees, and by Thornton Bayliss, Clerk pro tem.

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Ordinance No. 2 provided for the appointment of certain officers of the corporation of the town of Burlington, viz.: The President and Board were authorized to elect by ballot a Clerk, a Treasurer, an Assessor, a Collector, a Marshal, an Engineer, a Superintendent of Streets, a Solicitor, to hold office for one year. The ordinance also defined the duties of certain officers. Ordinance No. 3 explained the duties of the Assessor. No. 4 regulated the police system. No. 8 provided for the erection of a bridge across the "Town Branch." Then followed sundry measures looking to the general order of the town. No. 16 provided for the erection of a market-house on the block commonly called "Market Square," situated on Front and Second streets, and including the mouth of the Town Branch. The Engineer of the streets was authorized to contract for a building, not to exceed $400. No. 24 provided for the levy and collection of a corporation tax. In all, twenty-nine ordinances were passed by the original Board.

### ORIGINAL OFFICERS.

The full list of officers is here given: President, Amos Ladd; Clerk, Thornton Bayliss; Treasurer, Hanson E. Dickinson; Assessor, D. Henderson; Marshals, James Cameron, John Harris, G. W. Kesler; Collector, J. E. Starr; Engineers, Thomas S. Easton, John Campbell; Trustees, David Rorer, George H. Beeler, Enoch Wade, George W. Kelley; Solicitors, James W. Grimes, J. W. Woods, Charles Mason.

Mr. Grimes appeared before the Board and thanked them for the honor conferred, but admitted that he was not qualified for the position, being yet less than twenty-one years of age! He was born October 20, 1816. The Board, in recognition of his abilities, still insisted upon his retaining the position, and waived the legal points. Mr. Grimes accepted the honor.

### THE CITY CHARTER.

In February, 1838, the city of Burlington was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, dated January 19, 1838. The Legislature met in Burlington. In the bill referred to, the boundaries of the city were defined as follows;

"All that part of the territory included within the following-defined limits, to wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the County of Des Moines, at a point where the southern boundary line of the official survey of the town of Burlington, made by authority of the United States, strikes said river; thence with the said southern boundary line to the southwestern corner of said survey; thence with the western boundary of said survey to the northwestern corner of said survey; thence with the northern boundary line of said survey, to where the same strikes the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of said river; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point in said main channel due east of the place of beginning; and thence due west of the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a corporate city forever, and shall henceforth be called and known by the name of the city of Burlington."

The first election under this act was held at the Wisconsin Hotel, in the said city.

Certain amendments to the general provisions of the bill were passed January 24, 1839, and January 15, 1841, by the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa.

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### RE-INCORPORATION.

June 10, 1845, a bill was approved by the Governor of Iowa Territory, re-incorporating the city of Burlington. This sketch has nothing to do with the several governmental regulations, except as they apply to the history of the various distinct city departments, and need, therefore, quote only so much of the charter of '45, as relates to the boundary lines of the city as then established. These were:

"Beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the county of Des Moines, at a point where the southern boundary line of the official survey of the town of Burlington, made by authority of the United States, strikes said river; thence with the said southern boundary line to the southwestern corner of said survey; thence with the western boundary of said survey to the northwestern corner of said survey; thence with the northwestern boundary line of said survey to where the same strikes the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of said river; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to a point in said main channel due east from the place of beginning, and thence due west to the place of beginning."

Amendments relative to the general management of city affairs were passed February 22, 1847, January 23, 1848, December 27, 1848, and February 4, 1851. The latter act again fixed the boundaries of the city, as follows:

"Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, at a point eighty rods due south of the line dividing Sections Four and Nine, Township Sixty-nine north, of Range Two west; thence west and parallel with the line dividing said sections, to the west line of Section Eight of same township; thence north along the west line of Sections Eight and Five of said township, and along the west line of Section Thirty-two of Township Seventy north, of range two west, for the distance of two and a quarter miles from the southwest corner of said boundary; thence east with the north line of said Section Thirty-two, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

From 1851 to 1873, twenty-one special and general acts of the Legislature have affected the charter of 1845, which need not be noticed in detail.

### BURLINGTON A CITY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

On the 1st day of November, 1873, Gov. Carpenter caused the following statement to be promulgated:

STATE OF IOWA, ss.

The undersigned, having examined the returns of the census of 1873, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, have ascertained, in accordance with Section 509 of the Code, that the following-named cities, having attained a population of fifteen thousand and upward, are entitled to become cities of the first class, to wit, the city of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and that the following-named towns having attained a population exceeding two thousand, are entitled to become cities of the second class, to wit: The town of Marion, in the county of Linn; the town of Lansing, in the county of Allamakee.

In testimony whereof, witness our hands, this first day of November, A. D. 1873.

C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor.*
JOHN RUSSELL, *Auditor of State.*
JOSIAH T. YOUNG, *Secretary of State.*

### ABANDONMENT OF THE CHARTER.

The Code of Iowa, chapter 10, provides [§434] that any city or town incorporated by special charter, or in any other manner than that provided by

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that chapter [10], may abandon its charter and organize under the provisions of that chapter of the code, with the same territorial limits, by pursuing a given course, viz.:

[§435.] By submitting the question to the people, at an election held for the purpose, upon the petition of fifty or more voters.

[§436.] The Mayor or President shall issue a proclamation of election, and observe certain forms prescribed therefor.

[§437.] The people shall vote for and against the proposed change; [§438] and if a majority of all votes cast shall be in favor of the abandonment of the charter, then the Council or Trustees shall call a special election at once, for a new set of officers, according to its class, and the new order of government, under the general law, shall be begun.

[§439.] The change in no way alters or abridges the powers or liabilities of the corporation taking such action.

In accordance with the Code, some of the citizens of Burlington concluded to agitate the question of a change in the city government, and in July, 1874, the following petition was presented to the Council:

CITY COUNCIL-CHAMBER,
July 6, 1874.

PETITION.

*To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Burlington, Iowa:*

Your petitioners, resident voters and property-owners within the corporate limits of said city, would respectfully represent that they believe to abandon the present city charter and organize under the general incorporation laws of the State as a city of the first class, would prove beneficial to the future interests of said city, and to this end your petitioners would ask your honorable body to submit said question to the qualified electors of said city, as the laws provide, and for which your petitioners will ever pray.

[Signed.] P. F. UNTERKIRCHER,
And 150 others.

The petition was referred to a special committee of three, in connection with the City Solicitor, consisting of Aldermen McArthur, Boormaster and Gilbert. The committee reported that there was no discretionary power vested in the Council in the matter, and that the prayer must be granted.

The Council thereupon ordered that the election be held January 11, 1875, in the several precincts of the city, and thereby determine the will of the people.

Hon. A. C. Dodge, Mayor of Burlington, issued a proclamation ordering the election, July 21, and on the 11th day of January following the people voted on the question, with the following result: For the abandonment of the charter, 961 votes; against the abandonment of the charter, 127 votes.

The result was formally announced, and the date of the first election under the general law was fixed on March 1, 1875. The officers chosen at that time will be found further on in this chapter.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS.

In March, 1876, the question of extending the limits of the city was presented to the Council and discussed. It was then resolved to submit the matter to the voters of the city, in compliance with law, and on the 27th of March, Mayor Parsons issued a proclamation fixing upon the 29th of April, 1876, as the day of election. The following proclamation announced the result:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, entitled "An act empowering cities to extend their corporate limits," passed March 8, A. D. 1876, and in pursuance of a resolution of the City Council of said city, I, as Mayor of said city, did issue a proclamation on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, proclaiming that on the 29th day of April, A

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D. 1876, at the Court House of Des Moines County, in said city, there would be held an election, by the legal voters within the hereinafter-described limits, to determine the question as to whether said city should increase its limits as hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS, By the returns of said election there were 999 votes for the proposed extension of the city limits, and 128 votes against the proposed extension of the city limits;

Now, therefore, by reason thereof, and as by law provided, I hereby proclaim that from henceforth the limits of said city shall be as follows, to wit: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due east of the center of fractional Section Twenty-eight (28), Township Seventy (70) north, of Range two (2) west; thence west on a line passing through the center of Sections Twenty-eight (28) and Twenty-nine (29), to the center of Section Twenty-nine (29); thence north to the quarter-section corner on the north side of Section Twenty-nine (29); thence west along the northern line of Sections Twenty-nine (29) and Thirty (30), in Township Seventy (70) north, of Range Two (2) west, to the township line between Range Two (2) and Range Three (3); thence south along said township line to the quarter-section corner on the west side of Section Eighteen (18), Township Sixty-nine (69) north, of Range Two (2) west; thence east along the center line of Sections Eighteen (18), Seventeen (17). and fractional Section Sixteen (16), Township Sixty-nine (69), Range Two (2) west, and a continuation of said line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence northerly along the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

A. W. PARSONS,
*Mayor of the City of Burlington.*

Attest: J. S. HALLIDAY, *City Clerk.*
Dated July 31, A D. 1876.

## THE CITY SEAL.

The original seal of Burlington, consisted of the reverse side of a United States dime impressed in wafer, over which a diamond-shaped piece of thin paper was affixed. The present seals are: An impression in circular form, with the words "City of Burlington, Iowa," on the outer circle, and the word "seal" and the presentation of a steamboat in the interior of the circle.

The Police Court seal consists of a circular impression, with the words "Police Court, City of Burlington," on the outer circle, and the word "Iowa" in the center.

The Clerk's seal substitutes the words "City Clerk" and "Iowa" on the outer circle, and the word "Burlington" on the interior of the seal.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE CITY.

Herewith is given a complete list of the officers who have served the city since its incorporation in 1838:

1838—George H. Beeler, Mayor; Thornton Bayliss, Recorder; Charles Mason, Solicitor. Aldermen: Amos Ladd, J. L. Kimball, W. B. Remey, George Temple, J. Lamson, James McKell, J. B. Newhall, D. Hendershott.

1839—D. Hendershott, Mayor; Thornton Bayliss, Recorder; J. B. Webber, Treasurer; John Moore, Marshal; M. D. Browning, Solicitor. Aldermen: George Temple, A. Ladd, S. Leffler, J. B. Newhall, L. W. Hickok, John H. McKenny, W. H. Starr, David Rice.

1840—George Temple, Mayor; Lysander W. Babbitt, Recorder; C. Nealley, Treasurer; N. W. Springer, Engineer; W. M. Harris, Marshal; James W. Grimes, Solicitor. Aldermen: A. C. Dodge, G. W. Hight, Levi Hager, John Johnson, Charles Madera, Henry Moore, William C. Morrison, Jesse B. Webber.

1841—John Johnson, Mayor; L. W. Babbitt (P. F. Brown, to fill vacancy), Recorder; C. Nealley, Treasurer; William Harris, Marshal; J. W. Woods, Solicitor. Aldermen: Charles Madera, R. S. Adams, Thomas Kitchen, J. W. Webber, Levi Hager, George Beeler, H. Moore, J. A. Funk.

1842—Henry Moore, Mayor; William M. Wallbridge, Recorder; A. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; W. Harris, Marshal; F. G. Schwatka, Engineer; H. T. Hugins, Solicitor. Aldermen: Evan Evans, William B. Remey, M. D.

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Browning, William D. McCash, David Cook, Luke Palmer, William B. Ewing, George Blickhahn.

1843—Henry Moore, Mayor; William M. Wallbridge, Recorder; A. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. H. Jennings, Engineer; Silas Ferry, Marshal; John C. Breckenridge, Solicitor. Aldermen: M. D. Browning, Evan Evans, Samuel Smith, F. J. C. Peasley, William B. Remey, William D. McCash, Luke Palmer, James Kurtz.

1844—James Clarke, Mayor; William M. Wallbridge, Recorder; A. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. H. Jennings, Engineer; W. I. Cooper, H. B. Martin, Marshals; M. D. Browning, Solicitor. Aldermen: John L. Corse, J. P. Funk, Silas Ferry, Thomas Kitchen, Edward Marlow, Luke Palmer, John W. Patterson, Abiatha White.

1845—J. L. Corse, Mayor; A. E. Harker, Recorder; A. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; H. B. Marlow, Marshal; G. W. Bowie, Solicitor; J. H. Jennings, Engineer. Aldermen: Silas A. Hudson, W. H. Postlewait, W. D. McCash, Morgan Evans, Daniel Haskell, Harvey Ray, Richard Wait, B. T. David.

1846—J. L. Corse, Mayor; Henry Moore, President pro tem.; A. E. Harker, Recorder; W. B. Remey, Treasurer; Jerry White, Marshal; S. R. Thurston, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, Henry Moore; Second Ward, Lyman Cook, Luke Palmer; Third Ward, Harvey Ray, Richard Wait.

1847—Levi Hager, Mayor; John G. Foote, President pro tem.; A. E. Harker, Recorder; J. F. Tallant, Treasurer; J. H. Jennings, Marshal; David Rorer, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Daniel Haskell, J. K. Fields; Second Ward, John G. Foote, William Walker; Third Ward, H. S. Bartruff, Thomas Sperry.

1848—Levi Hager, Mayor; W. D. McCash, President pro tem.; William Harper, Recorder; E. Marlow, Treasurer; James Wells, Marshal; D. Rorer, J. S. McClure, L. D. Stockton, Solicitors. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, William M. McCutcheon; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, John Egnolf; Third Ward, C. H. Pash, James Kurtz.

1849—Henry W. Starr, Mayor; Silas A. Hudson, President pro tem.; W. C. Saunders, J. F. Stephens, Recorders; E. Marlow, Treasurer; James Wells, Marshal; David Rorer, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, William M. McCutcheon; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, John Egnolf; Third Ward, H. S. Bartruff, William Endsley.

1850—Henry W. Starr, Mayor; Lyman Cook, President pro tem.; J. F. Stephens, Recorder; E. Marlow, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; L. D. Stockton, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, Daniel Haskell; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, Lyman Cook; Third Ward, C. H. Pash, W. S. Keeler.

1851—Lyman Cook, Mayor; J. F. Abrahams, President pro tem.; Charles Medera, Recorder; E. Marlow, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; W. H. Chaney, C. H. Phelps, Solicitors. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, William Sunderland; Second Ward, J. F. Abrahams, J. P. Kriechbaum; Third Ward, Harvey Ray, Thomas Sperry; Fourth Ward, James W. Grimes, J. L. Corse.

1852—Lyman Cook, Mayor; A. W. Carpenter, President pro tem.; Charles Madera, N. M. Ives, Recorders; E. Marlow, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; C. H. Phelps, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, A. W. Carpenter, Luke Hughes; Second Ward, J. H. Gear, J. S. Schramm; Third Ward, C. H. Pash, Thomas Sperry; Fourth Ward, J. L. Corse, J. G. Law.

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1853—Lyman Cook, Mayor; William B. Chamberlin, President pro tem.; Joshua Tracy, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; Joshua Tracy, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, J. H. McKenny, George Snyder; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, S. Herschler; Third Ward, C. H. Pash, M. Bartscherer; Fourth Ward, W. B. Chamberlin, J. G. Law.

1854—L. D. Stockton, Mayor; Silas A. Hudson, President pro tem.; Joshua Tracy, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; Joshua Tracy, Solicitor; Alfred Hebard, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, W. W. Wightman; Second Ward, R. S. Adams, G. P. Kriechbaum; Third Ward, Harvey Ray, M. G. Criswell; Fourth Ward, S. C. Burnap, Jacob Meyer; to fill vacancies, Third Ward, William H. Starr, of M. G. Criswell, resigned; Fourth Ward, W. B. Chamberlin, of S. L. Burnap, resigned.

1855—Silas A. Hudson, Mayor; W. B. Chamberlin, President pro tem.; Joshua Tracy, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; A. Hebard, Engineer; C. Ben. Darwin, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Silas A. Hudson, A. W. Carpenter; Second Ward, W. H. Postlewait, G. P. Kriechbaum; Third Ward, Harvey Ray, William H. Starr; Fourth Ward, J. G. Law, Jacob Meyer; elected to fill vacancies, First Ward, W. W. Wightman, of Silas A. Hudson, resigned; Second Ward, Conrad Blind, of G. Kriechbaum, resigned; Third Ward, S. Herschler, of William H. Starr, resigned; Fourth Ward, W. B. Chamberlin, of Jacob Meyer, resigned; by Council, Fourth Ward, Levi Hager, of William B. Chamberlin, resigned; Fourth Ward, Isaac Dewein, of J. G. Law.

1856—J. L. Corse, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; William Thompson, Marshal; C. Benjamin Darwin, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, A. W. Carpenter, E. D. Rand; Second Ward, W. H. Postlewait, W. D. McCash; Third Ward, Harvey Ray, S. Herschler; Fourth Ward, Daniel Haskell, Jacob Dewein; Fifth Ward, W. W. Wightman, H. H. Scott; Sixth Ward, Levi Hager, W. M. Wallbridge; to fill vacancy, Second Ward, D. Denise, of William H. Postlewait, resigned.

1857—J. L. Corse, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; C. P. Johnson, Engineer; William Thompson and H. S. Bartruff, Marshals; W. H. Clune, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Joshua Tracy, E. D. Rand; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, D. Denise; Third Ward, S. Hershler, R. Howard; Fourth Ward, Daniel Haskell, H. C. Anderson; Fifth Ward, W. W. Wightman, H. H. Scott; Sixth Ward, William M. Wallbridge, Levi Hager.

1858—J. P. Wightman, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; J. H. Jennings, Treasurer; John Rziha, Engineer; M. H. Winton, Marshal; C. H. Phelps, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, J. Tracy, E. Chamberlin; Second Ward, Denise Denise, William Garrett; Third Ward, R. Howard, William B. Lawrence; Fourth Ward, H. C. Anderson, M. Heisey; Fifth Ward, H. H. Scott, J. L. Brown; Sixth Ward, Levi Hager, John J. Owens.

1859—W. W. White, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; Louis Teuscher, Treasurer; M. H. Winton, Marshal; John Rziha, Engineer; B. J. Hall, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, E. Chamberlin, Uriah Loper; Second Ward, William Garrett, Moses Perkins; Third Ward, R. Howard, W. B. Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Martin Heisey, Thomas French; Fifth Ward, H. H. Scott, J. L. Brown; Sixth Ward, J. J. Owens, William M. Wallbridge; Isaac Phillips, to fill vacancy of William M. Wallbridge.

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1860—Thomas French, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; Louis Teuscher, Treasurer; M. H. Winton, Marshal; George Frazee, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Uriah Loper, E. D. Rand; Second Ward, Moses Perkins, T. L. Parsons; Third Ward, R. Howard, J. F. Abrahams; Fourth Ward, Martin Heisey, Oliver Cock; Fifth Ward, Silas A. Hudson, H. H. Scott; Sixth Ward, Luke Palmer, J. J. Owens.

1861—Thomas French, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; L. Teuscher, Treasurer; M. H. Winton, Marshal; George Frazee, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, E. D. Rand, J. R. Nelson; Second Ward, T. L. Parsons, W. D. McCash; Third Ward, R. Howard, J. F. Abrahams; Fourth Ward, M. Heisey, John Dickie; Fifth Ward, Silas A. Hudson, James Putman; Sixth Ward, Luke Palmer, J. J. Owens; to fill vacancies, First Ward, J. Pilger, of J. R. Nelson, resigned; Fourth Ward, D. Winter, of M. Heisey, resigned.

1862—Thomas French, Mayor; D. J. Sales, Recorder; L. Teuscher, Treasurer; M. H. Winton, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, E. D. Rand, J. Pilger; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, J. P. Kriechbaum; Third Ward, R. Howard, Theodore Poehler; Fourth Ward, John Dickie, D. Winter; Fifth Ward, Silas A. Hudson, James Putman; Sixth Ward, I. N. Ripley, J. J. Owens; to fill vacancies, First Ward, A. W. Carpenter, of J. Pilger, resigned; Third Ward, J. F. Abrahams, of T. Poehler, resigned; Sixth Ward, J. W. Gilbert, of J. J. Owens, resigned.

1863—J. H. Gear, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; J. J. Heider, Treasurer; C. Wilkin, Marshal; H. Thielsen, Engineer; R. H. Robertson, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, E. D. Rand, J. G. Lemberger; Second Ward, J. P. Kriechbaum, Leopold Kreig; Third Ward, L. Teedrick, J. F. Abrahams; Fourth Ward, J. S. McClure, D. Winter; Fifth Ward, Silas A. Hudson, J. T. Barker; Sixth Ward, I. N. Ripley, J. W. Gilbert; to fill vacancy, Fourth Ward, Thomas French, of J. S. McClure, resigned.

1864—Thomas French, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; J. J. Heider, Treasurer; C. Wilkin, Marshal; C. H. Phelps, Solicitor. Aldermen: First Ward, Martin Heisey, J. G. Lemberger; Second Ward, W. D. McCash, Leopold Krieg; Third Ward, W. L. McPherrin, L. Teedrick; Fourth Ward, F. X. Kuechen, D. Winter; Fifth Ward, Overton Butts, J. T. Barker; Sixth Ward, J. Darling, J. W. Gilbert; to fill vacancies, Second Ward, C. W. Bodeman, of Leopold Krieg, resigned; Fourth Ward, D. Winter, of Thomas French, resigned; Fourth Ward, George Bosch, of D. Winter, resigned; Fifth Ward, Charles Starker, of Overton Butts.

1865—Thomas French, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; J. J. Heider, Treasurer; C. Wilkin, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, Robert Allen, Martin Heisey; Second Ward, George Kriechbaum, W. D. McCash; Third Ward, L. Teedrick, W. L. McPherrin; Fourth Ward, John Dickie, F. X. Kuechen; Fifth Ward, D. K. Harris, Charles Starker: Sixth Ward, Thompson McCosh, J. Darling; to fill vacancies, First Ward, D. Winter, of Robert Allen, resigned; Second Ward, J. P. Brown, of W. D. McCash, resigned.

1866—J. L. Corse, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; J. E. Hœfer, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, L. Zeigelmuler, D. Winter; Second Ward, E. Chamberlin, George Kriechbaum; Third Ward, W. Schaffner, L. Teedrick; Fourth Ward, Frank X. Kuechen, John Dickie; Fifth Ward, Isaac Prugh, D. K. Harris; Sixth Ward, D. J. Sales, T. McCosh; to fill vacan-

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cies, First Ward, A. W. Carpenter, of D. Winter, resigned; Third Ward, Iowa J. Smith, of W. Schaffner, resigned.

1867—J. L. Corse, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; J. E. Hœfer, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, A. W. Carpenter, L. Zeigelmuler; Second Ward, George Kriechbaum, E. Chamberlin; Third Ward, L. Teedrick, Iowa J. Smith; Fourth Ward, R. F. Hosford, Frank X. Kuechen; Fifth Ward, Charles Starker, Isaac Prugh; Sixth Ward, C. B. Harrington, D. J. Sales.

1868—A. W. Carpenter, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; Wm. Augutta, Treasurer; Henry Van Beek, Marshal; E. G. Wright, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, L. Zeigelmuler, John Conrad; Second Ward, Charles O'Brien, George Kriechbaum; Third Ward, George Lindner, Iowa J. Smith; Fourth Ward, William Bell, R. F. Hosford; Fifth Ward, E. Chamberlin, Isaac Prugh; Sixth Ward, W. E. Woodward, C. B. Harrington; to fill vacancies, First Ward, John Conrad, of A. W. Carpenter, resigned; Third Ward, L. Teedrick, of Iowa J. Smith, resigned; Sixth Ward, I. N. Ripley, of W. E. Woodward, resigned.

1869—William Bell, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; Henry Van Beek, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, D. Y. Overton, L. Zeigelmuler; Second Ward, George Kriechbaum, Charles O'Brien; Third Ward, F. X. Kuechen, George Lindner; Fourth Ward, Ed. Harper, G. R. Scott; Fifth Ward, G. W. Edwards, E. Chamberlin; Sixth Ward, D. J. Sales, I. N. Ripley; Seventh Ward, T. McCosh, D. M. How; to fill vacancies, Fourth Ward, George R. Scott, of William Bell, resigned; Fifth Ward, T. W. Barhydt, of E. Chamberlin, resigned.

1870—William Bell, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; William Endsley, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, Frank Ost, D. Y. Overton; Second Ward, Charles O'Brien, George Kriechbaum; Third Ward, L. Teedrick, F. X. Kuechen; Fourth Ward, Luke Hughes, Ed. Harper; Fifth Ward, T. W. Barhydt, G. W. Edwards; Sixth Ward, I. N. Ripley, D. J. Sales; Seventh Ward, S. T. Acres, T. McCosh.

1871—L. Teedrick, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; Alexander Hannum, Marshal; B. J. Hall, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, J. J. Scheu, Frank Ost; Second Ward, R. F. Hosford, Charles O'Brien; Third Ward, F. X. Kuechen, William Kastner; Fourth Ward, John Dickie, Luke Hughes; Fifth Ward, A. J. Hillhouse, T. W. Barhydt; Sixth Ward, T. J. Trulock, I. N. Ripley; Seventh Ward, H. Boormaster, S. T. Acres; to fill vacancy, Third Ward, William Kastner, of L. Teedrick, resigned.

1872—George Robertson, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; William Augutta, Treasurer; Alexander Hannum, Marshal; Charles H. Phelps, Solicitor; John A. Hamm, Engineer; Charles P. DeHass, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, F. Schmeig, Frank Ost; Second Ward, R. F. Hosford, Charles O'Brien; Third Ward, A. Kriechbaum, William Kastner; Fourth Ward, F. G. Kendall, John Dickie; Fifth Ward, A. J. Hillhouse, G. H. Waldin; Sixth Ward, George Whipple, T. J. Trulock; Seventh Ward, W. S. Barlow, A. Boormaster.

1873—George Robertson, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; H. R. Rhein, Treasurer; Alexander Hannum, Marshal; A. H. Stutsman, Solicitor; George T. Nealley, Engineer. Aldermen: First Ward, L. Zieglemuler, F. Schmeig;

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Second Ward, J. P. Joy, Charles O'Brien; Third Ward, A. Kriechbaum, F. X. Keuchen; Fourth Ward, James Whitaker, F. G. Kendall; Fifth Ward, Isaac Prugh, G. H. Waldin; Sixth Ward, T. J. Trulock, George Whipple; Seventh Ward, H. Boormaster, W. S. Barlow; to fill vacancy, Seventh Ward, C. B. Harrington, of W. S. Barlow, resigned.

1874—A. C. Dodge, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Recorder; H. R. Rhein, Treasurer; William Cox, Marshal; A. H. Stutsman, Solicitor; George T. Nealley, Engineer; C. H. Merrick, to fill vacancy of H. R. Rhein, resigned. Aldermen: First Ward, John Kaiser, L. Ziegelmuler; Second Ward, W. D. Gilbert, J. P. Joy; Third Ward, J. C. McKell, F. X. Keuchen; Fourth Ward, J. M. Robinson, James Whitaker; Fifth Ward, F. T. Parsons, Isaac Prugh; Sixth Ward, M. C. McArthur, T. J. Trulock; Seventh Ward, S. T. Acres, H. Boormaster; to fill vacancy, Second Ward, F. A. Smith, of J. P. Joy, resigned.

1875—William Bell, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Auditor; W. W. Wightman, Treasurer; William Cox, Marshal; Samuel K. Tracy, Solicitor; George T. Nealley, Engineer; A. H. Stutsman, Police Judge; J. S. Halliday, City Clerk; Jacob Kupper, Assessor; Adam Lamon, Superintendent Markets. Aldermen: First Ward, J. W. Barnes, A. Wuerthmueller; Second Ward, Charles O'Brien, P. F. Unterkircher; Third Ward, C. I. Barker, S. J. Eads; Fourth Ward, H. E. Hunt, J. M. Robinson; Fifth Ward, A. W. Manning, George Kriechbaum; Sixth Ward, M. C. McArthur, J. Demling; Seventh Ward, H. Boormaster, A. C. Paine; to fill vacancy, Fourth Ward, C. Geyer, of J. M. Robinson, resigned.

1876—A. W. Parsons, Mayor; J. S. Halliday, Auditor; W. W. Wightman, Treasurer; E. Hœfer, Marshal; Samuel K. Tracy, Solicitor; C. P. DeHass, Engineer; A. H. Stutsman, Police Judge; J. S. Halliday, City Clerk; Alexander Hannum, Assessor; Adam Lamon, Superintendent Markets; J. E. Lalor, Street Commissioner. Aldermen: First Ward, L. Ziegelmuler, John Lemberger; Second Ward, Charles O'Brien, Charles Starr; Third Ward, L. Krieg, S. J. Eads; Fourth Ward, C. Geyer, John Dickie; Fifth Ward, A. W. Manning, George Kriechbaum; Sixth Ward, A. Q. Smith, Robert Spencer; Seventh Ward, Adolph Schrei, J. W. Jenkins.

1877—A. W. Parsons, resigned, W. E. Woodward, elected to fill vacancy, Mayor; W. W. Wightman, Treasurer; J. S. Halliday, Auditor, resigned June 15, 1877—J. W. Burdette, appointed June 18, 1877; T. G. Catlett, Clerk; E. J. Hœfer, Marshal; S. K. Tracy, Solicitor; C. P. DeHass, Engineer; George Merritt, Street Commissioner; W. F. McCash, Chief Engineer of Fire Department; William Franken, Assistant Engineer of Fire Department; William Yeo, Engineer of Steamers; Charles Sponholtz, Market-master; George Hardegan, Wharfmaster—J. W. Cadwallader to fill vacancy; A. H. Stutsman, Police Judge, resigned—O. H. Browning appointed to fill vacancy; W. H. Root, Police Court Clerk. Aldermen: First Ward, John Niewoehner, John L. Lemberger; Second Ward, H. Bailey, George Kriechbaum; Third Ward, H. H. Scott, John Zaiser; Fourth Ward, John Darling, George Orm; Fifth Ward, Robert Donahue, I. M. Christy; Sixth Ward, John Dickie, John Bonnell—A. H. Kuhlemeier, vice John Dickie, resigned; Seventh Ward, D. Burgess, H. N. Howe—W. G. Cummings, vice D. Burgess, resigned.

1878—A. G. Adams, Mayor; O. H. Schenck, Treasurer; J. W. Burdette, Auditor; J. W. Burdette, Clerk; J. N. Martin, Marshal; C. L. Poor, Solicitor; C. P. DeHass, Engineer; George Merritt, Street Commissioner; W. F. McCash, Chief Engineer of Fire Department; William Franken, Assistant

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Engineer of Fire Department; Charles Sponholtz, Market Master; J. W. Cadwallader, Wharfmaster; T. J. Raper, Chief of Police; H. O. Browning, Police Judge; W. H. Root, Police Court Clerk; at large, L. Krieg and F. T. Parsons; First Ward, John Greiner; Second Ward, Charles Ende; Third Ward, A. Hemphill; Fourth Ward, W. F. Hayden; Fifth Ward, F. Wagner; Sixth Ward, A. H. Kuhlemeier; Seventh Ward, W. G. Cummings.

The last-named officers were elected for two years from March, 1878. Under the existing law, but one member of the Common Council is chosen from each ward.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On the night of Saturday, July 6, 1839, a fire destroyed a cabinet-shop belonging to Pierce & Prine, and threatened the National Hotel. The event is chronicled because that disaster appears to have been the starting-point of the Fire Department of Burlington. A public meeting was held at the old Zion Methodist Church, for the purpose of inaugurating some system to prevent further depredations by fire. J. W. Grimes offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we consider it necessary for the prosperity of our city, and the preservation of the property and lives of our citizens, that immediate steps be taken for the organization of fire companies, and the procurement of hooks, ladders and other implements used in suppressing fires.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the city be respectfully requested to subdivide the same into fire-wards, and appoint a suitable person in each ward, Fire Warden, and, by ordinance, to prescribe their powers and duties.

Mr. McCarver offered another resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed for the purpose, to receive contributions from the citizens of Burlington, in order to raise a sufficient sum for the procuring of hooks, ladders, etc.

Messrs. Dolan, J. Lamson and C. J. Starr were appointed a Committee to organize a company of firemen. A Hook and Ladder Company was organized in July of that year, with George Partridge, Foreman, and William Dolan and Charles Madera, Assistant Foremen. This was called the "Burlington Hook and Ladder Company," and was the first. The first service done by the newly-organized company was on the 19th of August, 1839, when the dwelling-house of Jeremiah Lamson was saved from destruction through their agency.

On the 5th of January, 1841, an ordinance was passed by the City Council, establishing a Fire Department. The first officers were named Chief and First and Second Assistant Engineers. The head was required, when on duty, to wear a white frock or hunting-coat, and have a white trumpet, on which his title was plainly inscribed. The assistants were required to be clothed in similar manner, excepting the color, which was dark. Their trumpets, also, were to be of dark color, with their respective names inscribed on them in white. Fire Wardens were appointed for each ward, whose duty it was to form lines of *bucket-men* in case of fire. While on duty, they were required to carry a staff, six feet long, with a white ball on the end. The owners of buildings were required to keep leather buckets, and, if the building had more than four chimneys, additional buckets were essential. Permission was given in this ordinance for the formation of three volunteer fire companies, and elaborate rules for their government were enacted.

On the 27th of April, 1845, Shackford & Co.'s flouring-mill was burned, and Henry Hilton perished in the fire. He was asleep in the building where the fire was discovered, and could not be rescued. The pecuniary loss was about $1,700. In March, 1850, Des Moines Fire Company No. 1, was organized, and the *Telegraph* of August 22, 1850, editorially mentions the fact

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that a petition was presented to the City Council of Burlington, praying for the purchase of a fire-engine. Up to that date no engine was owned by the city, and the people were getting anxious about the matter. The candle and lard-oil factory belonging to Victor Metz, adjoining the Main Street House, was destroyed January 30, 1851. In noticing the fire, the *Telegraph* took occasion to warn the people of the necessity of purchasing an engine. An ordinance, passed February 7, 1852, provided for the organization of Des Moines Company No. 1, and the purchase of an engine. To this end, the Mayor was instructed and required to issue city bonds in amount not to exceed $1,000, to Des Moines Fire Company No. 1. In addition to this, the sum of $550 was appropriated and the City Recorder was authorized to issue scrip for above sum, to the order and disposal of said fire company. On January 16, 1853, the hardware store of A. Moore, on Main street, took fire. Dr. Lowe owned the building. A. D. Green occupied the second story. The Historical and Geological Institute in the third story was burned out. The Fire Department was well spoken of, and Thomas Burns especially mentioned. On February 6, 1853, a meeting of citizens was held, with Henry W. Starr in the chair, and O. C. Wightman as Secretary, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Fire Department. The Council was recommended to purchase two good and substantial fire-engines, with necessary hose and fixtures. At the same meeting, it was resolved to organize an efficient Hook and Ladder Company, thereby implying that the original company had grown weaker than was consistent with public safety. A company was formed, with J. H. McKenny, Captain; J. J. Childs, William Harris and William Wright, Lieutenants; George Frazee, Secretary and Treasurer.

On October 27, 1855, a new fire company was organized, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted by the organizing committee, David Parker, Austin Kendell, Samuel Allen and Lewis Nevers. The officers elected were: David Parker, Foreman; Samuel Allen, Assistant Foreman; Joseph Moronel, Foreman of Hose; Austin Kendell, Secretary; John Code, Treasurer. The number of original members was twenty-five, as follows: David Parker, A. J. Kendell, Samuel Allen, John Code, Joseph Howard, E. M. Chipman, J. A. Patten, M. Cole, A. McDonald, A. Potter, Joseph Barker, Aaron Stout, Robert Heisey, P. Sigler, Chancy Root, A. Root, David Jones, Lewis Nevers, L. Surger, F. Glasgow, Henry Yanoway, Thomas Booster, George Kriechbaum, John Cole, E. Cole.

At an adjourned meeting, held November 8, 1855, a committee was appointed to select names for the company and the Agnew hand-engines, two of which had been purchased in the mean time. Samuel Allen, Austin Kendell and Lewis Nevers were the committee. They submitted the names Reliance, Eagle, Relief, Cataract, Niagara and Phœnix. After a vote for one of the above names, "Eagle No. 2," was declared the name of the company and engine by virtue of election. A committee from the City Council was present at said meeting, and instructed by that body to give all the property of Des Moines Company No. 1, now disbanded, to Eagle Company No. 2, so long as they existed as a fire company. The motto for the new company was brought up and considered. Among eight proposed by the company, the chairman of the committee declared "Ever Ready" to be the motto of the company by virtue of adoption. On the 19th of November, 1866, a steam-engine was purchased by the city, of S. Silsby & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at a cost of $4,750, and named Dickie. Upon its arrival, Oliver Howard was elected as Engineer, at a salary of $700 per year, by a vote of the City Council. He

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was, therefore, the first paid engineer in the Department. During the winter of 1868–69, the tobacco-factory owned by Smith, Scott & Co. on the east side of Main street, between Valley and Market streets, was destroyed. In this year the disbanded Des Moines Company No. 1 was succeeded by a new company styling itself Black Hawk No. 1. In this year, also, Ira A. Holly got up a petition signed by about one hundred and fifty leading business men of Burlington, asking the City Council to purchase another steamer. Nine of fourteen members of the City Council favored the request and a second steamer was contracted for with the Silsby Manufacturing Company, at a cost of $5,500, and which was named "Steamer Burlington." Ira A. Holly was elected engineer of said steamer, at a salary of $700 per annum, by a vote of the City Council.

Steamer Dickie was stationed in the engine-house on Columbia street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The steamer Burlington, in charge of Eagle Company No. 2, was located in the west end of the market-house, where is now the City Council-chamber. Owing to a complication of circumstances, which led to investigation by the City Council, and resulted in the disbandment as heretofore recorded, of Des Moines Company No. 1, the City Council instructed Major William Bell to have steamer Dickie removed to the market-house and placed in charge of Ira A. Holly. These instructions were executed by City Marshal William Endsley. At this time S. Parker Edger, a young man of marked ability, noble character and generous impulses, was Chief Engineer and Isaac Prugh, Assistant Chief. Upon the death of Mr. Edger, who is still remembered and spoken of only in terms of affection and admiration by the firemen and others, Mr. Isaac Prugh became Chief. A fine, large oil-painting of the departed Chief adorns the wall of the present firemen's private room. After the removal of steamer Dickie, the engine-house on Columbia street was burned down. Chief Engineer Isaac Prugh's report, dated February 14, 1871, for the year 1870, shows the existence of the following companies:

*Black Hawk Company No. 1*, with Jessie Hedges, Foreman; William Smith, Assistant Foreman; Mike Stanton, Hose Foreman; James O'Reiley, Assistant Hose Foreman; Humphrey Crawford, Treasurer; Sheldon Hawley, Secretary.

*Eagle Company No. 2*, with H. Leneweaver, Foreman; William Franken, Assistant Foreman; H. Rasnack, Hose Foreman; F. S. Browning, Assistant Hose Foreman; Joseph Kuser, Treasurer.

*Mechanics' Hook and Ladder Company No. 1*, with John Schafer, Foreman; Daniel Haskell, First Assistant Foreman; William H. Dempey, Second Assistant Foreman; Robert McCoy, Tillerman; Frank Kupper, Steward; George Hoerr, Treasurer; William Hoerr, Secretary. The Department at this date consisted of seventy-five good, active members, with headquarters at what was called the Engine-house. The number of fires was sixteen, and five false alarms were given; the loss was estimated at $70,625; the insurance was $29,850, leaving an actual loss above insurance of $40,775. In 1869, there were six fires and four false alarms, incurring a loss of $100,000, showing a large saving over the previous year.

On March 1, 1871, an annual meeting of the Burlington Fire Department was held at Firemen's Hall for the purpose of electing a Chief and Assistant Chief; the latter office was at the time filled by Henry Meyers. The meeting was called to order by Chief Engineer Isaac Prugh, and Ira A. Holly was elected Secretary pro tem.; Isaac Prugh was nominated for Chief; Henry Meyers and George Eads were nominated for Assistant Chief. It was moved

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and carried to elect the Chief by acclamation, Isaac Prugh being elected by a unanimous vote. Henry Meyers, candidate for Assistant Chief, received 42 votes and George Eads 33; Henry Meyers was declared elected, which election was made unanimous. Ira A. Holly was nominated and elected by acclamation as Secretary. Jessie Hedges and A. J. Winders were nominated as candidates for Treasurer; Jessie Hedges, having received a majority of votes cast, was declared elected. Nathan Rasnack was elected watchman of Engine-house.

It being customary in those days for the firemen to refresh themselves with hot coffee after working at a fire, a barrel of coffee was always kept on hand and annually a bell-ringer and coffee-carrier was elected, whose duty it was in case of fire to first ring the alarm-bell, which was also a signal to his wife that hot coffee would soon be in demand, which she prepared and he carried to the members of the Department.

At a meeting of the Fire Department March 21, 1871, Chief Isaac Prugh stated its object to be the consideration of the amended ordinance and the compensation of the firemen. This ordinance provided $60 per month for the whole Department, and, on motion, it was decided by the Fire Department not to accept less than $25 per month for each company. It was settled to pay Black Hawk Company No. 1 $25, Eagle Company No. 2 $25, and Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 $20.

On September 13, 1871, Eagle Company No. 2 and Black Hawk Company No. 1 disbanded.

November 20, 1871, Isaac Prugh was succeeded by Thomas Duncan, appointed by City Council as Chief Engineer, with W. F. McCash as Assistant Chief. The City Council also passed an ordinance re-organizing the Fire Department and making it a paid institution. Six men were appointed to act as Station-men and Policemen. Their names were as follows: Horace Reber, Robert Huffman, William H. Yoe, William H. Cunningham, A. M. Ingersol and one other, whose name does not appear in the records. These men were paid $45 per month. The Council also appointed six minute-men, who received $10 per month each, and who were only on duty in time of fire.

Since the establishment of the "Burlington Paid Fire Department" fires worthy of mention have taken place as follows: Thursday morning, June 19, 1873, a fire was discovered in Luke Palmer's Opera-house, on Main street, between Washington and Columbia streets. Owing to the strong wind prevailing and a lack of good hose, the fire got the advantage of the Fire Department and burnt four solid blocks of buildings, which were bounded as follows: By Washington street on the south, Front street on the east, High street on the north, and Third street on the west. The number of buildings destroyed was forty-nine, and the total loss was estimated at $400,000. On the 19th of September, 1873, a fire broke out in a saloon on Jefferson street, burning about four blocks, at which time Gilbert, Hedge & Co.'s lumber-yard was destroyed; the total loss was estimated at $250,000. The aid of the Burlington Fire Department has twice been sought for by the Fort Madison Penitentiary authorities. In one instance it was responded to, when splendid service was done.

W. F. McCash was elected Chief Engineer of the Burlington Fire Department in March, 1875, and William Franken was appointed Assistant Chief at the same time, which positions these gentlemen still hold. The present Fire Department is composed of Hose Company No. 1, with a one-horse four-wheel hose-carriage, and 800 feet of hose. This company is located at the Central Station, and in charge of the following men: Gilbert Bliss, Superintendent

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of Fire-Alarm and Pipemen; C. E. Morgan, driver; L. Dehner, C. W. Bird, Joseph Schwartz, pipemen; Henry Hirt, Charles Wagner, minute-men. Also a one-horse hook and ladder truck. The two steamers, Dickie and Burlington, are kept here in reserve since the completion of the Water Works.

Hose Company No. 2 is located on the corner of Angular and Boundary streets, and is composed of a one-horse hose-carriage, 700 feet of hose, and L. N. Harris, Henry O'Keefe, T. Dodge, minute-men.

Hose Company No. 3 is located on Amelia street, and has a one-horse hose-carriage, with 700 feet of hose, and F. Hirt, Foreman; James Kane and F. Reed, minute-men.

Hose Company No. 4, on North Hill, has a one-horse hose-carriage, 700 feet of hose; J. W. Smith, Foreman; H. Bowers, minute-man.

Patterson Hose Company, located on Summer street, is a volunteer company, having charge of a hose-carriage and 500 feet of hose. It is proper here to state that the present Governor of the State of Iowa, J. H. Gear, was Chief of the Fire Department in 1862..

August 5, 1878, Alderman Kuhlmeier introduced the following resolution, which was read, and the motion adopted, to wit: *Resolved*, That the Fire Committee be, and are hereby, authorized to contract for the building of a telephone fire-alarm and the renting of telephones, as per report of the Special Committee on Fire-Alarm. The number of alarm-boxes and extent of lines to be discretionary with the Committee within that limit." The contract was awarded to George B. Engle, Jr., representative of the Bell Telephone Company, of New York, who constructed six miles of line, running to five regular stations, including the Water Works, and eleven other points located in various parts of the city, easy of access to the general public. Each of these sixteen stations is supplied with a telephone, and all the circuits center at the Central Station of the Fire Department. The cost of this fire-alarm, including all necessary equipments, except the telephones, was about $900. The latter are rented at $10 each per annum. Thus has Burlington to-day a very efficient system for suppressing fires.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police system of the city of Burlington had its birth in the year 1837, when the officiating men in this department of the town government were called Marshals. The following is a list of their names: 1837, James Cameron, John Harris, G. W. Kessler; 1839, John Moore; 1840–43, W. M. Harris; 1843, Silas Ferry; 1844, W. I. Cooper, John Martin; 1845, H. G. Marlow; 1846, Jerry White; 1847, J. H. Jennings; 1848–49, James Wells; 1850–55, William Endsley; 1856, William Thompson; 1857, William Thompson, H. S. Bartruff; 1858–62, M. H. Winton; 1863–66, C. Wilken; 1866–67, J. C. Hoefer; 1868–69, Henry Van Beck; 1870, William Endsley; 1871–73, Alexander Hannum; 1874–75, William Cox; 1876–77, E. Hoefer; 1878, J. N. Martin. In 1876, the State Legislature made the Marshal ex officio Chief of Police. In 1878, the code was changed, and required the appointment by the Mayor of a Chief of Police and a proper force of men. The Marshal is elected by the City Council for the term of two years, at a salary of $800 per year, while the Chief of Police's term is at the pleasure of the Mayor. The salary of the Chief is $800 per annum. The present police force consists of T. J. Raper, Chief, and nine policemen, who receive for their services $50 per month.

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### POLICE COURT.

The Police Court was established March 4, 1875, when the city abandoned her special charter and became a city of the first class. The jurisdiction of this court embraces all misdemeanors of a criminal nature within the city limits. A. H. Stutsman, the first Judge of the Burlington Police Court, was succeeded January 9, 1878, by H. O. Browning, the present occupant of the Police Judge's chair.

### CITY BUILDINGS.

The old Market-house, located on the corner of Fifth and Valley streets, is used by the city for its offices, and is occupied by Mayor A. G. Adams, Treasurer O. H. Schenck, Auditor and Clerk J. W. Burdette, Marshal J. N. Martin. Engineer C. P. De Haas, Chief of Police T. J. Raper, Police Court Clerk W. H. Root, Police Judge H. O. Browning. The City Council chamber, the Central Station of the Fire Department, the Police Court and Police Station are also located in this building. The Weighmaster occupies a small office built on the same lot as the City Building. The other city officials have their headquarters wherever it best suits their convenience. The annual financial statement of the city for the fiscal year ending March, 1879, will be more favorable than the last one, and will show a decrease of the city debt as well as a reduction of expenses.

### SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system proposed by the City Engineer, C. P. De Haas, for adoption by the City Council is as follows: One large sewer on South street to drain all of the city south of Pine street, and constitute District No. 1, District No. 2 to be between Pine and Cedar streets. District No. 3 will be drained by sewers on Angular street, and will provide for all the water south of Maple street. District No. 4 to be laid on Division street, and will provide for water between Maple and Division streets. District No. 5 to have main sewer laid on Valley street, and to receive all water north of Valley street. No action was taken on the matter, except in two instances. One sewer was built on Valley and one on Market street. All sewers over two feet will be constructed of stone or brick; all under that measure, will be made of tiling.

The ordinance providing for their construction will be that all sewers costing $3 or less per running foot, shall be paid for by the property-owners adjacent to the improvements; all sewers costing more shall be paid for from the general sewerage fund. All sewers will be laid low enough to drain all cellars, and catch basins will be placed at street-corners to receive surface-water from the street-gutters. The Valley street sewer built by contractors Swindler and Cain, under supervision of their foreman, E. D. Burke, was completed in 1878. It has a total length of 1,700 feet, is ten by eleven feet in the clear, constructed of stone laid in cement, and is located to receive all the water from Hawk-Eye Creek. Its cost was about $25,000, and it was built in six months. The discharging capacity of this sewer is 31,729,320 gallons per hour, and it empties in the Mississippi River at the foot of Valley street.

### THE BURLINGTON WATER COMPANY.

Until the 1st of June, 1878, the city of Burlington was sorely perplexed over the problem of how to supply itself with water. The Mississippi River ran by its feet, but so far as the solution of the question went, it was of no more practical value than were the cool springs of New England. The difficulty lay in the utilization of the good gifts which nature had so tantaliz-



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ingly placed just out of reach. How the matter was regarded by the business men of Burlington, and how the vexing subject was finally disposed of with eminent success, was graphically told in the *Hawk-Eye* of June 1, 1878. With no further credit, we proceed to clip liberally from that extended account of the triumph over obstacles.

June 1, 1878, was a gala day in Burlington. It was the crowning triumph of an effort to obtain a water-supply for the city that dates back nearly a decade of years. The problem was not an easy one to solve. It is true, water in lavish abundance flows past the city. The supply is not only inexhaustible, but the quality is superior to that furnished many American cities. The great river, with its rapid current and immense volume of water flowing down over the rock, gravel and sand that line its bed and send the water in eddying currents over and about its sand-bars, is freed from organic impurities, and is surcharged with the oxygen that accomplishes its purification. There was the water in all its plenitude and purity, but it swept unheedingly onward, and left the ambitious "metropolis of Iowa" athirst and unprotected. For while it was possible for the crude water-cart to supply, in a small way, the domestic necessities of the people, and sprinkle a few streets at a disproportionate cost for the result obtained, these primeval appliances afforded no protection against that dreaded enemy of all ages—the devouring flames. Progress in building up the city was checked by this deficiency in the protection of property. Capital shrank from investment where so great risks were incurred. This environment of peril fed upon the commerce, trade and industry of the city, for it not only discouraged the improvement of property, but it taxed the property-owner with high rates of insurance.

But the citizens of Burlington had faith in the future of the city. They had an abiding faith that the Flint Hills, pierced by nine lines of railway and crowned with so many substantial evidences of an enduring progress, were yet destined to witness the triumph of man over every natural obstacle that stood between the city and its future growth. From the water-level to the elevated plateau, that marked the beginning of the fertile stretch of prairie lands toward the west, is an elevation of about two hundred feet. To force water to that height, and then distribute it with sufficient head to meet the requirement of every householder, was a difficult problem, and one which troubled not a little every thoughtful citizen. At first glance it appeared simple enough; for, surely, where there are hills there can be built great reservoirs into which water may be pumped and left to distribute itself to consumers by the volition of its own gravity. But as a matter of fact *there are no hills in Burlington!* "A hill," says Noah Webster, LL. D., "is a natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land." No such condition of things exists at Burlington. As the prairie land approaches the west bank of the Mississippi, streams of water, in past ages, have cut deep channels in the land in their descent to the river, and the numerous ravines thus formed are still affected by the washing-away of the soil in each storm that continues the labors of the centuries past. At the foot of several of these ravines that converge near the center of the present city of Burlington, there landed from their skiffs, forty-seven years ago, the first white men who undertook to settle in the lands of the Fox and Sac Indians. As the town grew, it gradually filled up the semi-circular basin formed by the convergence of the various ravines until men began to penetrate these natural thoroughfares to the table-lands above, and building improvements, in time filled the openings and dotted the upper plains. And naturally to the ascending settlers, the rugged bluffs, when

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viewed from the lower plateau, assumed the character of "hills," and to this day they are known as such, until "North Hill," "West Hill," "South Hill," and "Prospect Hill," are popular terms for denoting the sections of the city not located on the lower level. And it was only natural that in the earlier days the popular estimate of the future system of water works should embrace a reservoir—the city was located mainly at the foot of the bluffs. But as the city grew, and nearly all the best residence property, and not a little of business property, is now to be found on the upper elevations, it is obvious that the reservoir system grows every year more impracticable. However reluctantly our citizens have relinquished their favored idea, recent surveys and careful investigations have removed all doubt and convinced them that a system of direct pressure is an imperative necessity. For while a reservoir might be constructed, at a large expense, on the highest elevation in the city, it still would fail to supply water any higher than the first stories of thousands of buildings, and would entirely fail to meet the requirements of reliable protection from fire. There was, therefore, no other practical solution of the problem but a system of direct pressure which would furnish all the water required for domestic and general consumption, and which would also afford the very best fire protection wherever the street mains extended. The tests fully justify the wisdom of the Burlington Water Company in adopting what is known as the Holly system of water works. The Holly system of water works has been adopted and is in use in more than seventy towns and cities in the United States. This number does not include some twenty or more works built on the same or similar plan by other parties than the Holly Company. The chief advantages of this system over the older systems are: 1. Secures by variable pressure a more reliable supply of water for all purposes. 2. Less cost for construction. 3. Less cost for maintenance. 4. Less cost for daily supply. 5. Affords the best fire protection in the world. 6. Largely reduces insurance risks and premiums. 7. Dispenses with fire-engines in whole or in part. 8. Reduces fire department expenses. All the tests made thus far in Burlington fully substantiate these claims, as we shall more fully show farther on in this article.

The history of the attempt to build water works in this city is a history full of doubt and unproductive effort, prior to the organization of the present company. Several ordinances were passed and companies organized, but the obstacles, both natural and human, always intervened and thwarted every attempt. Finally, on the 17th of July, 1877, the present water ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council—one member only being absent, out of the city. To meet the requirements of this ordinance, the BURLINGTON WATER COMPANY was organized, with a capital stock of $300,000. The following is a list of the original stockholders: Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. John H. Gear, Hon. John Patterson, T. W. Barhydt, James C. McKell, R. Spencer, J. Darling, John G. Foote, S. E. Barnes, J. J. Burnham, H. H. Scott, E. M. Eisfeld, George Sweny, Thomas Hedge, Donahue & McCosh, William Salter, H. I. Chapman, T. W. Newman, J. Kroft, P. T. Smith—all residents of Burlington. Directors, Hon. Charles Mason, R. Spencer, Hon. John Patterson, James C. McKell, T. W. Barhydt. Officers, Hon. Charles Mason, President; Hon. John Patterson, Vice President; James C. McKell, Secretary and Treasurer; Hydraulic Engineer, T. N. Boutelle; Chief Engineer at the Water Works, Ira Holly; First Assistant, Charles Hood; Second Assistant, M. J. Haddox.

On the 19th of July, President Mason formerly notified the city authorities that the Burlington Water Company accepted the water ordinance, and on the

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4th day of October, a contract was entered into between the city of Burlington and the Burlington Water Company, granting the latter the right to build and operate water works in Burlington. The details of the ordinance are too lengthy to be summarized in this article; but it is proper to say, in brief, that the terms are believed to be favorable for the city, without being oppressive to the water company, and that the result will be, that the citizens will obtain water at as low rates as the citizens of any other city in Iowa, and that Burlington will have the very best fire protection and water for public uses at a comparatively low cost, besides creating a sinking fund, that will ultimately result in the city obtaining the ownership of the water works at first cost. The Articles of Incorporation were filed for record in the Recorder's office, July 19, and with the Secretary of State, August 15, 1877. Those gentlemen who subscribed to the capital stock of the company, to the amount of $300,000, are personally liable in that amount for the indebtedness or misfortunes of the water company, and yet they are limited in the profits to be derived from this heavy liability, to the dividend of 12 per cent upon $30,000 of the stock, as the ordinance prohibits their paying up more than 10 per cent of the capital stock. Any excess of profit over that amount ($3,600 per annum) goes into the "water fund" with the water tax and water revenues, to be appropriated, at the discretion of the City Council, to extend the mains, or reduce the water tax, or to increase the sinking fund, or to reduce the water rates to private consumers. The interests of tax-payers and water-consumers are carefully provided for, and the stockholders have a limit on their profits that is quite disproportionate to the risks incurred.

On the 4th of October, 1877, a contract was made between the Burlington Water Company and the city of Burlington, whereby the former was to supply the city with water for fire and other purposes. As a compensation for the city service, the city levies a 5-mill tax on all property within the water district. The contract was signed by Henry H. Scott, Chairman of the Finance Committee for the city, and by Hon. Charles Mason, President of the Company.

A contract was executed October 6, 1877, between the Burlington Water Co. and the Holly Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N. Y., in the sum of $190,000 for the complete erection of water works on the Holly system. Active operations were begun as soon as materials could be obtained. The grounds were purchased of Lyman Cook and George C. Lauman, in consideration of $5. The laying of the inlet pipe and crib was done by Mr. Truman Cowell, of Muscatine. The work was done in a first-class manner, although the contractor was greatly troubled by the quicksand on which the coffer-dam was built. The work was completed in time, and was the first subcontract finished. The contract for building the filter-bed and the buildings was given to Mr. A. W. Manning, of this city. The work on this contract was prosecuted during the winter, but few days being lost. The laying of the street mains was done by Messrs. Russell & Alexander, of Chicago. Nearly thirteen miles of pipes were laid be these contractors and put through the severest kind of a test without a break or a leaky or imperfect joint being found on the line. Their contract was finished two months and a half before the time stipulated. The pipes for the works were furnished by Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and H. R. Smith & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. The Mohawk & Hudson Manufacturing Co., of Waterford, N. Y., furnished the Eddy valves. The quality of the material furnished was such that on the trial, at extreme pressure, but three breaks were found on the entire line. These were defects that could not have been foreseen. In many trials in other cities as many

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breaks have been found in one mile. These pipes were delivered during the winter, and were handled roughly in loading and unloading them from the cars, and the fact that so few breaks were discovered speaks much in praise of the manufacturers. The general superintendence of the whole contract was under the direction of Mr. T. N. Boutelle, the Engineer of the Burlington Water Co. Mr. Boutelle is a civil engineer of large experience in the construction of water works. He has been connected with the erection of water works in Anamosa, Clinton, Marshalltown and other cities in Iowa, and in many other cities in adjoining States. He drew up the plans for the Burlington works and directed their entire construction. The ability he displayed in his labors, these works, which are second to none in the State, fully attest. Mr. Boutelle's experience was of much value to the Burlington Company, and the system and arrangement of the whole is due largely to his skill.

The following description of the works, applied to their size and condition at the date of opening, June 1, 1878. Many additions have since been made.

The river work consists of an inlet crib constructed of pine timbers, firmly bolted together, filled with broken stone, placed on the bed of the Mississippi River, in nineteen feet of water at low-water mark, and distant from the shore about two hundred and fifty feet. A 20-inch iron pipe extends along the river-bed from the crib to a filter on the shore. The filter is of stone masonry, 130 feet long, 20 feet wide, and provided with suitable filtering materials, which may be renewed or cleaned at any time. An independent inlet-pipe is provided to convey water directly from the crib inlet to the pumps, should the demand at any time (as for fire protection) exceed the capacity of the filter.

The engine, boiler and coal houses, located one hundred and fifty feet from the river, are of stone, have iron roofs, are substantial and fire-proof, and of dimensions suitable for a duplicate set of pumping machinery. The smoke-stack is of brick, and 120 feet high. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Burlington & Southwestern Railways run between the buildings and the river, making the delivery of coal convenient and inexpensive. The filter extends from the crib inlet, under the tracks of these railways, to a pump well inside the engine-house.

The pumping machinery is the latest design of the Holly Manufacturing Company, and embraces all recent valuable improvements. It is especially adapted to the service required, and in finish and workmanship cannot be excelled. The engine is of the compound type, and guaranteed to perform a duty equal to raising 60,000,000 pounds of water, one foot, with one hundred pounds of coal, and to supply the quantity of water—3,000,000 gallons daily —and throw the fire streams required by the ordinance. It has four steam cylinders, each 19 inches in diameter, 27 inches stroke, with four corresponding reciprocating pumps, each 10 inches diameter and 27 inches stroke, attached by direct connections and erected on a heavy arched double frame of iron, set at an angle of ninety degrees, one steam cylinder and its pump being placed at each of the four corners. The frame supports at its top a shaft with an overhanging crank on either end, to which the four engines are connected by ordinary connecting-rods. The cylinders and pumps are detachable at pleasure, and may be run singly, in pairs or all together, according to the demands for water-supply from time to time. The engine is provided with the usual air-pump and jet-condenser, and by a peculiar arrangement of pipes and valves may be run on either the high, low or compound steam-pressure principles, and may be changed from one to the other at any moment by the engineer. This arrangement is necessary to secure economical daily pumping for domestic sup-

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ply, which is done by compounding steam, and prompt increase of power for efficient fire protection, which is amply secured by converting the machine into a high-pressure engine. When compounding, the steam is taken directly from the boilers into one of the cylinders and exhausted into the remaining three, and, when running, high-pressure steam is taken directly into all of the cylinders, the latter operation increasing the power of the whole four to eight times. To supply this increase, reserve boilers are provided, there being three in all, either of which alone will be sufficient to meet the ordinary demand.

The water-mains are of cast-iron, tested at the foundry to withstand three hundred pounds hydrostatic pressure per square inch, and have since been subjected to a further test, after being laid in the ground, of two hundred pounds, which is 25 per cent greater than will be required in practice. The lengths and sizes of mains were, in round numbers, as follows: One-third of a mile of 16-inch, one mile and a half of 12-inch, two miles of 10-inch, four and three-quarters miles of 8-inch, two and a half miles of 6-inch and one mile and three-quarters of 4-inch, a total of a little over twelve miles and a half of street mains. The mains are all laid to a depth of five and a half to six and a half feet below the surface, and some two miles are laid in trenches cut in solid rock. Additional mains are already petitioned for by the citizens.

The fire hydrants are of the Holly patent, full size, with double discharge and frost jacket. There were 157 in all, giving 314 hose attachments, one hydrant being placed at each street-crossing on the lines of the mains, with a hydrant between in some instances. The stop gates or valves are 64 in number, of the Eddy patent. These are placed in the mains at suitable points for shutting off water in case of necessity or convenience, from any of the lines.

On Wednesday, May 29, at 10:30 A. M., was begun a "duty test" of the works, to ascertain whether the Holly machinery would fulfill certain economic requirements of the ordinance. The engines are required to raise 60,000,000 pounds of water one foot with each one hundred pounds of coal, while pumping at the rate of 3,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The machinery was worked twenty-four hours without stopping. It had not been used for the previous twelve hours, and the coal was of inferior quality. The following official figures show the result, which was entirely satisfactory throughout:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of steam-cylinders | 4 |
| Number of pumps | 4 |
| Diameter of steam-cylinders, in inches | 19 |
| Diameter of pump-pistons, in inches | 10 1-32 |
| Length of stroke, in inches | 27 |
| Discharge of four pumps each revolution, in gallons | 72 1-8 |
| Duration of test | 24 hrs. 17 min. |
| Number of revolutions | 45,812 |
| Average pressure on water-gauge, in pounds | 86 2-10 |
| Average height from water in well to gauge, in feet | 27 |
| Total head of water equal to feet | 226 |
| Coal burned, in pounds | 8,730 |
| Duty, in pounds, raised one foot per one hundred pounds of coal | 71,514,000 |

The contract required 60,000,000-foot pounds duty, which was exceeded by nearly 20 per cent.

The quantity of water pumped during the run was 3,204,240 gallons, which was at the rate of 3,166,704 gallons for twenty-four hours, or 5 per cent in excess of contract guarantee.

The final test of the works was made May 31. In spite of a heavy storm of wind and rain, the company carried out their programme with the following results:

On the West Hill six streams were thrown, but only two of them could be measured because of the rain. The average height of these hydrants was 130

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feet above the pumps. The streams were as follows: Corner of Valley and Marshall streets, 105 feet; corner of Market and Marshall streets, 132 feet. On the North Hill, one of the highest points in the city, the requirement by contract was 75 feet. The average height of the hydrants was 150 feet above the pumps, and the exact measurement of the height of each stream as taken was as follows:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Corner of Iowa and Fifth streets | 86 |
| Corner of Iowa and Sixth streets | 94 |
| Corner of Iowa and Seventh streets | 84 |
| Corner of Franklin and Sixth streets | 100 |
| Corner of Franklin and Seventh streets | 102 |
| Corner of Spring and Seventh streets | 115 |

The third test on the programme commenced at 11:15 A. M., and was a display of three streams on each, North, West and South Hills (in all nine streams). By this time the rain had ceased, and at each hydrant where the streams were thrown crowds of spectators began to congregate. This trial was not one of the contract tests, but was merely given to show that the Holly engines could exceed their rated capacity. The height of the nine streams exceeded the height required for six streams on the high ground. The average height of these streams above the pumps was 140 feet. But three streams were measured, the average height being over 90 feet.

The fourth test commenced at 11:45 A. M., and consisted of one 1-inch stream thrown through 500 feet of hose for fifteen minutes. This trial took place at the hydrant at the corner of Summer and Louisa streets, which is 155 feet above the level of the pumps. The water was thrown to a height of 85 feet. This was considered by the Holly Company officials the most gratifying trial of the forenoon exhibition. At the close of this test, an intermission of two hours was had, and the remainder of the trials occurred on the low ground in the business part of the city.

At 2 o'clock, the fifth test occurred, which was one of the contract tests, and consisted of eight 1-inch streams thrown at one time on the low ground of the city. By this time the clouds had nearly all passed away; the sun shone out brightly, and the streets and sidewalks were crowded with spectators. The contract required that these eight streams should be thrown 100 feet high. The average height reached was 141 feet and 9 inches. The streams at different hydrants varied considerably, which was owing to some of the nozzles being imperfect, as the water pressure at the hydrants was the same. The highest point during this test was the hydrant at the corner of Market and Sixth streets, and the water here was thrown 147 feet high. The height of all these streams was as follows:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Corner of Main and South streets | 119 |
| Corner of Main and Locust streets | 146 |
| Corner of Main and Angular streets | 144 |
| Corner of Main and Washington streets | 178 |
| Corner of Division and Fourth streets | 127 |
| Corner of Market and Sixth streets | 147 |
| Corner of Jefferson and Third streets | 119 |
| Corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets | 154 |

The next test was a display of twelve 1-inch streams from eight hydrants on Main street and four on Jefferson street. This trial lasted only twenty minutes, and was stated by the engineer at the works to be the most severe trial during the day. From the corner of Main and Jefferson streets the whole number of streams could be seen. But three of these streams could be measured, the

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average height of which was 126 feet. This is about equal to the other streams thrown at the same time.

At twenty minutes past 4, one of the grandest displays of the day occurred, at the Congregational Church tower. This was a stream thrown through a one and three-fourths inch nozzle. The water was taken from three hydrants and combined with one stream through a Siamese coupling. The church tower is 126 feet high, and as the water rose, in a solid stream, to a level with the top of the tower, the immense crowd burst out with loud cheers. But the water kept on higher and higher, until it went over 60 feet above the top of the tower, and as measured, showed that the solid stream was 190 feet high. The spray was carried up much farther.

The next was a display, lasting ten minutes, of a 1-inch stream thrown through 1,000 feet of hose. The hose was attached to the hydrant at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. This was a severe test of the capacity of the works, and the water-pressure at the pumps during the trial was 150 pounds. The stream thrown was sufficiently high to reach any fire that is likely to occur in the city. The height of the stream could not be measured accurately, but was from 120 to 125 feet.

The last trial was a most magnificent display. A valve at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets was arranged to throw a 3-inch stream. This display commenced at 5:10 P. M., and the column of water shot up immediately to the height of 170 feet. This is said to have been the second 3-inch stream ever thrown in the world to the height attained by this. The other stream was thrown in Rome. . The stream in Burlington flew up to the immense height of 283 feet. The programme stated that this stream was to be thrown for ten minutes only, but it was kept up for twice that length of time, and the immense amount of water that was thrown during the time may be known when, according to the register kept by the engineer at the pumps, 2,808 gallons of water were delivered each minute during this trial, and no other hydrant was open at the time. The wind was blowing just strong enough to let the water fall on the roofs of the houses on the west side of Main street, and the gutters on the roofs were not large enough to carry off the water, which poured from the eaves in volumes. This last test was a grand sight and a close to the proceedings of the day, and satisfied every one as to the power of Holly engines and pumps.

At the works, all moved as smoothly as a drawing-room reception. The engines and pumps worked steadily, the steam-gauges showed an even pressure and the moderate fires and leisurely movements of the firemen showed there was no "forcing" of boilers or machinery. One boiler was not used at all. The engines were worked on the compound plan, the steam entering all four cylinders at high pressure, but condensed on the other stroke, thus creating a vacuum and utilizing the atmospheric pressure. Large crowds stood around and watched the beautiful working of the machinery with undisguised admiration. The following table will tell the "expert" reader, better than descriptive language can, the work done by the machinery:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boiler pressure during day, from | 60 to 70 | pounds. |
| Water pressure, test No. 1 | 150 | " |
| Water pressure, test No. 2 | 140 | " |
| Water pressure, display No. 3 | 130 | " |
| Water pressure, display No. 4 | 145 | " |
| Water pressure, test No. 5 | 115 | " |
| Water pressure, display No. 6 | 120 | " |
| Water pressure, 1¾-inch stream, Congregational Church | 130 | " |
| Water pressure, 1-inch stream, 1,000 feet hose | 150 | " |
| Water pressure, 3-inch stream | 145 | " |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. gallons, test No. 1 | 1,200 | gallons per minute. |
| No. gallons, test No. 2 | 1,200 | " " |
| No. gallons, test No 3 | 1,800 | " " |
| No. gallons, display No. 4 | 216 | " " |
| No. gallons, test No. 5 | 1,728 | " " |
| No. gallons, test No. 6 | 3,000 | " " |
| No. gallons, 1¾-inch stream, Congregational Church | 850 | " " |
| No. gallons, 8 1-inch streams. 1,000 feet hose | 216 | " " |
| No. gallons, 3-inch stream | 2,808 | " " |
| No. gallons water per day | 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 | |

Since the foregoing description was prepared, which was an accurate account of the works at the date of opening, additions have been made to pipes and hydrants. The total number of feet of pipes now amounts to 81,590, or fifteen miles and 2,390 feet. There have been thirteen hydrants added since June 1, 1878, making the total number 170 now in use in the city.

Mr. Ira Holly was chosen Superintendent of the prospective works January, 1878, and is still discharging the duties of that responsible position to the satisfaction of all.

### BURLINGTON GAS COMPANY.

June 18, 1855, Messrs. Henry W. Starr, Fitz Henry Warren, J. F. Tallant, A. W. Carpenter, W. H. Postlewait, William Thompson, J. P. Sunderland and H. B. Spelman incorporated the Burlington Gas-Light Company, and elected the following Board of Directors: Fitz Henry Warren, W. H. Postlewait, A. W. Carpenter, J. G. Lauman, H. B. Spelman. Officers: W. H. Postlewait, President; D. J. Crocker, Secretary and Treasurer; A. B. Spelman, Superintendent. W. E. Adams was Assistant Secretary and bookkeeper from 1855 to 1861. In 1857, H. B. Spelman was elected President and D. J. Crocker Secretary and Treasurer. In 1857, Charles Hendrie succeeded Mr. Postlewait as Director. In 1859, R. Spencer succeeded H. B. Spelman as Superintendent, and in the following year W. H. Postlewait succeeded F. H. Warren as Director. George C. Lauman and J. H. Gear were elected Directors in 1862 in place of J. G. Lauman and Charles Hendrie. The Board of 1864 consisted of George C. Lauman, A. W. Carpenter, John H. Gear, George Barney and R. Spencer. George Barney was elected President and R. Spencer Secretary and Treasurer. No other changes were made until 1869, when Lyman Cook, P. H. Smyth, George C. Lauman, J. H. Gear, and R. Spencer were elected Directors, and J. H. Gear, President; R. Spencer, Secretary; Henry T. Cook, Treasurer. These gentleman still constitute the management of the Company. The first ten years the Gas Company bad to struggle for existence, but with the growth of the town its business has steadily increased. Large and expensive additions have been made to the grounds, machinery, etc., doubling and, in some respects, quadrupling the capacity of the works, and mains have been extended on most of the principal streets, and still further extension of mains is expected to be made from time to time as the wants of the growing city may require. These extensions and improvements have mostly been made since 1869, under the present management.

### CITY STREET RAILWAYS.

In 1871, a company was organized to build a street railway, but sufficient interest in the project not having been awakened, it fell through, and the organization collapsed.

*The Burlington Street Railway* is the pioneer railway of the city. The enterprise was talked of as early as 1871, and the organization accomplished

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on the 29th day of May, 1873, the seal and by-laws being adopted July 17, 1873. The present Board of Directors are Hon. Charles Mason, C. E. Perkins, Thomas Hedge, Jr., T. L. Parsons and J. C. Peasley; and officers: Hon. Charles Mason, President; Thomas Hedge, Sr., Vice President; H. C. Ohrt, Secretary; T. W. Barhydt, Treasurer. The annual meetings are held on the first Monday in June each year.

The contract for building the road was let to Mr. N. S. Young, who commenced work September 10, 1873, and completed the road by the first day of January, 1874. The road was leased to John Patterson, January 1, 1874, for three years. The track commences on Fourth street at the intersection of Jefferson, and runs on Fourth to Division, thence on Division to Eighth, on Eighth to Maple, on Maple to West Boundary, on West Boundary to the city limits.

The track is two and one-quarter miles long. The rails used are the T rails. The rails in the track to the corner of Eighth and Maple weigh twenty pounds to the yard, and those used from thence to the end of the track weigh sixteen pounds to the yard. The roadbed completed cost the company at the rate of $7,500 per mile. The cost of the whole enterprise, including roadbed, cars, barn, harness for horses, and all other buildings and improvements, about $35,000. The company own four cars, manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, by McNairy & Claflen. They cost, delivered on the track, $900 apiece. Their capacity for comfortable carriage is sixteen persons.

The present officers of the company are: Directors, Charles Mason, C. E. Perkins, John Patterson, T. W. Parsons and S. W. Greenbaum; Charles Mason, President; H. B. Scott, Secretary. John Patterson is still the lessee of the road. The capital of the company is $100,000.

*West Hill and West Avenue Railway.*—Before giving any statistics of the West Hill and West Avenue Railway, we will venture that the success of the Burlington Street Railway, under the management of the present lessee, somewhat stimulated the undertaking of this enterprise, and although considerable time was occupied in finally completing the preliminaries, yet when once on its pegs the road was soon afterward completed.

The organization of the West Hill and West Avenue Railway was completed on the 6th day of February, 1875, and Articles of Incorporation signed and Board of Directors elected. The contract for building the track was let to A. W. Manning May 13, and the road delivered to the Company September 1. The track commences at the foot of Jefferson street and continues on Jefferson to Boundary; thence to Valley street, up Valley to Marshall, on Marshall to Smith; thence to Pond street, on Pond to Amelia, from Amelia to North Leebrick; thence on North Leebrick and Foster streets to the terminus, where the company built a barn 44x100 feet—sufficient capacity for storing their cars and stabling the horses. A hall is also provided for the purpose of giving entertainments. The hall is in the second story. The length of the track, including turn-outs, is 10,178 feet—or very nearly two miles—and was built at a total cost of $12,673.70. The barn cost, in addition to the road, the sum of $2,200. The company owns four cars, having a carrying capacity of fifty persons (so reported by the Secretary). They cost, delivered on track, $3,128, and were built by F. E. Canda & Co., of Chicago, Ill. The Z tram-rail is used, and weighs twenty-one pounds to the yard; manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio.

The whole road was leased to Messrs. Eads & Messenger, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $600, payable semi-annually.

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January 15, 1879, this road was sold by the Sheriff under a foreclosure of mortgage to George Robertson, at a cost of $8,203. The present lessee of this road is C. Messenger.

*North Hill Street Railway Company.*—The preliminary steps of this organization were taken about the 1st of May, 1875. The first meeting was held at Sunnyside Schoolhouse on the 18th day of that month. The meeting was called in the interests of the Burlington Street Railway Company, some of whose officers were present at the opening of the meeting, and when it was proposed to our German friends outside the city limits to "come down with the stamps, and we will build you a road," the German blood began to boil, and when, after much discussion pro and con, a portion of the meeting withhdrew, it was decided to organize. The meeting appointed the following committee to make preliminary arrangements for the organization of a street railway company, namely: S. Halstein, S. H. Jones, R. M. Green, George Kriechbaum, John Neiweiner, P. F. Unterkircher, J. W. Barnes and H. Lemberger. The Articles of Incorporation were adopted May 31, 1875, and the contract for building the road was let August 24, to A. W. Manning, Esq., and work commenced immediately thereafter. The present Board of Directors are John Neiweiner, W. H. Starr, H. Lemberger, George Kriechbaum, L. Baumberger, P. F. Unterkircher and Isaac Herrill. The officers were: W. H. Starr, President; George Kriechbaum, Vice President; S. Halstein, Secretary; J. C. Peasley, Treasurer.

The track commences at the foot of Washington street and runs up Washington to Fourth, up Fourth to High; thence on High to Sixth, on Sixth to Franklin, Franklin to Eighth, Eighth to North Oak, North Oak to Osborn, Osborn to city limits; thence runs to the residence of L. Baumberger.

The barn contains twenty-one stables for horses, two tracks sufficient for storing six cars. It is 50x70 feet with a hall in the second story 35x50.

The track is 15,600 feet long, or very nearly three miles from the foot of Washington street to the street-car barn. The roadbed cost the sum of $16,460. The Dean & Coleman improved tram-rail is used in the city limits. The rail was made at Louisville, Ky., and weighs about twenty pounds to the yard. From the city limits to the end of the track the T rail is used; it weighs sixteeen pounds to the yard. This part of the road is planked between the rails with two-inch elm plank and makes one of the best and smoothest tracks in use. There are four turn-outs and three turn-tables. The Company at first contemplated using the bob-tail cars, but afterward changed to the double platform. Hence the building of the turn-tables. The Company owns four cars. They were manufactured by the Indiana Car Company, at Cambridge City, Ind. They cost, delivered on track, $700 apiece. They weigh about twenty-six hundred pounds. They have a carrying capacity of about twenty-five persons. The road was leased to Messrs. Baumberger & Neiweiner for a term of three years, at an annual rental of $1,025 per year. The lease took effect December 7, but the cars made their first trip December 5. The road was completed December 1 and delivered to the Company the same day. The indebtedness of the Company is $5,000. Mr. L. Baumberger donated to the Company a lot 120x127 feet at the end of the track. There is also a waiting-room at the city limits, corner of Corse and Osborn streets, and a stable for two or three spans of horses.

September 19, 1877, the road was leased to C. Messenger for five years. The present officers are: W. W. Nassau, President; D. Rorer, Vice President,

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and Henry Lemberger, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors, S. H. Jones, George Robertson, Henry Woellhaf, John Kuenzler, Louis Baumberger.

*Main Street and Prospect Hill Street Railway Company.*—This Company was organized September 15, 1875, with the following Board of Directors: George Robertson, George Sweny, James I. Gilbert, Dr. G. R. Henry and J. A. Slocumb. Officers: George Robertson, President; George Sweny, Vice President and Secretary; G. R. Henry, Treasurer. The contract for building the road was let to Mr. N. S. Young, October 20, 1875.

The cost of laying the track was $8,920.50. The total cost of the road, including rolling-stock, is $13,350. The road began operations in May, 1876, when it was leased to C. Messenger, who still runs it. The officers of this road have not changed, with the exception that James I. Gilbert was succeeded by G. C. Henry, and J. A. Slocum by T. L. Parsons, as Directors.

## BURLINGTON RAILROADS.

*The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.*—The oldest and most powerful of its railways, has acquired a world-wide fame. It is known far and near, at home and abroad, as the great Burlington Route, and ranks high among the wealthy corporations of the country. It was the first road built to Burlington, and was originally known as the "Peoria & Oquawka," and the latter place was to be its western terminus; but the fates willed it otherwise. Burlington enterprise took hold of the project, raised the money and diverted the line from Oquawka to Burlington. It is unnecessary to add that this timely stroke of policy determined the future of Burlington; for, if the road had gone to Oquawka, the latter place, instead of Burlington, would have been the eastern terminus of the road across Southern Iowa. There, also, would have been built the great bridge across which the other roads now centering here would probably have crossed the river. The Peoria & Oquawka road passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company.

For many years the road from Chicago, via Galesburg to Quincy, was the main line; the roads from Galesburg to Peoria, and Galesburg to Burlington being more properly feeders or branches. In time, however, the completion of the Burlington & Missouri River road across the State to a connection with the Union Pacific, the B. & M. R., in Nebraska, and the Kansas system of roads, worked an entire change in the channels of trade and travel. Quincy and Hannibal were no longer the gateways; the shorter and better route via Burlington became the favorite with the public, and under the systematic and most thorough advertising given it, and the literal fulfillment of all advertised for it, by the most careful management, "The Burlington Route" sprung into a remarkable popularity. The company now own, lease and operate over two thousand miles of railroad in the Western States, besides holding intimate relations with at least one thousand additional miles of road, which it is for the interest of the road to sustain for close business connections. It is sufficient to state, in conclusion, that over nine hundred miles of the company's roads are directly tributary to Burlington.

*The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw* is another important artery in the net-work of railways, which have made Burlington what it is. Being an east and west road, pursuing almost an air-line from Burlington to the Indiana State line, by its important connection with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis road, it gives Southern Iowa and Central Illinois a short route and quick time to all eastern points, and during the past year has developed its traffic, both freight and passenger, to an extent which places it among the leading roads of the

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West. By way of Gilman and the Illinois Central, it furnishes a valuable competing line to Chicago; and by its quick time, superior rolling-stock and cheap rates, has been of great benefit to this city.

*The Burlington, Carthage & Quincy* is an important St. Louis connection; and by extensions and running arrangements with connecting lines, is rapidly becoming a popular link in the great tide of travel between St. Louis and St. Paul. It was constructed in 1870 and 1871, and has grown to be a firmly-established means of communication between the railway systems of Burlington and St. Louis.

*The Burlington & Missouri River* is one of the most profitable roads that pays tribute to Burlington. A large portion of the trade of Burlington, is with the country west of the city, through to the Missouri River. The construction of the road was begun in 1856, by a Burlington company. The road has 294 miles of main line in Iowa, besides the following branches: Chariton to Leon, 37 miles; Chariton to Indianola, 35 miles; Creston to Hopkins, 44 miles; Creston to Greenfield, 23 miles; Red Oak to East Nebraska City, 50 miles; Villisca to Clarinda, 15 miles; Albia to Knoxville, 33 miles, making a total of 531 miles of main line and branches. The road has three western termini—Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City. And in Nebraska the same interest owns the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, running from Plattsmouth via Lincoln to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific, with a branch from Hastings to Sidney. This road, with its branches and various connections, opens an immense scope of country to the enterprise of Burlington capital, and, to the credit of the merchants be it said, they improve their opportunity to the utmost limit.

*Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.*—Next in importance to the Burlington & Missouri River is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, a great north and south line from St. Paul to Burlington, running through some of the finest country in Iowa, and all of it, except a few junction-points, more directly tributary to Burlington than to any other place. It is a Burlington road, constructed largely by Burlington capital, and merchants and manufacturers consider it one of the most important of all their roads. It has four branches, the Traer, the Postville, the Iowa City and the Muscatine Divisions, and is rapidly extending its conquests and bringing new territory within easy access to the city.

*The Burlington & Keokuk* is a river road forty-two miles in length. Being the only rail communication between two flourishing cities like Burlington and Keokuk, and being the sole rail communication for such important shipping points as Fort Madison, Montrose and Nauvoo, together with a number of smaller stations, it naturally does a large business, and is noted for the speed, comfort and safety which it insures the passenger.

*Burlington & Southwestern.*—This road, after struggling for long years with adverse circumstances, has finally emerged from the cloud of financial depression which surrounded it, and, by persevering effort, has secured a connection with the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad at Laclede, Mo. This connection at once makes it a great trunk line to the Southwest, affording rapid communication with St. Joseph and Kansas City, and through them with all of Kansas, the Indian Territory and Texas. It gives Burlington access to a valuable portion of Southwestern Iowa, and commercial men are already following up the advantages afforded by the recent extension, and goods of Burlington shipment may be seen all along the new route to the Missouri River. It is a valuable road to the trade of Burlington, and is rapidly becoming one of her most important lines.

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*The Burlington & Northwestern* is the first narrow-gauge road ever attempted in Southern Iowa, and was pushed forward from the day of its first inception with a vim characteristic of the people of the metropolis. The company was first organized in the spring of 1875, and the first section, from Burlington to Winfield, a distance of thirty-four miles, is now completed and in active operation. Movements are now in progress for its extension, and it is evident that it will fork at Winfield or some point in that vicinity, and run two lines up the country, one at least to Washington, and the other west, through Richland and Brighton, giving us still better communication with the interior of the State.

*Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis.*—With the purchase of this road by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington obtains commercial control of another line in Illinois, the river branch of Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, from Sagetown to Keithsburg, there connecting with the American Central to Galva, running through a section of country which has heretofore been difficult to reach from this city, on account of an expensive transfer of freight.

## NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Of course Burlington has the usual amount of projects for new roads. The principal ones among these are the Burlington, Denmark and Keosauqua Railway, and the Burlington, Illinois & Eastern. These are narrow-gauge enterprises. The former will, without doubt, be built soon. The route has been surveyed, and in many townships a tax for the construction of the road has been voted by the people. It will be a southwestern line from this city direct, passing through a rich and fertile country that has no outlet by rail.

In this connection, we desire to mention that the following railroads have built extensive machine-shops, which give employment to hundreds of mechanics in Burlington: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy established their shops in 1869; Burlington & Missouri, 1855; Burlington & Southwestern, 1871; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 1869.

## THE BRIDGE.

A magnificent iron, draw railroad-bridge spans the Mississippi at Burlington. It was built by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and completed in the month of August, 1868, is 2,185 feet long, and consists of nine spans. The first span is 175 feet, the second, 200 feet, the draw span 310 feet, and the remaining six spans 250 feet each. On the 13th day of August, 1868, this bridge being completed, it was submitted for a test of strength and safety by a committee of engineers, in the presence of the officers of the road and a large number of prominent railroad men from all sections of the States and Canada, as well as many other invited guests. Max Hjortsberg was Chief Engineer, and E. M. Hudson, Engineer, during the construction of the bridge. The east span was tested by letting two locomotives flanked on either side with two cars loaded with railroad iron weighing 190 tons, remain standing thereon for some time. Afterward this burden was run back and forward several times to within one span of the draw at the rate of eight miles an hour. At last the draw was tested in the same manner, besides being swung to and fro several times. The test being pronounced entirely satisfactory, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon a locomotive with the Pullman car "City of Burlington," with the officials and others, ran across to the Iowa shore. This was consequently the first train that ever passed the substantial structure.

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## BURLINGTON'S RIVER MARINE.

The Mississippi River, at one time, was the only practicable method of reaching Burlington, especially with goods and heavy freights. Passengers and freight from the East generally came down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi. There was a time when the levee was a scene worthy a sea-port. All was busy, bustling activity; steamboats came and went; quantities of freights from all parts of the world were landed at the port of Burlington.

Though the Mississippi River is not now the important factor in the commercial transactions that it was in the earlier history of the city, it nevertheless plays an important part in bringing to its warehouses and lumber-yards the vast amounts of merchandise which are annually distributed from this place. The Mississippi River always has been and always will be an important artery in cheap transportation, though the decline of river traffic has been very marked the past fifteen years, and at no period has it been duller than the last four or five years. Besides the transient steamboats that carry passengers and freight during the season, Burlington has two regular steamboat lines, the Keokuk Northern Line and the Diamond Jo Line. These do a good business and make money. Nowhere on the river is there better wharfage than at Burlington. The levee is one-half mile in length and well-paved to low-water mark. The river landing is easy of access and well-adapted to the requirements of river commerce. Substantial warehouses stand on the levee, and the arrangements for transfer from river to rail or *vice versa* are ample.

The ferry-boat John Taylor, makes regular trips to the Illinois landing every hour, during the season. The river this season closed the night of December 14.

For transporting grain and farm products generally, and coal, iron, ores of all kinds, cotton and heavy merchandise, the river will always be an important factor in the development of the Mississippi Valley. There are already indications of a revival of business on the river, and although there are yet many discouraging obstacles, and a great deal to be accomplished before river commerce again attains the importance which is its due, the tendency is slowly but steadily in that direction. The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, the improvement of the upper and lower rapids, the removal of obstructions and deepening of the channel at various points, are all important steps in the gradual revolution now going forward and leading to the long-desired consummation. The Mississippi will once again come to the front, and the Burlington of the near future will look upon it as one of its most valuable commercial auxiliaries, and foster the river interests with the same zeal and friendliness with which she has that of her numerous lines of railway.

The travel with teams crosses the river at this point by ferriage, and previous to the construction of the great bridge, all railway traffic was also re-shipped in the same manner, the railway company maintaining a boat here for that special purpose. After the completion of the bridge the railway boat was withdrawn and only the public ferry was left. This was in striking contrast with the growth of the city in other respects, for as far back as 1840, there were two ferry-boats here, and they did a large business. In 1873, the public boat, the "Flint Hills," was pronounced too old, unseaworthy, and a new boat became necessary. "The Burlington and Henderson County Ferry Company" was organized in May, 1873, and the following officers were elected: A. G. Adams, President; J. C. Peasley, Treasurer; C. F. Hodges, Secretary; Directors, A. G. Adams, J. C. Peasley, John Blaul, Joseph Norton and W. D. Gilbert. A new boat was built at Madison, Ind., at a cost of about $9,000, and commenced

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service in the spring of 1874. It was named the "John Taylor," in honor of one of Burlington's oldest and highly-respected citizens, long identified with the river interest.

### THE LEVEE.

The Burlington levee has been gradually extended until now it embraces one-half a mile, the most of which is well paved to low water-mark, being a gradual slope, making the river landing easy of access, and is well adapted to the general business of the river commerce. The Keokuk & Northern Packet Company has a substantial warehouse on the levee. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company have a large brick freight-house on the levee, built in 1877, 40 feet wide and 500 feet long. The Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad Company also have a freight-house on the upper levee. A large coalhouse is erected near the Packet Company's warehouse for the convenience of the river business. The arrangements for conjunction of river and railroad business are ample and well adapted for transferring from railroad to river, or vice versa.

### STOCK-YARDS.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company built extensive stock-yards at East Burlington in 1867, which were largely increased in 1876. There are 150 pens, which are so arranged that some eighteen cars can be loaded and unloaded at the same time. These yards cover about eight acres of ground, which has been filled about eight feet to bring it above high-water mark. The capacity of the yards is 200 cars per day. Connected with the yards is also a rendering establishment, for rendering dead hogs and animals. During the past six months, several improvements have been made. A water-tank, with a capacity of 60,000, an icehouse, corn cribs have been added, also a new engine-house built and a new engine put in. These are the most extensive yards west of Chicago. They are under the supervision of R. S. Hosford, from whose books we give below a comparative statement of the business transacted for the month of January, 1878 and 1879.

BURLINGTON STOCK-YARDS, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| | January. 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cars of stock received | 530 | 370 |
| Number of head of cattle received | 3982 | 3400 |
| Number of head of horses received | 26 | ..... |
| Number of head of sheep received | 456 | ..... |
| Number of head of hogs received | 17044 | 12260 |
| Number of pounds of hay sold | 45275 | 30000 |
| Number of bushels of corn sold | 1019 | 606½ |
| Amount received for sand bedding | $2 75 | ..... |
| Amount received for partitions | 9 00 | ..... |

| | Debit. | Credit. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 36c per 100. | | 41c per 100. | |
| To cash for hay sold | $162 99 | ..... | $ 123 | ..... |
| | 22c per bu. | | 25c per 100. | |
| To cash for corn sold | $224 18 | ..... | $151 62 | ..... |
| To expense vouchers | 51 88 | ..... | 7 50 | ..... |
| To pay-roll January | 371 20 | ..... | 312 90 | ..... |
| By receipts | ..... | $1228 75 | ..... | $ 777 70 |
| Balance net earnings | 418 50 | ..... | 182 68 | ..... |
| Totals | $1228 75 | $1228 75 | $ 777 70 | $777 70 |
| To average receipt per car | ..... | 2 32 | ..... | 2 10 |
| To average cost of labor per car | ..... | 70 | ..... | 85 |

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THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

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### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Ever since the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway reached Burlington the American Express, with M. C. McArthur for agent, has been one of its institutions. Its history has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. Its routes now extend over all the lines of railway entering and departing from Burlington, except the T., P. & W. road, on which the United States Express carries packages and freight. At present, the two Express Companies occupy the same premises and are jointly managed by M. C. McArthur.

### THE TELEGRAPH.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Burlington office is located at the corner of Second and Washington streets.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have their office in the Gorham House Block.

### POST OFFICE.

The delivery of mail matter within the original limits of the city of Burlington, was first effected in 1834, by the private enterprise of Dr. William R. Ross, who afterward became first Postmaster—in 1835.

In the spring of 1834, Mr. Ross wrote to Hon. William T. Barry, Postmaster General, asking that a post office be established at Burlington (Flint Hills). The request was granted, and Mr. Ross was commissioned Postmaster and mail-carrier, with a route from "Flint Hills, Ill., to Sho-ko-kon Post Office, seven miles southeast of Burlington, once a week." The mails were to be carried on horse-back, and the compensation was the proceeds of the office, until a regular route was established. Mr. Ross carried the mails for six months, at his own expense. He relates the following: "When I called for the blanks, saddle-bags, etc., that pertained to the office, Col. Redmon, Postmaster at Sho-ko-kon, would not deliver them up, as it would be 'malfeasance in office to send the mail out of the United States,' he said. I offered him a bond of $3,000 and agreed to turn over the proceeds of the office to him, but he would not deliver up the articles until the Postmaster General threatened to remove him from office unless he complied."

Dr. Ross succeeded in getting all letters and papers addressed to the residents of "Flint Hills" (which at that time comprised only two or three families), intrusted to his care by the mail agent at "Reddings," Ill. (in the vicinity of the Curts farm), distant some seven or eight miles east from this point, at which place the mail arrived once a week from Rock Island. It was his habit to keep the matter so received about his person until the parties for whom it was intended came across him, and the saying became popular that "Dr. Ross carried the post office in his pocket."

After Dr. Ross was appointed Postmaster, the post office was kept in the store of S. S. Ross, on the corner of Water and Court streets, and was afterward removed to a small log house on the same lot, fronting on Water street. At this time the business of the post office did not amount to much, and the office was contained in a large dry goods box, on the top of which was a plain desk on which the letters could be directed. The mails were small at this period and for quite a long time there were no boxes for the letters, though subsequently the Postmaster made some small partitions in the old dry goods box, in which the letters were arranged alphabetically. At this time, the mails arrived at Burlington by way of Peoria and Sho-ko-kon, being brought from the latter place in skiffs.



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In a short time, the mail-route was changed direct to East Burlington. There was a mail-route to the south established soon after this, and Burlington was put in direct communication with St. Louis, the route at this end of the line extending from Burlington to St. Francisville, Mo., a small town on the Des Moines River, a few miles west of where Keokuk is now located. There were no envelopes used in those days, but the letters were folded up and sealed with wafers, the direction being on the blank side. The postage being 25 cents for each piece of paper, made the letters fewer than at present, and may have been one of the reasons why envelopes were not used, as they would have made it necessary to pay an extra quarter. Some of those old letters were marked prepaid, showing that it was optional with the sender whether to pay postage in advance or require the Postmaster to collect the amount from the person to whom it was addressed.

The second Postmaster of Burlington was Dr. E. Lowe, who was a prominent citizen of the Territory, and who was afterward President of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution that was adopted before Iowa was admitted as a State. The post office was in a small building on Main street, where the Burlington Furniture Company's store-room now stands. Dr. Lowe held the post office during Van Buren's administration, until he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, when he resigned and was succeeded by Maj. George Temple.

Maj. Temple, who was the third Postmaster, removed the office to the east side of Main street, in a small frame building on the lot where the furniture store of Franken & Gnahn now stands, in Coolbaugh's building, and afterward to a room where Kriechbaum's stove store now is. He held the office until Tyler's administration, when Levi Hager was appointed. Mr. Hager's office was in a frame building at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets, where Wesley Jones' book store is now situated.

The fifth Postmaster was Oliver Cock, who was appointed during Taylor's administration, and who removed the office to the Barret House corner, where Gall's tobacco store now stands. By this time the population and business of the city had made considerable increase, and the business of the post office increased in proportion. The office contained a sufficient number of boxes for all customers and was well fitted up for the purpose for which it was intended. The rates of postage had been reduced in the mean time, and the post office was an important one. Mr. Cock held the office until Pierce's administration, when James Tizzard was appointed.

Mr. Tizzard had been editor of the *Gazette*, and was appointed as a compromise between two applicants for the position. In the year 1856, Mr. Tizzard removed the office to the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets, where Woelhaf & Mason's merchant tailoring establishment is now situated. It only remained in this room a short time, and was then removed to the east side of the street where the Central Meat Market now stands. During the time Mr. Tizzard was Postmaster, the business increased rapidly. The C., B. & Q. road was finished to East Burlington, and the B. & M. road was commenced, extending westward through Iowa. The mails were received by rail, and the daily line of steamers on the Mississippi River also gave us communication with the north and south. The old-fashioned stage-coach was not looked upon as of much importance, although the mail was sent by stages to some of the points in the vicinity for several years later. The old stage-coaches were used to carry the mails to Wapello until the Cedar Rapids road was built, and to Fort Madison, until the Keokuk branch of the C., B. & Q. was completed. Now

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the only mail that is sent from Burlington by horse-power is the mail to Augusta and Denmark, but on this line a new style of hack is used, and the old stage-coach is entirely a thing of the past.

While the post office remained at the corner of Washington and Third streets, and at the beginning of Lincoln's administration, J. Fox Abrahams was appointed Postmaster, succeeding Mr. Tizzard. He held the office until Andrew Johnson became President, when Thomas French was appointed. He was not confirmed by the Senate, and Clark Dunham was appointed to the position. In 1868, while Mr. Dunham was Postmaster, the office was removed to Barhydt's Building, at the southeast corner of Main and Valley streets. Mr. Dunham held the office until 1870, when President Grant appointed the present Postmaster, N. P. Sunderland. This year the office was removed to Bodeman's Block. Mr. Sunderland is now serving a third term, and under his administration various improvements have been made in the office and the efficiency of the service. One of the oldest employes of the Burlington post office is W. D. Morton, who has charge of the general delivery. For twenty years he has held the position.

The different departments in the Burlington office of to-day are, the registering, the mailing and distributing, the money-order and stamp, and the letter-carrier department, introduced by act of Congress, October 1, 1873, giving carriers to all cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants. The names of the first carriers are C. W. Lemberger, J. S. Abercrombie, M. T. Ischoepe, B. F. Ayers, G. B. Pierson, C. H. Gardner. The annual Board of Trade report gives a full account of the business done at this office.

The following interesting reminiscences were recently furnished the *Hawk-Eye* by the gentleman who was the clerk referred to in the sketch. The writer is now a resident of Jackson, Tenn.

"If you will pardon the free use of the personal pronoun, I will tell you something of the Burlington post office from 1851 to 1853, 'all of which I saw and part of which I was.' July 1, 1851, Oliver Cock was Postmaster and A. H. Burhans was the only clerk. 'Gus,' about that time, contemplated stepping out and going into the 'match business;' in fact, he had one very fortunate 'match' already arranged, which was shortly after consummated. An application for the place resulted favorably. The post office then occupied the large and spacious room (12x16) where the cigar store now is in the Barrett House, it having been removed the previous year from a one-story frame building on the diagonal corner. The same building is now located just across the alley, in the rear of the *Hawk-Eye*, and within easy range of editorial vision. The salary for a clerk was not extravagant, and the new incumbent found that to make both ends meet it would be necessary to sleep in the office on the soft side of a plank, where for two years he found literally bed and *board*.

"The Eastern mail arrived daily, about noon, from Peoria, by Frink, Walker & Company's stages. Of letter mail, it brought one through and one way pouch, and generally a paper sack. Keokuk and the South came in at 6 in the evening, with about the same number of sacks, but less in quantity. The West, from Fairfield, was due at the same time, bringing one through and one way sack. From Muscatine it came at midnight, with one sack, looking as though an elephant had stepped on it. These comprised the daily mails from all directions, and would aggregate, in numbers, seven pouches and two paper bags, all of which could have been put into two leather pouches. In addition, was a tri-weekly to Rushville, and a weekly to Keosauqua, via Lowell, and a horse-back weekly to Toolsboro, via Bluff Dale, now Kingston. Augusta and

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Denmark were supplied by a 'saddle-bag,' made up in the Burlington office, and sent on the Keokuk stage to Walker's Ferry. Occasionally this would be forgotten, and then the good people of Denmark would ——; they were not pleased. The entire mail received in a day would probably weigh 300 pounds, the only exception being when our worthy Senators, Messrs. Dodge and Jones, and Representatives Clark, Henn, Leffler, and Uncle Daniel Miller, remembered their constituents with 'Pub. Docs.' These bags, being a little heavy, would sometimes provoke remarks, but the profanity was always confined to the stage-drivers.

"The outgoing mails were lighter, except on publication days of the weekly *Hawk-Eye*, *Telegraph* and *Gazette*. The mail edition of the daily *Telegraph* probably reached a hundred papers, and the boys at the office had a leather strap, about like a 'throat-latch' for a bridle, that they fastened round the bundle and would hang it on the knob of the post office door, from which it would be taken in the morning, in time for the outgoing mails. If the post office clerk happened to be down at the printing office on the night before, he would carry the package up, as they went to press with the 'morning' paper about 9 o'clock the evening previous. The tri-weekly *Hawk-Eye* was a trifle larger edition, but not much; the *Gazette* was only weekly.

"Some years before, there had been a contest between Keokuk and Burlington as to which should be designated a 'distributing post office.' (This was before the United States Court contest.) As usual, Keokuk won, being the 'Gate City.' The stupidity of the arrangement will be apparent when it is remembered that the bulk of the Eastern mail for Keokuk, local, passed through the Burlington office, and very often the Keokuk 'D. P. O.' package would burst open, and in it invariably would be found letters for Burlington merchants, which had to go to Keokuk to be *distributed*, and returned next day. In accordance with a regulation at that time, we had to keep a register of all newspapers coming to regular subscribers, giving name, place of publication and number of subscribers, and, if my memory is not at fault, there was but one daily paper taken at Burlington (outside of the newspaper exchanges) a copy of the New York *Herald* to Gen. Dodge. The leading paper with the 'Whigs' was the St. Louis tri-weekly *Republican*. The Democrats scattered their patronage.

"My recollection of the gross receipts of the office is that they amounted to about $500 per quarter.

"The telegraph, as source for news, was not very reliable. The old 'Atlantic & Mississippi' had a sickly single wire from Davenport to Keokuk, and when it worked, our worthy townsman, A. T. Hay, slung the lightning. He was succeeded, in the fall of 1851, by J. J. S. Wilson, the present able and efficient General Manager of the Western Union lines in Chicago, who, in his deserved promotion, does not forget the pleasant winter spent in Burlington. In the spring of 1852, the line 'petered out,' and Hay rolled up the wire.

"The Presidential election of 1852 came off, and, having no telegraphic communication, we had to wait for two days for news. Peoria being in connection with the outside world, I arranged with Harry King, whose father was Postmaster there, to send me the latest news. The election occurred on Tuesday, and we got the result Thursday noon. When the stage arrived, a large crowd had gathered about the post office steps. The brass-lock sack was opened at once, and on the outside of the Peoria package was written: 'Dear P——: The Whig Party's gone to h—l. Old Scott only got four States—Tennessee, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Vermont. Good by post office. Pack up your duds and come to Peoria.'

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"I read the laconic message at the door and the crowd dispersed with a shout, and by 3 o'clock that afternoon a half-dozen petitions were in circulation for parties who wanted the post office. In due time, James Tizzard was appointed Postmaster, with William C. Saunder as clerk, and expressed a desire to retain, in addition, the former assistant. Gen. Dodge very kindly (which will ever be remembered with gratitude) interested himself in the matter, and tried to get an allowance from the Department for additional help, but word came back from Washington that the 'magnitude of the business at the Burlington Post Office did not seem to warrant *two clerks*.'

"A quarter of a century has brought a wonderful change. Then, the total arrivals by public conveyance, of all kinds, would not reach fifty people a day; now, it is probably forty times that. From a single telegraph wire, it has increased to the present perfect system; the daily papers, from a small bundle, to cart-loads; and mail matter, from two or three hundred pounds daily, until now it is reckoned by tons and car-loads.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 52 of the Code of Iowa, Revision of 1860, the following persons associated themselves into a corporation, to be known as the Board of Trade of the City of Burlington, Iowa, to have succession for twenty years, from February 1, 1873, to February 1, 1893: E. M. Burt, J. C. Peasley, Thomas Duncan, J. I. Gilbert, William Bell, James Morton, J. W. Barnes, Charles O'Brien, Charles Starker, James Putman. The capital stock of the association is $50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $10 each. The Board of Trade has now a membership of about seventy-five business men. The present officers are: Charles Mason, President; Charles O'Brien, First Vice President; M. Simpson, Second Vice President; E. A. Brenizer, Secretary. Each year the Secretary of the Board of Trade issues a report embracing a statistical review of the business of the city. However, as this book does not partake of the nature of a gazetteer, we omit giving an itemized statement, but will quote from the last report, published January 1, 1878, the business of 1876 and 1877 in general terms. The annual report of the Board of Trade for 1878 will in all probability be published soon after this work, and those desiring more accurate or detailed information, can secure it by applying to the Board of Trade:

STATISTICS COMPILED FROM BANK STATEMENTS, 1877.

| | |
|---|---|
| Their united capital and surplus | $ 652,980 00 |
| " average deposits | 1,008,705 50 |
| " average loans | 1,088,958 28 |
| " average reserve to deposits, 48 per cent. | |
| " exchange drawn on New York, Boston and Philadelphia | 6,752,428 00 |
| " " " Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati | 9,462,752 00 |
| " " " Europe | 64,551 00 |
| In 1877, according to the books of the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, Burlington paid into the U. S. Treasury | 125,265 16 |
| The Wharfmaster's report for 1877 shows the amount of money collected during the season of navigation that year to have been | 738 00 |
| The Burlington Post Office issued, in 1877, foreign and domestic money orders in the sum of | 72 432 07 |
| and paid money orders in the sum of | 190,238 43 |
| The sale of stamps and postal cards amounted to | 19,874 44 |
| The sale of envelopes, wrappers, etc., amounted to | 9,871 40 |
| The various wholesale and retail houses of the city sold goods, during 1876, amounting to | 15,802,000 00 |
| The miscellaneous manufacturers did a business in 1876 of | 2,959,960 00 |

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In the forthcoming annual report of the Board of Trade, tabular statistical reviews will be given of the business transacted by the different railroad companies.

BANKS.

*First National Bank* was organized February 2, 1864, and authorized to commence business March 29, 1864. The first Directors were Lyman Cook, D. M. Ewing, G. C. Lauman, E. Chamberlain, J. L. Corse, A. W. Carpenter, M. S. Foote, D. Denise and Joseph Norton. The first officers were: Lyman Cook, President; A. W. Carpenter, Vice President; and G. C. Lauman, Cashier. The present Directors are G. C. Lauman, Joseph Norton, Thomas Hedge, E. Chamberlain, J. G. Foote and Lyman Cook. The present officers are: Lyman Cook, President; G. C. Lauman, Vice President; W. P. Foster, Cashier. The capital stock is $100,000; surplus fund, $9,500.

*National State Bank* was organized January 9, 1865, with W. F. Coolbaugh, President, and F. W. Brooks, Cashier. It was authorized to commence business January 25, 1865. The present Board of Directors is composed of E. D. Rand, C. E. Perkins, Charles Starker, J. C. Peasley and J. T. Remey. The present officers are: J. C. Peasley, President; J. T. Remey, Cashier. The capital stock is $150,000, and the surplus fund, $30,000.

*Merchants' National Bank* was organized October 29, 1870, and authorized to commence business December 2, 1870. The first Directors were C. A. Bodemann, P. H. Smyth, T. W. Barhydt, J. C. McKell, T. W. Newman, C. O'Brien and L. Teedrick. The first officers were: T. W. Barhydt, President; E. M. McKittrick Cashier. The present Directors are J. C. McKell, John Patterson, T. W. Newman, T. W. Barhydt, George Sweny, W. W. Nassau and M. C. McArthur. The capital stock is $100,000, and the surplus fund, $210,000.

*German-American Savings Bank* was incorporated September 1, 1874. The first Directors were Hon. Charles Mason, Dr. J. J. Ransom, J. S. Schramm, Fred Becker, W. D. Gilbert, Henry H. Scott, S. H. Jones, J. H. Armstrong and John Lahn. The first officers were: Hon. Charles Mason, President; H. Herminghans, Cashier. The present Directors are Hon. Charles Mason, J. S. Schramm, John Patterson, S. H. Jones, Dr. W. W. Nassau, Henry H. Scott, Dr. J. J. Ransom, C. F. Bœsch and Thomas Hedge. The present officers are Hon. Charles Mason, President; William A. Torrey, Cashier. The capital stock is $60,000, and surplus fund, $12,044.32.

*Iowa State Savings Bank* was organized August 20, 1874. The Directors and officers, who have always been the same, are Charles Starker, E. D. Rand, C. E. Perkins, J. C. Peasley and Theodore Gillett. E. D. Rand is President, and William Garrett, Cashier. The capital stock is $60,000, and the surplus fund, $6,645.26.

CORPORATED JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

*Burlington Mutual Loan Association* was organized May 5, 1868, with the following first Directors: W. E. Tomlinson, Thomas Hedge, J. L. Waite, H. H. Scott, Robert Allen, A. J. Hillhouse; Auditors, R. Spencer, W. C. Hendrie and James Putman, and E. Joy, President; T. W. Barhydt, Vice President; J. J. Heider, Secretary; John Lahee, Treasurer. The present officers are P. M. Crapo, President; H. H. Scott, Vice President; R. M. Green, Secretary; E. McKitterick, Treasurer. The office of this Association is located in O'Brien's Block, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*Burlington Lumber Company* was incorporated February 10, 1877, with the following officers: E. D. Rand, President; J. L. Pierson, Secretary and Treasurer. Capital, $100,000.

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*Burlington Insurance Company* was incorporated December 21, 1860. The officers are Walcott Seymour, President; William Bell, Vice President; J. G. Miller, Secretary. Capital, $200,000.

*Embalming Burial-Case Company* was organized in 1876, and incorporated November 12, 1877. The officers are J. R. Nelson, President; R. R. Dorr, Secretary; A. L. Skinner, Treasurer.

*Western Mill-Furnishing Company* was organized January 23, 1879. Officers: John W. Swan, President; William Sennett, Secretary; Harvey Littler, Treasurer. Capital, $4,000.

*Orchard City School-Desk Company* was incorporated October 1, 1877. Officers: R. A. Moore, President; J. Z. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

*Murray Iron Works* were incorporated February 1, 1870. G. H. Higbee, President. Capital, $75,000. Mr. Higbee controls the entire stock, and manages the business in person.

*The Centennial Mutual Life Association* filed Articles of Incorporation July 13, 1876, and received authority to commence business July 22, 1876. The incorporators were: S. M. Thompson, of Muscatine; E. M. Laws, of Osceola; L. L. Beery, of Mount Pleasant; Watson Roberts, of Mount Pleasant; and the following of Burlington: M. C. McArthur, C. P. Squires, J. W. Barnes, A. W. Parsons, R. Root, C. H. Squires, C. H. Phelps, E. McKitterick and O. P. Waters. The first officers were: O. P. Waters, President; C. J. Weatherby, Secretary. The present Directors are: E. M. Laws, C. H. Phelps, J. W. Barnes, O. P. Waters, M. C. McArthur, E. McKitterick, C. P. Squires, S. M. Thompson, J. C. McKell, N. P. Sunderland and J. Tracy. The present officers are: M. C. McArthur, President; J. W. Barnes, Vice President; O. P. Waters, Secretary; W. H. Morehouse, Treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $100,000. They have written 11,375 policies, and since the date of payment of their first loss, February 2, 1877, they have disbursed for death-losses about $130,000. Any person, male or female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty years, who can pass the required medical examination, may obtain a policy in the Association. To keep up the expenses of the Association, yearly dues are required. To pay death-losses, a levy is made upon each member, according to age at joining, and an additional sum of 10 cents on each assessment, to pay expenses of collecting the same.

*The White Breast Coal and Mining Company* was incorporated January 19, 1876, by William Haven, R. L. Fix, Wesley Jones and J. C. Osgood. The first officers were: William Haven, President; J. C. Osgood, Secretary and Treasurer. Wesley Jones retired from the Board, and was succeeded by C. M. Schenck. The present officers are: J. C. Osgood, President; L. R. Fix, Vice President; C. M. Schenck, Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the Company is $60,000. Its principal mines are located at Cleveland, Lucas Co., Iowa. The coal is of better quality mined at a depth of 250 feet below the surface. The Company also own and operate mines at Flagler, Marion County, and at Avery, Monroe County. They employ about 300 men, and produce 120,000 tons of coal per year. The sales extend through Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. The Company have yards at Burlington, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, and local agencies at all railroad points in the above named States. Their railroad trade is extensive. Their annual business is $350,000. The Company deals in foreign hard coals.

*The Iowa and Missouri Coal and Land Company* was incorporated March 1, 1872, by Fitz Henry Warren, James Putnam, C. P. Squires, J. W. Barnes, J. E. Labor and R. F. Hosford. The mines are located at Boyer and Caldwell,

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Van Buren County, and the coal taken therefrom, is claimed to be the best in the world for generating steam. The present Directors are Dr. J. J. Ransom, James Putnam, N. B. Sunderland, C. P. Squires, L. R. Fix. The officers are: Dr. J. J. Ransom, President; L. R. Fix, Vice President and General Manager; C. P. Squires, Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $100,000.

*The Hay Metallurgic Company* was organized in 1876. The officers of the Company are: G. R. Henry, President; M. S. Foote, Secretary.

*Hay Boiler Protection Company* was organized in 1876. A. P. Hay is President, and G. R. Henry, Secretary.

## SCHOOLS.

The educational interests of Burlington date back to 1834, and have for their founder William R. Ross. In the fall of 1833, Dr. Ross erected a small cabin, southwest of the present public square, and dedicated the building to the uses of preaching and day school. However, no school was taught therein until the following spring. During the winter of 1833–34, a man named Phillips lived in the cabin, with his family. When spring came, a school was opened by Zadoc C. Inghram, who taught during the summer. Subsequently, Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Mayfield were employed as teachers. During the succeeding years, until the erection of Old Zion Church, the schools were "kept" in various places, and taught by various persons. There was no record preserved, so far as we are able to discover. The schools were primitive, in keeping with the settlement of the place. In 1839, Old Zion was in a condition to permit of the opening of school there. Rev. E. M. Scott, the tallest man in the neighborhood, lived in the basement of the church, and kept the youngsters in wholesome subjection by means of liberal doses of spelling-book and rod. Subsequently, Scott removed to Arkansas and began the practice of law. On one occasion his long legs served him well, in fording the river, and after that he hung out the following sign:

> "E. M. Scott, attorney at law,
> The man that waded the Arkansaw."

After Scott left, a man named Townsend took up the birch.

As the town increased in size, schools multiplied in numbers, but no organized system was adopted until January, 1847. At that time, the first Inspectors were appointed. The gentlemen who composed the Board were Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. J. W. Grimes and George Partridge. The Board was a township institution. Mr. Grimes was elected Inspector April, 1847, and again in April, 1848. The original Board divided the city into six districts. Small schools were maintained in most of those districts during 1847–48.

The impossibility of making a proper classification of scholars and of raising the schools to the highest excellence, under the system of small districts, and other reasons, suggested the expediency of consolidating the districts into one. This was done by the School Fund Commissioner, William Walker, March 19, 1849. The first meeting under the new plan was held March 29, 1849, in the Congregational Church. James Clarke was chosen President; L. D. Stockton, Secretary; John Johnson, Treasurer, and James W. Grimes, Chairman of the Committee to inquire about the number of schools needed. A meeting was held May 7, at which a tax of one-third of one per cent on all city property was authorized, for the purchase of schoolhouse sites.

May 11, 1849, the city was divided into four districts, and Samuel M. Clendenin was appointed Principal of District No. 4. May 24, of the same

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year, O. L. Palmer took charge of No. 3, Abraham Darling of Division No. 2 and Mrs. Burge of District No. 1. July 4, Mrs. Burge was succeeded as Principal by Dan S. Moore.

In 1850, Burlington claimed a population of 4,500.

The *Hawk-Eye* was always found advocating measures for the advancement of the moral and intellectual tone of Burlington. Mr. Edwards was acquainted with the school system of Boston, and aimed to build up a similar plan here. April 5, 1850, an editorial appeared, from which we quote:

"We regard it as vastly important that in laying the foundation of a system of common schools for our city, we should begin upon the most approved principles. * * * There is now due this district, we believe, about $1,500. * * * This will enable the district to hire two principal teachers at a salary of $300 per annum, and five assistants at $160 each. This is better wages than our teachers now get. With the children properly classified, seven teachers can better instruct them than seventeen can under the system which now prevails among us."

In May, 1850, the Directors were authorized to, and did, levy one-third of one per cent tax on all property in the city for school purposes. The district was divided, at that time, into four divisions, as heretofore stated.

September 23, 1850, the Directors of the Burlington School District contracted for the erection of a schoolhouse on lots 729 and 730, southeast corner of High and Fifth streets. The plans were by Mr. Stareker, a resident architect, and the contract was let to Myers & Kelber. The capacity was 39x63 feet, two stories high, four rooms, accommodating nearly three hundred pupils. The cost was $4,150. This was the first building erected for school purposes exclusively in Burlington, and called North Hill Schoolhouse. Prior to 1851, the schools were of excellent character, both the public and private institutions being well sustained, and conducted by persons of merit and scholarly attainments; but the places of holding them were as diversified as the number of scholars would permit of.

The school census of September, 1850 (the first taken after the establishment of the schools in this city), showed the following population between the ages of five and twenty-one years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Division No. 1 | 238 |
| Division No. 2 | 473 |
| Division No. 3 | 192 |
| Division No. 4 | 112 |
| Total | 1,015 |

During that first year, the school in Division 1 was taught by Mrs. Burge and daughter, who resigned on account of ill health, and were succeeded by D. S. Moore and Miss Eliza A. Clark. No. 2 was taught by Abram Darlington and Mrs. Mary A. Wiggins. No. 3 by O. L. Palmer and Miss Ellen Griffey. No. 4 by S. M. Clendenin and Mrs. Prince, who died shortly after taking the place.

The attendance was, in No. 1, 130; No. 2, 183; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 109; total, 562. Teachers' salaries were fixed at $25 per month for male and $8 for female teachers. The total expenses for teachers was $372.66, leaving $27.54 cash on hand. There was a class in algebra, and one in natural philosophy. The common English branches were taught.

The finances of the Board were not satisfactory. The tax levied amounted to about $2,500; but of that sum only $500 had been paid in by January 1, 1850. No steps had been taken to secure sites for buildings.

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In May, 1851, the Board was re-elected, with J. W. Grimes as President. It was voted at that meeting to raise $4,000 to complete the first schoolhouse, and to aid in the construction of one in the southern portion of the city.

In 1852, the Board consisted of William Salter, President; O. H. Schenck, Treasurer; George Snyder, Secretary. January 2, 1852, a contract was made with Myers & Kelber for the erection of South Hill Schoolhouse, at a cost of $4,550. On the first Monday in April, 1852, C. B. Darwin was appointed Principal of North Hill School, at a salary of $40 per month, and teachers were employed at various salaries. In September, 1852, the services of a Principal were dispensed with, and J. W. Sennet was employed to take charge of the larger boys, at $30 per month, and four lady teachers were secured.

In 1853, under an act of the Legislature to extend the powers of school districts, six Directors were chosen, to wit: W. B. Chamberlain, George Snyder, to serve one year; J. A. Funk, J. F. Tallant, to serve two years, and Lyman Cook, J. Newton Evans, to serve three years. L. D. Stockton and Oliver Cock were appointed to succeed Messrs. Funk and Snyder, resigned. W. B. Chamberlain was elected President; J. F. Tallant, Treasurer; L. D. Stockton, Secretary.

In 1854, Messrs. Chamberlain and Stockton were re-elected, the former as Chairman. Mr. Tallent acted as Treasurer, Oliver Cock as Secretary.

In 1855, William Salter was elected President, the other officers retaining their places.

The number of teachers employed had stood each year as follows; 1849, 9; 1852, 14; 1853, 16; 1854, 9.

A local writer, in 1855, said of the buildings: "They are eligibly situated, and are the admiration of every traveler and the honest pride of every citizen of Burlington." The Board ordered trees planted about the buildings.

In 1855, there were 1,465 children of school age in the city, and there were but two buildings capable of holding 600 pupils. The condition of the schools was not very encouraging.

Up to 1858, the sexes were taught separately, and there was no attempt made to grade the schools. May 3, 1858, the Board decided "that the boys and girls shall occupy the same rooms and recite together," and that it had "become imperative on the Board to at once grade the pupils." This was accordingly done by the Principals, assisted by Rev. F. R. Haff, one of the School Examiners, and Rev. William Salter, of the Board of Education. Thus it may properly be said that the public schools of Burlington date only from May, 1858.

March 8, 1853, J. H. Smith was engaged as Superintendent of North Hill School. June 15, 1853, Alexander McIlhenny was appointed Principal of South Hill School. November 1, 1854, the schools were opened with R. J. Graff, Principal of North Hill and A. Henry, Principal of South Hill School. In 1855, on account of the small amount of money in the Teachers' Fund, it was ordered by the School Board not to hold school that winter. September 10, 1856, R. J. Graff and Mr. Lemon were elected Principals, and the schools re-opened. February 5, 1857, J. F. Tallant and George Temple were appointed a committee to negotiate for ground on which to erect a new school house. September 21, 1857, R. J. Graff was re-elected Principal of North Hill School and E. L. Jagger assumed the same office at South Hill School. April 26, 1858, R. J. Graff resigned his position and was succeeded by Mrs. Clara Miller. August 30, 1858, J. E. Dow became Principal of North Hill School, and T. B. Gray Principal of South Hill School. At this time, also, the Board

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of Education ordered a school to be opened in Dutchtown, to be known as Dutchtown School, with C. P. De Haas for its Principal. Principals elected August 19, 1859, by the School Board were: For North Hill School, J. E. Dow; for South Hill School, T. B. Gray; for Dutchtown School, C. P. De Haas. December 8, 1859, T. B. Gray was dismissed by the Board and succeeded by R. J. Graff. At the election of Principals July 16, 1860, J. E. Dow was chosen for North Hill, R. J. Graff for South Hill, and Miss Susan Colter for Dutchtown School. The election of July 29, 1861, made no change, except in the case of Miss Susan Colter, who was succeeded by C. P. De Haas. August 4, 1862, the same Principals were re-elected. April 29, 1863, Lots 10, 11 and 12, in Block 960, were purchased by the School Board for $300, and May 13, 1863, a contract was entered into with Richard Howard for the erection of a school-building for the sum of $1,900, to be known as South Boundary Schoolhouse. July 3, 1863, the School Board elected as Principals for North Hill, J. Thorp; South Hill, J. E. Dow; Dutchtown, C. P. De Haas, and South Boundary School, Mrs. L. A. Littlefield. January 29, 1864, J. Thorp resigned his position as Principal of North Hill School, and was succeeded by Mr. Dunn. June 15, 1864, the School Board rented Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the establishment of a high school, and, on June 22, of the same year they purchased ground of Rand & Sherfey for the erection of the present Dutchtown Schoolhouse. July 20, 1864, J. E. Dow was elected City Superintendent of the Schools and Principal of the high school, at a salary of $900 per annum. July 27, 1864, the following Principals were elected: J. H. Sanborn, North Hill; O. C. Shelton, South Hill; Milton Campbell, South Boundary, and C. P. De Haas, Dutchtown School.

The course of study in the high school is four years; each year is divided into three terms, and the annual catalogue gives a complete list of the various branches taught in regular term rotation.

August 12, 1864, an addition to Dutchtown Schoolhouse was contracted for with Narn & Gillis. In 1864, the schools were graded into eight grades. October 11, 1864, J. K. McCullough was elected Principal of South Hill School; C. P. De Haas was transferred to North Hill, and Miss Jennie Chapman elected Principal of Dutchtown School. March 11, 1865, Miss Sophronia Taylor was elected to teach the colored school meanwhile established. March 16, 1865, Thomas Trulock was elected Principal of South Hill School. August 30, 1865, the Principal of the high school was made General Superintendent of the schools. A half-mill tax was levied, and May 13, 1872, a contract was awarded to Houseworth & Hayden to build the high school at the corner of Valley and Boundary streets. The ground and superstructure finished, at a cost of $29,000, the building remained in that condition until it was completed January 1, 1873, at a total cost of $43,000.

The records of the schools running from 1865 to 1872 have been destroyed, therefore we cannot undertake to furnish the names of the principals during that interval, but will supply the years of the erection of new school-buildings and of the enlarging of those already constructed. The South Boundary Schoolhouse was doubled in size in 1866. In the summer of 1866, Dutchtown Schoolhouse, now called Germania, was built at a cost of $4,129.

In the summer of 1870, West Madison Schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $5,319. West Hill Schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1867, at a cost of $3,469. North Oak Schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1868, at a cost of $6,285.

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June 17, 1872, Mr. Lytle was elected Principal of North Hill; Mr. Fairbrother, of South Hill; Mr. Hummel, of South Boundary; Charles A. Lisle, West Hill; W. C. Jones, Germania; William D. Inghram, North Oak: L. Steece, West Madison. Mrs. Courtright took charge of the colored school, and W. M. Bryant was unanimously elected City Superintendent. In July, 1872, George A. Miller became Principal of North Hill School, and Robert Saunderson was elected City Superintendent. Mr. Fairbrother resigned his office and A. E. Millspaugh was elected to fill the vacancy at South Hill. June 12, 1873, W. M. Bryant was unanimously elected Superintendent, and June 25, 1873, Robert Saunderson became Principal of the high school; L. Steece, North Hill; George I. Gordon, South Hill; M. W. Hummel, South Boundary; George A. Miller, West Madison; Charles A. Lisle, West Hill; J. W. C. Jones, Germania; William D. Inghram, North Oak. August 29, 1873, W. M. Bryant resigned and Robert Saunderson succeeded him as City Superintendent. G. I. Gordon was transferred to the high school, and Charles Morrey took the South Hill School. In December, 1873, a night school was established in the high school building. May 9, 1874, a contract was awarded to Archibold & Bennett to build additions to North Oak and South Hill Schoolhouses. June 17, 1874, Robert Saunderson was re-elected, by acclamation, City Superintendent. July 8, 1874, Principals elected were, for the high school, Charles A. Lisle; North Hill, L. Steece; South Hill, W. M. Forbes; South Boundary, William Hummel; West Madison, George A. Miller; West Hill, E. E. Fitch; Germania, R. S. Davis; North Oak, William D. Inghram; Central Primary, Mrs. Dunham. In May, 1875, Hibernia School-building was erected by J. A. Johnson, and West Hill School built by William Kostner. The election June 19, 1875, made only this change—Miss M. Gray, at the Central Primary; S. O. Thomas, at West Hill; Miss S. Johnson, at Hibernia School. September 4, 1875, W. F. Embish was elected Principal of Hibernia School. May 29, 1876, an addition to West Madison Schoolhouse was contracted for with William Kostner. The election June 26, 1876, retained Robert Saunderson as Superintendent, and the only name changed in the Principals was in the case of South Hill, where W. E. Sampson was installed. No change was made in Superintendent or Principals in 1877, except at West Avenue, where Miss C. Reed was elected. The election of May 5, 1878, made no change in either Superintendent or Principals. In the spring of 1878, West Avenue School property was purchased.

We quote the following statement by the Board of Education:

"The development of the school interests has been very marked, especially during the last few years. The number of buildings has increased from four to nine since 1867, while all the old buildings have been remodeled and their seating capacity largely increased, some of them being doubled in size. There are now nine large buildings, including the high school, which has been pronounced by competent judges, one of the best adapted buildings to this class of schools in the West. The school system embraces a course of eleven years in a like number of grades, four of which are in the high school, the remaining seven grades being found in each of the district schools.

"All the modern methods and appliances are in daily use by the teachers, and with gratifying results. The majority of the teachers, particularly the primary grades, are graduates of the high school and training department. They are thus thoroughly qualified by past experience and education, to enter into the spirit of their work, comprehend its details, and secure satisfactory results in their respective schoolrooms.

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"The high school is the cap-sheaf of the system. It brings an academic course within the reach of every boy and girl in Burlington. The development of this school in efficiency and attendance, and in everything that goes to make a first-class high school, is not a little remarkable. It has over 11 per cent in attendance of all the pupils in the public schools; and it is believed that there are not half a dozen pupils from this city attending schools or academies of a like grade abroad.

"The medal and diploma which were awarded the Board of Education of Burlington, by the Centennial Commission, for an exhibit of fifty-six volumes of pupils' work at Philadelphia in 1876, are gratifying evidences of the excellence of our schools, and are prized as such by our citizens, teachers and school officers.

"Another important statement to be made in this connection is, that the schools of Burlington cost less for tuition, than the average for the country schools of the State, and less than any county in the State, except six of the more sparsely settled counties, where six months' schooling was the maximum, while we have ten months. This statement is made upon the basis of the State Superintendent's report for 1876. There is no school debt, and consequently no interest on bonds to be paid. The people of Burlington have built their schoolhouses with cash, and now they are able to boast of efficient schools with less taxation, than that of any other city of the same size in the Northwest.

The present Board of Education is composed of William Wolverton, President; William McD. Houseworth, Vice President; Charles Mason, Treasurer; H. A. Kelley, Secretary; C. B. Parsons, Theodore Guelich, H. Bailey and J. S. Schramm, Directors.

The independent school district of Sunny Side was organized in 1863. The present schoolhouse was built in 1870. The records of this district were burned. R. L. Alspaugh is the Principal of this school which has an average attendance of sixty-five scholars.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

The following sketch of the University is furnished by Mr. G. J. Johnson, now Missionary Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society at Philadelphia, and is pronounced by him to be correct. The sketch has already appeared in print, but is presented as a satisfactory record, and is here preserved in full:

"This institution had its origin in an educational convention, called by a committee of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, and held at Iowa City, then capital of the State of Iowa, April 13 and 14, 1852. Propositions bidding for the location were presented and considered at that meeting from fourteen different points of the State, but, after much discussion and many ballotings, the preference was finally given to Burlington, and then the location unanimously made there. Articles of Incorporation, under the name of Burlington University, were next adopted by the Convention, the object of which was declared to be the establishing and conducting of an institution of advanced learning in Burlington, Iowa, that should offer equal advantages to all pupils, irrespective of sex or condition, and should consist of such departments—academic, collegiate, theological and others, as the Board of Trustees might from time to time see fit to organize and be able to sustain. A Board of Trustees to represent the corporation, consisting of twenty-four members, was also elected.

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"Two days after the adjournment of the convention at Iowa City, a first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Burlington, at which the incorporation was perfected by the necessary legal steps. Officers thereof were elected, and work in earnest was commenced. First, a proposition previously made by the city of Burlington and other parties who held a reversionary interest, to convey certain lands formerly occupied as a grave-yard, and which were desired as a site and campus, and to remove incumbrances therefrom, and to give sole and perpetual possession—all in consideration of the establishment of the institution and the conveying to the city of another parcel of ground in another location, was accepted. Additional lands adjoining were also purchased, making the entire grounds of the college, as now, about five acres. Next, committees were appointed to raise funds and to superintend the erection of a building, and also to secure teachers, and, at the earliest date practicable, to open the school.

"On the 4th of July, 1853, the corner-stone of the present main building was laid, with appropriate public ceremonies, and July 4, 1854, the completion of the building was celebrated with similar public demonstration. A preparatory school was also opened in the basements of the Baptist and Congregational Churches of this city, while the work upon the building was yet in progress, January 4, 1854, Rev. G. W. Gunnison, A. M., being Principal and Professor, and Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin, Preceptress. Mr. Gunnison, though an excellent scholar and teacher, yet did not remain long in charge of the school. Mrs. Darwin, also an accomplished teacher, soon afterward resigned. Passing over several names which, following Mr. Gunnison, were for brief periods successively in charge of the institution, in 1857, Rev. L. B. Allen, D. D., became the presiding officer, and for several years did worthy service. As associate with Dr. Allen, and soon after him, Rev. J. T. Robert, LL. D., who, to all the scholarly attainments, added the highest social qualities, was also secured to the school as a Professor and Instructor. Associated with these gentlemen teachers were also in turn and in the order named, the following ladies, in charge of the female department, each an accomplished and efficient preceptress: Miss Anna Chamberlain, Miss Cornelia Skinner, Mrs. Sophia Bishop, Miss Josephine A. Cutter and Miss Emma Brown.

"During the years these teachers were in service, the school attained to a high degree of prosperity, the number of pupils increased, and the standard of scholarship was elevated. During these years also, various improvements were made upon the building, and important additions in the appointments of the institution. New rooms were constructed in the main edifice, and a smaller building was erected upon the premises for purposes of dwelling and boarding. A library of 1,500 volumes was also purchased, to which over 500 volumes have been subsequently added. Apparatus was also secured for philosophical, chemical and astronomical purposes, which is still unsurpassed in this vicinity; and a museum embracing several hundred curiosities and collections in natural history.

"In the spring of 1857, a second large edifice, intended more especially for the ladies' department, was commenced, and July 4 the corner-stone was laid. A subscription of over $10,000 was secured for this enterprise, but, ere the foundation and basement-walls were completed, a financial revulsion swept over the country, which compelled the summary surrender of the work, destroyed the larger part of the subscription on which the work had depended, and threatened for awhile the breaking up of the institution itself A few years after came the war of the rebellion, with its gloom and paralysis, during

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which the teachers who had so long and well served the school, most of them, went to other and stronger institutions, or into other relations in life, and numbers of the young men of the school entered into the service of their country. Thus for awhile little progress was made.

"But toward the closing of the war and after, came again brighter prospects; money was once more plentiful and hopes were high. Efforts were then put forth to relieve the institution of the heavy indebtedness incurred by the reverses of 1857 and otherwise, and a happy success was the result. And not only were all debts soon paid, but the buildings and various property also repaired and important improvements made, and then by the liberality of one generous friend, $5,000 to aid in the future support of the institution were paid into the treasury. It had been hoped that a large sum conditionally promised to the school by Dr. Richard F. Barrett, one of the Board of Trustees from the beginning, and an earnest friend and liberal supporter of the institution while he lived, would now be added to its funds, but after several years of litigation, it was decided that only $2,000 and the interest thereon should be derived from that source.

"The institution has, as is always necessary to the very existence of an institution of learning, been surrounded by a few specially earnest and faithful friends. In the earlier years, Mr. Wm. B. Ewing was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and while his strength allowed him, was ready and efficient in all work for the cause. In these years also, when large demands were made by way of time and service, and many perplexities, too, were connected with the office, T. W. Newman, Esq., performed efficiently the duties of Treasurer. Mr. Newman is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Rev. G. J. Johnson has, from the beginning, been the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Clerk of the Executive Committee, and in all ways of looking after its general and particular interests, served the enterprise. Later in the day, but with equal heart and efficiency, came also into the committee Mr. H. H. Hawley, and yet a little later Mr. Erastus Chamberlain, present worthy Treasurer of the institution. Nor should the names of Hon. J. M. Beck, the present President of the corporation, and Hon. A. C. Dodge, the Vice President, be omitted in the list of those who have done, and are still disposed to do, the enterprise their best possible service."

The present condition of the University is gratifying to the friends of education, but there is much which might be done to extend its usefulness. Liberality toward such institutions is repaid a thousand-fold by the improvement wrought in the growing minds of the young, who must soon take the places left vacant by the dropping-away of former leaders. The buildings are finely located, and from them an extended view of the city and surrounding country is afforded.

The present Trustees and Faculty are here given: Trustees—Hon. J. M. Beck, President; Hon. A. C. Dodge, Vice President; Hon. T. W. Newman, Secretary; F. T. Parsons, Esq., Treasurer. Faculty—L. E. Wortman, A. B., Principal and Professor of Latin, Greek, etc.; Miss C. DeW. Hague, Preceptress and Teacher of Mathematics, English Language and Literature, etc.; Mrs. Marie Sprenger, Teacher of Modern Languages; Louis Richard, Professor of Instrumental Music; Mrs. L. W. Williams, Teacher of Music.

The college edifice is of brick, three stories high and beautifully situated in an ample campus. Including endowments, this property is worth in the vicinity of $85,000. A commodious building was erected last year, which contains refectory and janitor's rooms, principal's apartments, etc. The erection of this

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building has made boarding accommodations for fifty pupils. Good board is furnished at the low rate of from $2.00 to $2.25 per week. Tuition is furnished at low rates, no extra charge being made for the languages. A high grade of work is being done, the thoroughness and efficiency of which is steadily bringing the school up in the estimation of its patrons and the public generally. Although this school bears the modest name of College Institute, it is working with the hope and prospect of being able, at no distant date, to do the work of a college, and of assuming its chartered name. The citizens of Burlington and vicinity ought to take hold of this Institute, with its ample grounds, with its present endowment and enviable reputation, and make it a first-class college. At least, more attention should be given to this institute of learning, and put it still farther up in the grade of educational prominence in our State. It only wants the combined efforts of some of our public spirited men, and the donations of the liberal citizens of this part of Iowa, to cause it to climb the ladder of promotion, until it reaches that creditable eminence in Burlington, of being a college of high capacity and rank.

### PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*Allen's Burlington Business College* was organized by Bryant & Stratton, in 1865. The full business course includes bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law and political economy, business correspondence, penmanship and a course in the practical department. The College is now conducted by Mr. W. P. Allen and is open to both sexes.

*The German-American School* was organized in February, 1866, and run quite successfully for ten years, after which it was discontinued. Miss Wree now keeps a private school in the room formerly occupied by the above-named institution.

There are several private schools maintained, independent of church organizations or the public system. The "Conservatory of Music" is well patronized, and is a credit to the city.

### EARLY EDUCATIONAL ENACTMENTS.

As interesting reminders of the first steps toward the development of educational interests in Burlington and Des Moines County, we condense from the old session laws the following bills:

The Philandrian College, in the town of Denmark, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved January 19, 1838, and the following Trustees were appointed: Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Samuel Barrett, James P. Stewart, Robert A. Leeper, Timothy Fox, Lewis Epps and H. M. Dixon.

An act was approved January 19, 1838, establishing in the town of Burlington an institution of learning, for youth of both sexes, to be called "The Burlington Seminary," with George W. Hight, Jesse P. Webber, Jonathan J. King, William R. Ross, John Parson, Hiram C. Bennett, Jeremiah Lamson, Isaac Leffler and James Dyer as corporators.

"The Union Seminary of Des Moines County," a school for the youth of both sexes, was established by an act of the Legislature, which was approved January 19, 1838, with a board of incorporators consisting of William Morgan, Stephen Gearheart, Solomon Perkins, Israel Robinson, Henry Walker, John B. Berry and David R. Chance.

In June, 1838, the "Burlington Academy of Science and Literature" was opened by J. P. Stewart, in the "spacious upper rooms of the building formerly occupied by Mr. C. Neally as a storeroom."

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The same month, Miss L. W. Gay opened a select school for young ladies in Burlington.

An act was approved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, on the 23d of January, 1839, for the incorporation of a seminary of learning in science and literature, for youth of both sexes, in the town of Burlington, Des Moines County. Charles Mason, George Temple, William H. Starr, James P. Stewart, George H. Beeler, William B. Remey, James W. Grimes, Jeremiah Lamson, John S. David, Augustus C. Dodge, Ver Planck Van Antwerp, Enos Lowe, James Clark, David Rorer, Gilbert Knapp and S. S. Rawson, and associates and successors were declared a body politic and corporate in law, under the name of "The Burlington Academy."

"The Union Academy, of Des Moines County," was established in Town 69, Range 3 west, in Des Moines County, on the 23d of January, 1839. William Morgan, Stephen Gearheart, Solomon Perkins, Israel Robinson, Henry Walker, John B. Berry and David R. Chance were the corporators.

"The Augusta Academy," an institution of learning for both sexes, was established at Augusta, January 23, 1839. The corporators were John Whitaker, Levi Moffit, William Smith, Berryman G. Wells, Joseph Edwards, George Hepner, Y. L. Hughes, Francis Redding, Joshua Holland, Isaac Basey, Daniel Harty, William Buchanan and John O. Smith.

The Burlington Mechanics' Institute was incorporated on the 25th of January, 1844. The object of this Institute was to improve its members in literature, the sciences, arts and morals; the establishment of a reading-room, cabinets of geological, mineralogical, botanical and other specimens; the endowment and support of a school for the children of indigent mechanics and others, and to advance the social, intellectual and moral condition of its members generally. The corporators were George Temple, James McKell, Silas A. Hudson, Anthony W. Carpenter, Morgan Evans, John L. Corse and Jacob K. Field.

"The Jefferson Academy" was established in Yellow Springs Township, February 7, 1844. Its corporators were Frederick Heizer, James Bruce, Levi Anderson, Thomas Blair, A. L. Leonard, Joshua Heizer, James Hukill, John Anderson and P. B. Bell.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*The Burlington Public Library* is not a free public library, supported by general taxation, but the property of an incorporated association. The first meeting with a view to the establishment of this institution was held at Union Hall on the 22d day of February, 1868, when it was resolved and encouraged by the offer of $5,000 for the object, by Hon. J. W. Grimes, to organize an association, for the purpose of founding a public library. At an adjourned meeting held on the 7th day of March, 1868, Articles of Incorporation were adopted and the following-named Trustees elected, viz., C. H. Phelps, J. J. Owen, Phillip Harvey, James Putman, William Salter, J. W. White, W. B. Chamberlain, J. S. Schramm and J. C. Peasley. Temporary quarters were secured in Marion Hall, but the active existence of the library dates from September, 1868, when 2,000 volumes, presented by Mr. Grimes, were placed upon the shelves. After several removals, the Association finally, in September, 1876, took possession of its present very accessible and beautiful room in Mr. S. H. Jones' block, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The number of volumes now on the shelves is 6,670, which have cost $9,104.16. The periodicals have cost $682.28. The furniture and fixtures have cost $890. The present officers of the Association are as follows: J. S. Schramm, President; J. C. Peasley, Treasurer; J. B. Fuller, Secretary and Librarian. The

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original permanent membership was about three hundred. The present Trustees of the Association are: J. S. Schramm, J. C. Peasley, J. B. Fuller, J. G. Foote, L. H. Dalhoff, John Darling, Thomas Hedge, Jr., William Salter and J. W. Blyth.

### RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF BURLINGTON.

In the fall of 1833, William R. Ross built a cabin for religious and day school purposes. This was the first building erected solely for such uses in Southern Iowa. The cabin stood a little southwest of what is now the park. In the winter of 1833–34, the cabin was occupied as a residence, by the Philips family; and in the spring, a young man named Zadoc C. Inghram, opened therein the first day school in Burlington.

In February, 1834, Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder of the Northern District of Illinois, held a quarterly meeting at Mr. Pierce's, which was about twenty miles east of Burlington. W. R. Ross sent a letter to the venerable preacher asking for a supply at Burlington. Rev. Peter licensed a young man named Barton G. Cartwright, to go there and preach. The new man procured a team of oxen, and in March, 1834, he arrived at Mr. Ross' house. Young Cartwright was willing to work and pay his own way; so Mr. Ross hired him to break thirty acres of prairie. During the week, he labored with his oxen, while on Sundays he preached in the log cabin already spoken of. Because of this double duty, the people in the Hoosier settlement, whither he also went to preach occasionally, or to hold prayer-meetings, gave him the title of "Ox-driver Preacher."

About the 1st of April, Asa McMurtry was the second preacher that called at Burlington. He was on his way to Rock Island, as a missionary to that mission. He was traveling by steamboat, and stopped two or three days.

During this same spring, at a two-days meeting, held in Dr. Ross' woodland pasture, just back of the public square, the venerable Peter Cartwright formed a class, composed of six members, of which Dr. Ross was made leader. About the 1st of May, W. D. R. Trotter, who preached at the Henderson River Mission, and was called the "trotting preacher" by the Indians, held services at Burlington for a few days.

When Peter Cartwright returned from Galena, and the upper part of his mission, he stopped at Rock Island to preach to the Sacs and Foxes. Mr. McMurtry joined him, and returned with him to Burlington, to hold a two-days meeting in company with Barton G. and Daniel Cartwright. Mr. Ross asked Peter how he had succeeded with the Indians at Rock Island. The "fighting parson" replied that he could do nothing with them, for "they were under the influence of the devil, *alias* old Davenport."

Mr. Ross remarked to the writer: "In my pasture, near my residence, a lynn tree had been blown partially down, with the bend of the tree about as high as my head. Upon this tree we made a stand for the preacher, and after those service were concluded, we formed a class of half a dozen members. I was chosen Class-Leader."

In the summer of 1834, James H. Jameson, of the Missouri M. E. Conference, came to Iowa as a missionary to the Sacs and Foxes, to ascertain the prospects of establishing schools among them. Mr. Ross interceded for him with Keokuk, but the chief said he would have to go to St. Louis, and see Gen. Clark, the Superintendent, before he could give an answer. As Mr. Jameson could receive no satisfactory response from the Indian, he preached at Mr. Ross' house, and also in the country, and then returned home.

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In the summer of 1834, Mr. Ross organized the first Sunday school in Iowa, furnishing a library from Cincinnati at a cost of $12.50. He taught the school himself. As the population increased, a new library was needed; the old one was donated to Mount Pleasant, where a school had been organized, and a new lot of books, costing $25, was put in. Of those denominations who joined in the work of maintaining the school, Mr. Ross remembers Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, W. H. Star (then a lawyer), of the Congregational faith; George Partridge (who became a wholesale merchant of St. Louis), of the Unitarian faith; David Rorer, of the Presbyterian faith; John B. Gray, of the Baptist faith. Mr. Newhall and Dr. John Campbell are warmly spoken of in this connection, also.

The day school was taught by Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Mayfield; and after the Old Zion M. E. Church was built, Rev. E. M. Scott, the tallest man in the neighborhood, lived in the basement of the church and taught school therein. Afterward, a man named Townsend taught.

In the winter of 1834–35, L. B. Stateler, of the Missouri M. E. Conference, whose mission was on the Des Moines River, preached in Burlington once every four weeks. In the spring of 1835, Andrew Monroe, Presiding Elder of the Missouri Conference, accompanied by some others, went to Burlington and held a quarterly meeting. In the fall of 1835, the Missouri Conference formed the Burlington Circuit and appointed John H. Ruble preacher in charge. The circuit included all of the territory south of Rock Island to the Missouri line, and west to the Missouri River. In May, 1836, Mr. Ruble died, and Peter Bovin preached his funeral sermon. Wilson Pitner then supplied the charge for a brief time. In the fall of that year, the Illinois Conference took charge of the Burlington Church, as Peter Cartwright asserted that the Missouri Conference had "jumped his claim." The Illinois Conference made all of Iowa one district, with Henry Summers Presiding Elder, and Norris Hobart preacher at Burlington. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Ross went to Jacksonville, Ill., where the Annual Conference was in session, to procure a stationed minister for Burlington, and by the aid of Peter Cartwright and Jesse L. Green, who introduced him to Bishop Soule, he obtained Nicholas S. Bastion. The next year, the station was given up. Mr. McMurtry had charge of the circuit in 1838. In 1839, Asa West was in charge; in 1840, Joel Arrington was the preacher. In 1841, Burlington was again made a station and supplied by Isaac I. Stewart. A portion of the year 1841 Mr. Whitford was in charge. In the winter of 1842–43, there was a revival under his direction which lasted three weeks. One hundred and sixty members were added to the Church.

At a camp-meeting held at New London, Henry County, under the charge of Henry Summers, Presiding Elder, there was an accession to the Church of upward of one hundred.

An amusing incident may, perhaps, be here introduced, while we are writing of the early Methodist settlers, although the anecdote is not, strictly speaking, of a local nature.

Dr. George W. Teas had formerly been in the traveling connection with the M. E. Church, and held license as an Elder. In the spring of 1836, he settled near Burlington. The fall of that year found the Doctor fully launched on the sea of politics, as a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the Territory of Wisconsin, from Des Moines County. He was successful, and served in the Legislature which convened at Belmont in the winter of 1836. But, alas, his success in politics, as is too often the case, proved his downfall in spiritual matters. During that session, some brother in the church criticised, with some

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severity, his political course, which called forth from the Doctor a publication in one of the newspapers, stating in substance that he had been wounded in the house of his friends, and closing with the following lines:

"Be it known from shore to shore
That I'm a Methodist no more."

In the year 1837, the Doctor became a resident of Mount Pleasant and engaged in the practice of law. Finally, in 1843, he recovered his former bearing, and joined the church on probation. In December, he was licensed to preach. When the Doctor united a second time with the church, some enemy of his noticed the fact in the papers, and closed by saying:

"Know ye from Florida to Maine
That I'm a Methodist again."

The Doctor ever afterward maintained his Christian integrity, joining the traveling connection and filling several important churches. He died at Washington, Iowa, early in the sixties.

On the 20th of June, 1858, Rev. William Salter, Pastor of the Congregational Church, delivered an historical sermon in the city of Burlington. The discourse was published in the *Hawk-Eye* of July 28, 1858. It is valuable for many reasons, but especially on account of the date of its delivery. Twenty years ago one could obtain information much more readily than now, because of the presence of many who have since passed away. The sermon treats of the "Progress of Religion in Iowa," but deals particularly with Burlington. We make such extracts from the discourse as apply to the development of religious interests in Burlington and vicinity.

"We owe, to our Methodist brethren the earliest introduction of Christian institutions in Iowa. They followed close upon the steps of the hardy pioneers who first ventured upon our soil. So far as I have been able to learn, the first Methodist minister, and the preacher of the first sermon in Burlington, was Barton G. Cartwright, a local preacher from Illinois. He is said to have been sent over here by the eccentric backwoods preacher, Peter Cartwright, who was at that time Presiding Elder of the Quincy District, Illinois, which embraced all of that State lying west of the Illinois River. This was in 1834. The same year a Methodist class was formed, of which Dr. W. R. Ross, an active Christian and a man of public spirit, was appointed leader. A Methodist class was also formed that year, in Dubuque, composed of four persons. Peter Cartwright, his son-in-law, W. D. R. Trotter, who was then preaching on the Henderson River Mission, embracing the country in Illinois opposite to this vicinity, and Asa McMurtry held a two-days meeting here, in the summer of 1834. In his autobigraphy, Mr. Cartwright says (page 302): 'There were then only a few cabins in the place, and but a scattered population. The cabins were small, and not one would hold the people. We repaired to a grove (said to have been in the vicinity of the public square, North Hill), and hastily prepared seats. Years before this, an old tree had fallen across a young sapling, and bent it near the earth. The sapling was not killed, and the top of it shot up straight beside the tree that had fallen on it, and it had grown for years in this condition. The old tree had been cut off, and they scalped the bark from that part of the sapling which lay parallel with the ground. They drove a stake down, and nailed a board to it, and to the top of the sapling that grew erect. This was my hand-board, and I stood on that part of the sapling that lay near to and level with the ground. This was my pulpit, from which I declared the unspeakable riches of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. And we had a good meeting.'

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"Old Zion was the first Methodist house of worship, and the first of any Protestant denomination built in Iowa. It was erected in 1838. Meetings were held at various places previously; among others, in a house on Columbia street, and in a log house on Main street, near the corner of Valley street.

"The first Baptist Church was organized in this county near Danville, in 1834."

We condense from Mr. Salter's sermon the following items confirmatory of other statements made in this work:

The first Congregational and Presbyterian labor was performed by Rev. Asa Turner, then of Quincy, Ill., in 1835–36. Old-school churches were formed in this county and in Burlington in 1837. The oldest Congregational Church in the State was organized at Denmark, May 5, 1838. The Congregational Church, at Danville, was organized June 30, 1839.

The German Evangelical Church was formed in Burlington, August, 1843, by Rev. Joseph Rieger.

The earliest Episcopal Church was formed in Burlington, by Rev. John Batchelder, in 1840.

"Old Zion," which was the first church edifice in Burlington, has a remarkable history, closely associated in a multitude of ways with the secular as well as with the religious life of the place. Its history was compiled in 1866 by the Rev. E. H. Waring, for the annual report of the Iowa Methodist Conference, and we produce it here as reliable and quite complete, though, aside from this source, we have personal letters from Dr. Ross upon the subject, from which we occasionally draw.

In the original survey of Burlington, there were no lots set apart either for churches or schools, and Dr. William R. Ross bought the two lots upon which Old Zion now stands, paying $100 for them, and donated them to the church, "to build a new meeting-house." In 1836, he dug "the cellar," as he terms the basement, which cost $72; and all the financial help he had in that portion of the work was $50 from Hon. David Rorer.

Illustrative of the devotion of Dr. Ross to his labor of building a church, and of the conscientiousness of the man, it is related, that when he fully determined to begin work, he began to look about him for pecuniary aid. He applied to Judge Rorer, who at once contributed $100 toward the project. The task proved too great to be carried out, and Mr. Ross was almost discouraged. One day he met Mr. Rorer, and admitted to him that he could not get means enough to complete the church, and that he should be obliged to postpone building it. The Doctor acknowledged that he had used half of the contribution made by Mr. Rorer, but that the balance had not been so employed. However, he had used the cash in other ways, and was unable to refund the $50, but would gladly send him brick to that amount, if Mr. Rorer would accept them. The Judge agreed to do so, and Dr. Ross supplied the brick, which went toward constructing the first brick house in Burlington.

The next year, the building proper was commenced; but, owing to a lack of money, little progress was made. The old record-book has the minutes of a meeting, held March 5, 1838, at "Mr. Chapman's room," to "take into consideration, measures for the erection of a meeting-house." The Pastor, Bastion, J. C. Sleeth, Thomas Ballard, Levi Hagar, William Davis and William R. Ross were present. They resolved to build a house of brick, 40x60 feet in size, and Ross, Sleeth and Hagar were appointed a Building Committee. They received the most precise instructions, and were "to estimate the probable expense; to raise funds; to plan said building; to let out and make all con-

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tracts, and for security, to have a lien on the building; to exercise a general superintendence over the work until completed; and to have power to make their own regulations, and to fill vacancies in their number occasioned in any way." Thus, it will be seen, they had ample powers, and their duties were plainly defined.

On the 10th of March, 1838, the Quarterly Conference, composed of the above-mentioned men, with the addition of the Presiding Elder, approved of the Committee as arranged, and added Adam Fordney to the number. The Committee was zealous in attention to its business, and frequently met to discuss the plans and specifications and proposals submitted by various mechanics. Finally the contract for brick was made with Dr. Ross, on the 15th of June, at the rate of $7.50 per 1,000; the contract for stone was made with certain parties, styled the "Germans," at the rate of "one dollar for every twenty-two and a half cubic feet, to be measured clear measure when in the wall." The basement walls were to be two feet thick, and the basement was "to have doors and windows sufficient to make it light and airy," so that the the rooms would be "pleasant and comfortable for meetings and schools." But this the situation of the site, dug out as it was from the steep hillside, effectually prevented.

March 7, 1838, the form of subscription was agreed upon, but the list of subscriptions is lost. The probable cost of the house, "partially completed," was stated at from $2,000 to $3,000. Under date of April 2, 1838, Mr. Bastion says: "The contracts for the stone, lime, lumber, brick, timber amd digging are all let. See list of contracts in this book." But the list of contracts is missing.

The work upon the Church, under these arrangements, was commenced in April or May, 1838. June 14, 1838, the following Trustees were appointed: John C. Sleeth, W. R. Ross, Thomas Ballard, Robert Cock and Robert Avery. They held their first meeting June 18, 1838, and resolved, "in their capacity of Trustees of the Church, to assume the responsibility of the business heretofore transacted by the Building Committee, and attend to all the duties of their office." In view of this action, Bastion records, June 25, 1838, "the Building Committee is annihilated, and the Trustees assume all the business and obligations."

At this time a begging tour was undertaken by Mr. Bastion, in behalf of the Church. To foot the current expenses of the trip, Ross, Sleeth, Ballard and Hagar made up a purse of $30, and Bastion went as far south as Louisville, Ky., where he had to borrow $25 to pay his expenses home. So the account of the trip may be summed up thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of trip | $55 00 |
| Receipts | 00 00 |
| Loss | $55 00 |

The Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session in Burlington, passed an Act of Incorporation, which was approved June 22, 1838. This was one of the first acts of its kind passed for Iowa, and the following is its substance. It provided that: "John C. Sleeth, Thomas Ballard, William R. Ross, Robert Avery and Robert Cock, and such other *free white persons* of full age, as shall be associated with them, according to the rules and discipline of said (M. E.) Church, shall be, and are hereby constituted and made a body in deed and law, by the title and name of the 'Trustees of the M. E. Church in the city of Burlington,' with perpetual succession, and are hereby made capable in law to have, pur-

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chase, receive, take, hold, possess and enjoy to them and their successors, to the use of the said M. E. Church in Burlington, Lots 374 and 375."

During the summer and fall of 1838, the work on the building was pressed vigorously. In a report signed John C. Sleeth and Robert Cock, in which they state the amount of the original subscription to be $1,500, they say: "After having proceeded with the building to a considerable extent, an opportunity presented itself of renting the church (if completed) to the Legislative Assembly. Thinking this opportunity a favorable one for raising funds to pay the expenses of erection, every effort was made to have the building completed in time for that special purpose." This report was made to the Quarterly Conference March 6, 1841. The proposition to rent the church came from Hon. Robert Lucas, Governor of the Territory. The work on the church, so far as it was then completed, was finished by December, 1838, but nothing further was done than to inclose it and put on one coat of plastering. The part then built consisted of the "old part" only; the present front and tower were not built until 1846. The doors that stood under the front of the old gallery were originally the front doors of the building. A framed platform extended along the front of the church on the outside, on a level with the floor of the audience-room; this platform stood on turned posts, and was ascended by a flight of steps from the front pavement. The building, as completed, cost about $4,500.

The Legislature took possession of the building immediately after its completion. The upper room was assigned to the House of Representatives, the front basement to the Senate, and the rear basement was divided by rough board partitions into offices for the Legislative and Territorial officers. Some long benches were provided by the Trustees, but the chairs used in the halls were provided by the Government. The Speakers' desks were made of boards roughly planed and nailed together, so as to form a kind of stand, and the one in the audience-room served, at preaching times, for the pulpit. Amid such surroundings the machinery of legislation was put in motion in the Territory of Iowa.

In their report of 1841, the Trustees gave their aggregate receipts to that date as follows: Received for rent from the Legislature, $2,200; on subscription, $980; total, $3,180. Remaining debt, $1,320; total cost, $4,500. To meet this debt they had a balance of rent due, $300, and of subscription (depreciated) of about $500.

The debt continued for some years to be a source of vexation and trouble. Rev. D. G. Cartwright relates that while he was filling the place of Rev. I. I. Stewart, during his absence in 1840, the building was threatened with sale, but he succeeded in getting a number of the creditors to release their claims, and in this way over $1,000 of the debt was canceled in less than two days. Dr. Ross, whose attachment to the church was manifested in the most substantial way, writes: "I paid for most of the rock, lime, lumber and all the brick, beside many of the other materials, and many of the workmen, costing me upward of $6,000; and, after all, to keep it from being sold at a sacrifice—for it had gone through a court of law and equity, and Conference—I had to sell my own private residence, which cost me $3,400, for $1,200 to save and free the church from debt."

The location of Old Zion, on the west side of Third street, between Washington and Columbia streets, is excellent, being sufficiently central for the northern part of the city, convenient of access to the hotels, and comparatively retired. The church stands on Lots No. 374 and 375 of the original town plat of Burlington. The claim to the town site was held by two brothers-in-law

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named White and Doolittle, and was purchased, as has been stated, by Dr. Ross for $100. The title, however, passed through the preacher, Bastion, who was bound in a penal bond of $10,000 to make the Trustees a title according to the deed of settlement of the M. E. Church, as laid down in the discipline, so soon as he should receive the same from the Patent Office at Washington. The duplicate of the certificate of title, issued in the name of Bastion, was placed in the hands of John C. Sleeth, who was to send it and the entry money to the Land Office. The lots were finally patented to the Trustees of the Church February 4, 1841.

The *Iowa Patriot*, of December 13, 1838, contains the following: "The new Methodist meeting-house is now occupied by the Legislative Assembly. It is a very neat and substantial building. The basement story, partitioned off for Conference and class meetings, is composed of stone, and the upper part of brick. It is in a commanding situation, and when finished with its cupola and bell, it will be a great ornament to the city of Burlington."

The Legislature of Iowa held four sessions in Old Zion, viz.: The regular sessions of 1838–39 and 1839–40; the extra session of July, 1840, and the regular session of 1840–41. The appropriation bills show that the Territorial Government paid for the use of the church a total of $2,500.

Beside its use by the Legislature, the church was rented for several years for the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the District Court of Des Moines County. While used for this purpose in June, 1845, the Mormon murderers, the Hodge brothers, were tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. The verdict was delivered on Sunday morning, June 22, and in the afternoon of the same day, the wretches were sentenced to death from the pulpit of Old Zion, by Hon. Charles Mason. They suffered the extreme penalty of the law July 15 following.

The church being, at that time, the only commodious building in Burlington, was used for a long time for political meetings, lectures and even shows.

On the 23d and 24th of January, 1840, it was the scene of an Indian council, held by Gov. Lucas with the chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians. About fifty Indians, including Hardfish, Nasheaskuk, and many other prominent men of the tribes, were present. They came to complain of the desecration of the old Black Hawk's grave. The whole affair wound up with a big war dance and Indian show.

On Monday night, December 16, 1838, it was the headquarters of a company of soldiers, numbering about one hundred and fifty, from Muscatine, who were on their way to the threatened border war between Iowa and Missouri, respecting the Territorial line. The principal circumstance remembered with this event is that of their being supplied with a barrel of whisky by the citizens, many of whom joined with the volunteers in the revelry of the night.

After the vacation of the church by the Courts, the basement was fitted up for school purposes.

Four sessions of the Iowa Conference have been held in Old Zion, viz.:

September 3–8, 1845—Bishop Morris; Secretary, H. W. Reed.

September 20, October 4, 1852—Bishop Ames; Secretary, M. H. Hare.

August 21–26, 1861—Bishop Scott; Secretary, E. H. Waring.

September 2–7, 1868—Bishop Janes; Secretary, E. H. Waring.

On account of its various uses, the building was known by different names. Usually, in early times, it was called "The Methodist Church"; but frequently

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it was styled "The Court House" or "The State House." An illustration of the use of the latter title is found, queerly enough, in a religious notice in the *Iowa Patriot* of December 13, 1838: "A two-days' meeting will be held in the State House on Saturday evening next, and continuing until Sunday night. Revs. Scott and Arrington are expected.

The popular name of "Old Zion" dates from 1851. J. S. McKenny, formerly one of the editors of the Burlington *Telegraph*, gives the following account of the christening: "In 1851, we were publishing, in company with Hon. James M. Morgan, the *Daily Telegraph*. Some time during the year, it was found that the roof of the church was in very bad condition, and the ladies of the congregation determined upon holding a festival to raise funds to put a new roof on the building. When the time arrived for holding the festival, the late Hon. Judge Stockton came to the *Telegraph* office, and requested that we should get up a 'poster' for the occasion, saying that he would leave the matter with us. The bill was printed, the leading lines reading thus: 'Old Zion wants a new roof.' We had no intention at the time of naming the church, our object in using the name being merely to make the bill attractive, but thus we accidentally had the honor of naming 'Old Zion.'"

The name thus given was immediately attached to the church, and has continued to be its title. In 1854, the station organized in the church was recognized by the Conference as Old Zion Station. In reference to the remarkable history of the old church, Hon. Charles Mason, in his speech delivered at the Old Settlers' Festival, held in Old Zion Church, June 2, 1858, made some interesting remarks which we reproduce:

"As illustrative of the novel uses to which it was necessary to adapt the limited means within our reach in those early days, and the shifts to which we were driven by the great mother of invention, I need but remind you of some of the scenes which have been witnessed within these very walls. The main body of this edifice has now been standing about twenty years. It was the first, and for many years the only, church-building in the city of Burlington. Whoever at the present day sits within its hallowed precincts, listening to the fervid prayer, the calm discourse, the swelling anthem, the loud hosanna, would be very erroneous in the conclusion that these were the only sounds that had ever echoed within its consecrated walls. No; other halls have witnessed more important and more tragical scenes; but where will you find those that can give a more varied history of what had transpired within them?

"Here was embodied for a number of years the legislative wisdom of the Territory of Iowa—the 'Lower House' occupying, paradoxically, the halls above, and the 'Upper House' the rooms below. From these went forth those edicts which for many a year have ruled this goodly land. Here too, the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory held its sometime session, and the regular terms of the District Court were here convened for many a successive year. Here the rights of person and property were adjudicated; here the felon trembled and hoped at the prospect of an inefficient penitentiary, and here the murderer received his final earthly doom.

"Nor is this all. With the eye of vivid recollection I see before me the assembled patriotism of this young city in democratic council convened, to hear the propositions brought by the bearers of a flag of truce from a hostile camp, to discuss, in high debate, the momentous question of peace or further war with our more powerful though not more valiant antagonist. A model war was that and right worthy of our praise, where not one drop of hostile blood

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was shed; where those who won the glory *paid the bills*, and ever since then their hearts have inclined to peace.

"Finally, within these walls the amiable Governor of the Territory met in friendly conference the representatives of some of his dissatisfied red children, to hear their complaints, and at least to *promise* them redress—an easy and oft-repeated remedy. Here the citizens listened to the native eloquence of the red men, and were treated to the exhibition of the song and the war-dance. The wild whoop of the savage, which had so often carried dismay and horror to many a stout heart, failed to make any impression upon Old Zion, which then, as now, looked on in strange gravity, and seemed to be fully determined not to be surprised at any strange scene that might transpire within it."

The war to which the Judge referred was the dispute which sprang up between the State of Missouri and Iowa respecting their border line, when the military forces were actually called out and bloodshed seemed not improbable.

Nor has Old Zion lacked a poet to celebrate its history in immortal verse. At the Old Settlers' Festival, before referred to, Johnson Pierson, Esq., read a poem, in which there are the following lines:

"Now rose thy walls, Old Zion, which have stood
The dread assaults of wasting time and flood.
Thou wast our hope for many rolling years,
Shook with our joy, as often soothed our tears,
Poured out like raindrops from the smitten cloud
When the live vaulting thunder rifts its shroud.
Thou wert our forum, scene of many a sport,
In Pleasure's drama and Ambition's court.
Here, too, our village beauty rushed to see
The motley Indian-dance of savage glee;
Here was the patriot's stand, when border war
Chained his fierce dragons to his bloody car.
But our good guns, and swords of burnished sheen,
Showed we were brave—a dangerous set of men.
We went, saw, conquered—not the foe—the meat
Our knapsacks held; then made—a grand retreat!
We rushed with eager haste from war's alarms,
Covered with glory, to our shops and farms,
To hear the plaudits: 'Patriots brave, well done!'
So thou, old pile, hast been our guiding star
In all the varied scenes of peace and war."

After the church was abandoned by the Legislature, in 1840, the members united and put in some rough benches, with a narrow back to each seat. These were placed in the "amen corners," and just in front of the stand. The rest of the house was filled with benches destitute of backs. About 1845, the house was comfortably fitted with pews. The plastering, however, was not finished for several years.

The first pulpit, as used by the Speaker of the Legislature, was succeeded by a regular "*tub*" concern, that half encircled the preacher as he stood within it. The third pulpit, a high and massive structure, "marbleized," and no doubt thought tasteful in its day, was built by Evan Evans, Esq. Inside of one of the columns, when taken down in 1862, was found written in pencil, "August 22nd, 1845." This pulpit was displaced by a small grained desk, erected by Rev. E. H. Waring, in 1862. But its day was brief, for in the renewal of the church in 1864, the neat, small pulpit of oak and walnut now in use took its place. The pulpit originally stood in its present position; but, in 1843, the seats were reversed, and the pulpit placed between the entrance doors. This was done at the instance of the Presiding Elder, Rev. B. Weed, in order to

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avert the confusion incident upon a whole congregation turning round to scan every new arrival. But later, the original arrangement was restored.

The front and cupola date to 1846. Then, under the superintendence of Rev. E. S. Norris, the addition, including the vestibule, stairways, gallery and steeple, was put up, at a cost of $1,200. The external work was much better done than the internal. The stairs were awkwardly arranged, and the gallery —once termed by C. Dunham, late editor of the *Hawk-Eye*, "the cock-loft of Old Zion"—was almost wholly unfit for use.

The bell, weighing 1,452 pounds, was put in in 1850. It is of fine material and of excellent tone. In 1862, the Old Zion and Ebenezer stations were united under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Waring. In the spring of 1864, by a vote of the membership, at a meeting held for the purpose, the place of meeting was changed to Ebenezer. Upon the occurrence of these events, the friends of Old Zion rallied, a meeting was held, and it was determined to repair the church, and ask for a re-establishment of Old Zion Station. Subscriptions were taken, and the work of restoration undertaken. The *Hawk-Eye* chronicled the changes thus:

"OLD ZION.—This venerable edifice, in its internal arrangements, has been thoroughly remodeled. Through the body of the church now run three aisles, two side and one center; the old gallery has been removed, and in its place are the pews, but slightly raised above the main floor, and a new and tasteful pulpit succeeds the old one. The ceiling is adorned in fresco, while on each side of the pulpit is a tablet in fresco, on which are appropriate scriptural quotations, admirably lettered. In the center of the ceiling is a circular aperture five or six feet in diameter, constructed for the purpose of ventilation. The windows, formerly old-fashioned and quite low, are now arched, thereby adding greatly to the beauty of the church, not only within, but without. The seats are somewhat lower than formerly, and have been tastefully grained. Where the two side doors were, book-cases are arranged."

This account omits the removal of the fence in front, and the reconstruction of the stairs, and gives the cost of the repairs at $2,000.

The church, which has never been formally dedicated, was re-opened, with appropriate services by Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by G. B. Jocelyn, D. D., and other ministers, on Sunday, June 10, 1864.

The standing and condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the stations in the Burlington District which belong to Burlington, are shown by the following statistics from the last annual report of the Iowa Conference: Division Street Church, probationers, 12; full members, 217; probable value of church, $32,000; parsonage, 1, of $5,000 value; expense of improving church and parsonage, $690; indebtedness, nothing; paid toward support of Bishops, $20; salary of Pastor, $1,700; claim of Presiding Elder, $125; claims of Conference, $100; Sunday-school expenses, $100. For Old Zion, the probationers are 3; full members, 240; probable value of church, $15,000; value of parsonage, $5,000; cost of keeping in repair, $125; toward support of Bishops, $7; salary of Pastor, $1,550; Presiding Elder, $120; Conference claims, $25; Sunday-school expenses, $150. For the South Station, the probationers are 2; full members, 85; churches, 2; probable value, $4,000; salary of Pastor, $1,200; receipts, $786.85; claim of Presiding Elder, $65; receipts, $40.75; Sunday-school expenses, $50. In the Burlington Circuit, the probationers are 15; full members, 150; churches, 2; probable value, $2,000; salary of Pastor, $400; Presiding Elder, $75; Sunday-school expenses, $25. None of these churches are incumbered with debt.

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*The First German Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The mission was begun in September, 1845, by Rev. Sebastian Barth, and the society was regularly organized January 8, 1848, by Rev. William Hemminghams. Early members were Andrew Delle, Christina Delle, Rosina Fichtner, Barbara Klauberg, Kathina Kriechbaum, Margaretta Funk, Franz Reif, Christina Reif, Anna Meyer, Henry Fengel, Peter Fengel, Margaretta Fengel, Friedrich Fleischmann, Margaretta Fleischmann, Maria Schæfer, showing a regular membership of fifteen, besides twenty-three members on probation. They first worshiped in the basement of Old Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. The first house of worship was erected on the corner of Sixth and High streets, during the fall of 1848, and dedicated by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, D. D. The present house of worship, on the corner of Seventh and Washington streets, was built in 1868, and dedicated May 9, 1869, by Rev. William Nast, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Father of German Methodism. The cost of the new church and lot was about $20,000. The following Pastors have served this society: 1845–47, Sebastian Barth. William Hemminghams, after he had been Pastor four months, died. Friedrich Kerkmann served seven months, and Thomas Schulz only one month—he died, also. Charles Hollmann officiated one year, and Henry Nuelsen one year and four months, when he was sent as a missionary to Germany. John L. Walther served two years. He was afterward Chaplain of an Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and fell in the battle of Shiloh, during the late rebellion, dying the death of a Christian patriot and hero. Then came Charles Hollman, H. F. Hoeneke, Charles Klukholm, Friedrich Kopp, A. C. Locher, John M. Wenkler, Jacob Haas, Louis Harmel, Charles Heidel, Philip Hehner, Henry Naumann, Rudolph Havighorst, E. R. Irmscher and Charles Holtkamp, who came in September, 1877, and is the present Pastor.

The first officers were: Stewards—George Blickhahn, Jacob Fichtner, Tobias Hartmann, Henry Fengel, Friedrich Fleischmann. Trustees—J. C. Sleeth, Jedidiah Bennett, George Blickhahn, J. F. Fichtner, J. Adam Funk.

The present officers are: Stewards—Fred. Steinmeyer, John Burg, John Hertgler, Philip Benner, Henry Ewinger, Henry Droegemeyer, Robert Leist, John Schneider, Fred. Buhrmeister. Trustees—Fred Steinmeyer, John Hertzler, John Burg, George Otto, Henry Ewinger, John Greiner, Fred Von Behren, Henry Faiser, Henry J. Schroeder. The present number of members is 180; of probationists, 15. The Sunday-school is under the supervision of Rebert, Superintendent; Philip Benner, Vice Superintendent; Arthur F. Hertzler, Secretary; Edmund E. Hertzler, Librarian; Samuel Huebner, Assistant, Librarian. The number of scholars is, at present, 280, who are instructed by twenty teachers.

*Division Street M. E. Church* was organized in October, 1853. The membership of the society numbered something over a hundred. Rev. W. F. Coles was the first Pastor. The first official Board of which we have any record, consisted of the following persons: Oliver Cock, D. S. Eberol, Levi Hager, H. C. Hawkins, W. C. Hunt, William E. Brown, William Johnson, Thomas Robertson, Adam Fortney. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Oliver Cock, W. E. Brown, H. C. Hawkins, Martin Heiser. The congregation worshiped for several months in the South Hill Schoolhouse, where a flourishing Sabbath school was established, with Martin Heiser, Superintendent. Early in the spring of 1854, ground was broken on the corner of Fifth and Division streets, and the foundation was laid for the substantial and commodious church edifice which the congregation now occupies. When the church was built, material of all kinds

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was very high, and the good enterprise was only carried forward to completion through the tact and perseverance of the Pastor and the liberality of the congregation. In September, 1854, the basement was so far completed that it became the place of worship for about one year, when the audience-room was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, who preached on the occasion a discourse of great eloquence and power.

The following ministers have served the society as Pastors: Revs. W. F. Coles, P. P. Ingals, S. Reynolds, I. A. Bradwick, W. Dennet, A. W. Stryker, E. Miller, E. H. Mering, T. E. Corkhill, H. W. Thomas and J. C. Brown, who has been appointed to the charge for the second time, and is now in the second year of his present pastorate. The Sabbath school has for a number of years been one of the largest in the city. It is now doing well under the efficient management of J. C. Bonnell.

The present membership of the church is 230. According to the minutes of the Iowa Conference for 1878, Division Street Church raised and disbursed the following sums of money for the cause of benevolence and to carry on the church enterprise at home and abroad:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pastor's salary | $1,600 00 |
| Parent Missionary Society | 220 00 |
| Woman's Foreign Missionary Society | 114 42 |
| To Board of Church Extension, Tract Society, etc | 55 00 |
| For Sunday-school work | 118 00 |
| For improvement of church property | 510 00 |
| For the poor | 100 00 |
| Sexton, Organist, fuel, etc., etc | 425 00 |
| Total | $3,147 42 |

*St. John's German Methodist Church.*—This Mission was organized in September, 1871, with the following constituent members: John Schmidt and wife, Otto Lawrenz, Hanna Kamphoefer, Louisa Held, Louisa Derwein, Carolina Derwein, Conrad Miller, Eliza Miller, Conrad Peiff, Elizabeth Peiff, Catherine Derwein, John Freitag and wife, Johanna Freitag, Pone and wife, John Wagner, Lizzie Wagner, Kate Hemig. The first Pastor was Christian Piesch, and the present one is George Enzeroth. The present number of members is sixty-five and the property of the church is valued at $3,000.

*South Street M. E. Church.*—At the twenty-eighth session of the Iowa Annual Conference, held at Mount Pleasant October 4–9, 1871, the Committee on Missions recommended the establishment of the South Burlington Mission, and that $150 be appropriated to its support, which recommendation was concurred in by the Presiding Bishop, E. R. Ames. The same Conference appointed Rev. W. G. Wilson to this field, who organized the society with six members—Edgar Bloomer, Sr., Eliza Bloomer, Edgar Bloomer, Jr., Clementine Bloomer, George Mantor and Mrs. M. M. Mantor. In the same year, the present church edifice was built, a neat frame structure, situated corner South and Thirteenth streets. Prior to the occupancy of this building, the society held services in the West Madison Schoolhouse, on Summer street. The first Stewards were appointed at the first Quarterly Conference of the South Burlington Charge, held at Spring Grove December 11, 1871. They were George Mantor and E. Bloomer, Sr.; and at the second Quarterly Conference, held at South Burlington (South street) Chapel March 23, 1872, Philip Chrissinger, B. T. Deal, E. Bloomer, Jr., E. Bloomer, Sr., and G. Mantor, were elected Trustees, having been previously nominated by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilson. At the same meeting, R. Findlay was elected Recording Secretary.

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The society reported ninety-one members, including seven probationers, to the Annual Conference of 1874. To the Conference of 1878, the membership was reported at eighty-seven. A new parsonage is now about completed, valued at about $1,500. Rev. W. G. Wilson served the Church as Pastor from September, 1871, till October 9, 1872; Rev. J. H. Power, D. D., from October 9, 1872, till removed by death, January 26, 1873; Rev. Mr. Leonard filled the vacancy till September 21, 1873; Rev. J. G. Barton was appointed Pastor September 21, 1873, and served till September 12, 1876; Rev. N. Wells was appointed September 10, 1877, and served one year; Rev. G. W. Byrkit, the present efficient Pastor, was appointed in September, 1878. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with the Church, with about one hundred and fifty members, and the society is growing in numbers and influence. Mr. Byrkit was a Burlington boy, formerly, and a compositor in the *Hawk-Eye* office twenty-one years ago. The present Trustees of his Church are Dr. Moss, I. S. Shoutz, C. T. Patterson, George Mantor and J. F. Jordan. Samuel Crownover is present Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

*Congregational Church.*—This Church was first formed in the year 1838, by Rev. James A. Clark, a missionary of the American Home Mission Society, who was then stationed at Fort Madison. On November 25 of that year, Christian friends, to the number of twelve, met in a house on Court street, then occupied as a schoolroom by Park Stewart, and associated themselves as a church, which was known and recognized as "The Constitutional New School Presbyterian Church of Burlington." James G. Edwards and wife, Mrs. Ellen T. Edwards, William H. Starr, Mrs. Frances C. Starr, Dr. Knapp, William Jaynes, —— Bronson and wife, Arthur Bridgman, Joseph Bridgman, Mrs. Helen M. Lamson, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Ruth Sheldon, composed the infant organization, from which has grown the present large and prosperous Congregational Church. Of this little band of pioneer Christians, very few are living, and only one, Mrs. Edwards (now Mrs. J. M. Broadwell), resides in this city. She was formerly a member of the famous Old South Church, Boston, having come to the West in 1829. Arthur Bridgman resides in Keokuk, and Joseph Bridgman in Muscatine. The house in which the Church was organized was destroyed by fire January 6, 1867.

For several years after its establishment, the Church was ministered to occasionally by Rev. Mr. Clark, before mentioned, Rev. Asa Turner, Jr., of Denmark, Iowa, Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Danville, Iowa, and Rev. W. C. Rankin, of Yellow Springs, then laboring in the Territory under the patronage of the American Home Mission Society. The same society aided this infant Church for ten years, expending upon this field nearly $1,500 in that period. For several months, in 1842, Rev. John M. Boal, a graduate of Lane Theological Seminary, officiated for the society, during which a revival was experienced. In October, 1843, the Church invited Rev. Horace Hutchinson, a graduate of Amherst College and of Andover Theological Seminary, to become their minister, which invitation was accepted, and he continued their Pastor until removed by death, March 7, 1846.

A re-organization of the Church was effected December 28, 1843, and the Congregational name and form of government adopted. The meeting for this purpose was held in their room on Main street, Rev. A. Leonard presiding, and A. S. Shackford acting as Secretary. There were also present at this meeting R. Armstrong, W. H. Starr, Charles Hendric, Mrs. D. Leonard, J. G. Edwards, Mrs. A. Leonard, Mrs. M. J. Kelley, Mrs. McCash, Mrs. E. T. Edwards, Mrs. L. Buel and D. Leonard. The motion to re-organize as a Congregational

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Church was unanimously carried, and other members of the old organization, not present at the meeting, were to be recognized as members of the new, on assenting to the Constitution, Confession of Faith and Covenant. At this time the membership included forty-one souls. January 4, 1844, James G. Edwards and Albert S. Shackford were chosen the first Deacons of the new Church, which, as re-organized, was incorporated by an act of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844. This act authorized the Church and society to hold property to an amount not exceeding $15,000. Abner Leonard, William B. Ewing, Seth T. Ransom, James G. Edwards and Albert S. Shackford are mentioned in the Act of Incorporation. The act was amended June 19, 1844, giving the society more explicit authority as to rules and by-laws, and making valid previous transfers to or from the society, and a farther amendment passed by the Legislature, approved March 30, 1866, authorizes the organization to hold property to the value of $100,000, and to dispose of pews and other property for the support of the Church. The Constitution adopted, December 28, 1843, was then, or soon thereafter, signed by Abner Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard, David Leonard, Mary S. Leonard, Jane Wilkins, Benjamin Lewis, William H. Starr (2d), John B. Fry, Ruth Sheldon, Eliza Kurtz, James G. Edwards, William H. Starr, Robert Armstrong, Albert S. Shackford, Sarah McCash, Louisa Buel, Margaret J. Kelley, Ellen T. Edwards, Sarah S. Prince, Mary M. McGuire, Ann E. Chase, Catherine Nealy, Frances C. Starr, Susan E. Bruner, Maria Pitt, Mary Allen, Rebecca Field, Matilda B. Ransom, William and Jane Moore. On the same day the Church signified their wish to become connected with the Denmark Association, to the next meeting of which A. S. Shackford was chosen delegate. And thus was completed the organization of the Congregational Church of Burlington, destined to increase in numbers and power, and to wield a wide influence in the city and among sister-churches.

The building of the society's first house of worship was commenced in June, 1843, 40x50 feet in size, built of brick, completed at a cost of $6,000, and dedicated December 29, 1846, the Pastor, Rev. William Salter, preaching the dedicatory sermon from the second chapter of Isaiah, third verse.

The former Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, having recently died, at a church meeting held at the old meeting-place on Columbia street, near Water, where the McCutcheon House now stands, March 15, 1846, an invitation was extended to Rev. William Salter, then of the church in Makoqueta, Iowa, to become their Pastor. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Salter, who had preached his first sermon in Burlington, March 1, 1846, was regularly installed by an Ecclesiastical Council held December 30, of the same year. At this Council Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Danville, Iowa, was Moderator; Rev. T. M. Post, of Illinois College, Jacksonville, preached the sermon; Rev. Asa Turner, of Denmark, Iowa, offered the prayer of installation; Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, of Ottumwa, gave the charge to the Pastor, and Rev. James A. Clark, of Fort Madison, the address to the people. Mr. Salter has ever since remained Pastor of the Church, sharing their joys and sorrows and triumphs, through the long period of over thirty-two years; the membership under his devoted and efficient labors, increasing from fifty-three in 1846, to two hundred and ninety-three in 1879. It is not often that any church is blessed with the ministrations of a single Pastor for so long a period.

The *Hawk-Eye* of January 7, 1847, speaks with pride of the "new Congregational Church on Fourth street." It was 60x40 feet, well proportioned and surmounted by a graceful spire. The internal decorations were tasteful,

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and the "bell had a pleasing tone." The church cost about $6,000, $279.18 of which was raised by the Ladies' Sewing Society. The installation of Rev. W. Salter as Pastor was alluded to as having taken place December 29, 1846. The services attending this interesting and now historic event lasted during the day and evening. Rev. R. Gaylord led the introductory exercises, and Prof. Post, of Jacksonville, Ill., preached the sermon from Ephesians, iv, 15. The installing prayer was offered by Rev. A. Turner. The charges were delivered by Revs. B. A. Spaulding and J. A. Clark.

This house was enlarged by an addition twenty feet to the west end, in 1854, and was taken down in 1866 to make room for the building of the new house on the same site, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Washington streets.

October 13, 1852, the Church organized a Missionary Society and adopted a constitution for the same. D. Leonard was the first President and M. S. Foote, first Secretary of this society, which has been active and liberal in aiding the extension of the Gospel. During the months of October and November, 1854, the services of the Church were held in Marion Hall, during the building of the addition to their old house of worship. February 28, 1864, Rev. Almon Underwood, of Newark, N. J., was invited to assist this Church in a protracted meeting. He came and preached thirty-nine sermons, beginning March 6, of that year, from which much good followed. June 30, 1864, the Pastor was granted leave of absence for six weeks to go the Army of the Cumberland in the service of the Christian Commission, where he rendered invaluable service to the sick and wounded of the Union army. April 16, 1866, Mr. Salter preached his twentieth anniversary sermon as Pastor of the Church.

The society having voted to build a new and more commodious house of worship, to be erected on the site of the old, and necessary expenses having been provided for the purpose, the last services were held in the old house September 9, 1866, and the last prayer-meeting in the same, September 13, on which occasion the Pastor lectured from Haggai, ii, 1–4. This house having to be removed, the society occupied the basement of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, beginning September 16, 1866, and till September 12, 1867, going thence to Marion Hall, which they occupied till December 19, 1869.

At a church-meeting held July 1, 1867, arrangements were made to lay the corner-stone of their present beautiful church-building, which memorable event occurred July 4 of that year, under the supervision of the architect, Mr. Charles A. Dunham. In the afternoon of the day appointed, invitations having been extended to all the Pastors in the city and others to be present, the congregation and friends met at Marion Hall, and marched in procession to the designated site, headed by Robert Donahue, Marshal of the Day. Appropriate hymns were sung; Psalms lxxxiv and xcii were read by Rev. G. D. Stewart; an address was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. William Salter; the corner-stone was laid by the Deacons and Trustees respresenting the Church, the congregation singing the 548th hymn:

"Here in thy name, eternal God,
We lay this corner-stone for Thee;
O make the house Thy fixed abode,
And keep it, Lord, from error free," etc.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Asa Turner. Hymn 605 was sung, and Rev. J. B. Fuller pronounced the benediction. Under direction of the committee appointed for the purpose (the Pastor, Clerk and Dr. Charles Beardsley), a metallic box was placed in the corner-stone, containing the articles

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named as follows: The Bible, the church hymn-book, manual, list of officers and members of the church, copy of Burial Hill Declaration of Faith of June, 1865; a copy of the Declaration of American Independence, of the United States Constitution, of Washington's Farewell Address, of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, of the Constitution of Iowa, a copy of the Burlington City Charter and Ordinances, copies of Burlington newspapers, copy of the *Religious News Letter*, of the *Congregationalist and Recorder*, and a copy of the *Independent*, a photograph of the old church-building, and of the plan of front elevation of the new, and specimens of national currency. The building thus begun, progressed as rapidly as means and circumstances would permit, till December 26, 1869, when the vestry, with other rooms in the first story, was dedicated with appropriate services, Rev. William Salter preaching the dedicatory sermon, Rev. W. F. Baird and Prof. J. T. Robert taking part in the exercises. In the afternoon of the same day, the vestry was dedicated by the Sunday school, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Charles Beardsley, Robert Donahue and by A. E. Millspaugh. The work necessary to complete the house was pushed forward, and the magnificent edifice, complete and beautiful, was finally dedicated December 25, 1870, with the following programme: Invocation by the Pastor; reading of Scriptures by Rev. D. E. Jones; sermon by Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D. D., President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; prayer of dedication by Rev. Asa Turner, Hymns 548, 549 and 550 were sung at intervals, and at last, after having worshiped in private dwellings, schoolrooms, halls, and in a house of their own inadequate to accommodate their numbers, and after years of trial and various vicissitudes, the First Congregational Church of Burlington were permanently at home in a church edifice in which both the congregation and the entire city feel a commendable pride.

In the construction of this beautiful house of worship, some materials of the old were used, the stone sills of which are placed at the gateway on the south side. The front walls and tower are of stone from Long Creek quarries; the side and rear walls are of white limestone; the frescoing is rich and beautiful, harmonious in design and coloring. The arched ceiling 97 feet in length and 42 feet high, presents a most attractive appearance; the stained-glass windows (that in front the gift of Gen. John M. Corse, as a memorial of his mother, an old member) are beautiful in figures and colors. The main audience-room is lighted by the aid of two large reflectors, diffusing a clear light over the entire room, and the whole building is warmed by one large stationary and two portable furnaces. The organ, furniture, carpets and upholstery, chiefly furnished and paid for by the ladies of the Church, are costly and elegant throughout. There are 141 pews in the audience-room on the main floor and 24 in the gallery, capable of seating comfortably 825 persons, and 200 more may be accommodated as occasion may require. From the desk to several of the pews pipes have been laid to accommodate deaf persons, and the entire structure is most creditable in solidity, convenience and architectural beauty and taste. The house completed, cost $80,000, including the organ and furniture, and for generations to come thousands after thousands will come and worship in this beautiful temple.

The first baptism in this congregation, of which we can find a record, took place April 28, 1844, when Mary Jane and Eben, children of George and M. J. Kelley, and Henry, son of Mrs. Ann E. Chase, received the rite, since when not less than two hundred and sixty have, at different times, been baptized. The present officers of the Church are: Clerk, I. N. Stevens; Treasurer, T. R. Rankin; Visiting Committee, Mrs. W. S. Berry, Mrs. J. L. Brown and Mrs. Troxel.



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The regular expenses of the congregation are defrayed from pew rents, amounting to about $5,000 per annum, and of the extraordinary expenses it may be stated as a fact most creditable, that the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Church, within eight years, as per report of 1875, had contributed for the furniture and building of the new church, $8,376.78. There is also a Woman's Missionary Society connected with the Church, to help in supporting missionaries to women in foreign lands. The Church library contains, according to report of 1878, 220 volumes. It was founded in 1844, by a donation of fifty books from avails of a fund left by Samuel Phillips, in 1802, in the hands of the Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. This library is open to all members of the congregation.

At the organization of the Church, the members co-operated in a Union Sabbath school, which was opened June 2, 1839, and was held in Old Zion M. E. Church, and of which James G. Edwards was Superintendent for two years, as he was subsequently of the Church Sunday school, organized in 1841, and of which the gentlemen named below have in different years, acted as Superintendents: Albert S. Shackford (1843), Charles Hendrie, David T. Sheldon, David Leonard, T. D. Crocker, H. B. Spelman, James Morton, John Darling, R. Donahue, Charles Beardsley, James R. Nairn, George A. Miller. The school has a library of well-selected books, a large membership, and is accomplishing a glorious work in training the youth of the fold in the ways of piety and virtue. The present officers are: Superintendent, George A. Miller; Assistant Superintendent, I. N. Stevens; Secretary and Treasurer, Gray Foote; Organist, Mrs. Bessie Kendal; Librarian, Mrs. John G. Foote.

*Presbyterian Church.*—The early history of the Presbyterian Church in Burlington is almost identical with that of the Congregational, both having grown out of the same early religious organization of 1838. The records of the Presbyterian Church, however, attribute to Rev. L. G. Bell, who came from Tennessee, the honor of first planting the Presbyterian Church in Burlington, in the year named. This organization was reported to the General Assembly three years later, with thirty-two members, the Rev. John Fulton, stated supply. This organization having adopted the Congregational name and form in 1843, it was dropped from the Assembly's roll in 1844, and such of the members of the infant organization as were not satisfied with the change took measures to effect a new organization.

In February, 1845, Rev. Dr. Cummins and Rev. William L. McCalla met these persons, organized them into a church and ordained Mr. David McIntyre the first Ruling Elder. Mr. David Rice was elected and ordained to the same office July 9, 1846. William B. Ewing, John F. Henry, M. D., J. C. Fletcher, Robert Armstrong and Nathaniel Ervin were selected, October 29, 1846, the first Board of Trustees for the young Church. Col. Isaac Leffler presided over the first meeting called for the purpose of taking measures to build a house of worship, and at this meeting a subscription for the building was started, Dr. John F. Henry and Nathaniel Ervin, Esq., heading the list with $50 each, which was considered a very large and liberal amonnt. The church-building, corner Fifth and Washington streets, was so far completed that services were held in the basement in the autumn of 1846. In the early part of the following year, the house was completed and dedicated to the service of God. Father Stewart, then of Macomb, Ill., preached the dedication sermon. Before this house was ready for use, the congregation met in the schoolroom of Miss Mary Calkins, which stood on Main street, nearly opposite Old Zion Church. Here the first communion was administered, by the Rev. Aaron Leonard. For three

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years, the Church depended on occasional supplies for the ministry of the Word. Rev. Thomas Bracken preached for six months, and was followed by Rev W. R. Stewart, then of Macomb, Ill., who came over once a month, as the roads and river permitted. Up to the autumn of 1848, fifteen persons were added to the membership of the Church.

Early in the year 1848, Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., then Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, visited the city and preached for the congregation. Through his recommendation, Rev. James G. Shinn, a recent graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, was invited to become Pastor of the Church. He arrived in the summer of 1848, and November 2 following, he was ordained and installed first regular Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Burlington. On the next day, Sabbath, he held his first communion season, on which occasion seven persons were admitted into the Church on profession of faith, and nine on certificate.

During the pastorate of Mr. Shinn, the organization of the Church was fully completed, according to the Presbyterian standard, by the election of Charles L. Rentz to the office of Deacon, and to the Board of Deacons William Grier, M. D., and Nathaniel Ervin were soon after added. In 1849, Mr. Rentz was ordained Elder, in place of John G. Law, who had removed to St. Louis, and Peter Jacoby and John Thompson were made Deacons. At this time, the Church had not yet become self-supporting, receiving from the Board of Home Missions annual aid to the amount of $200. The infant Church was burdened with a debt incurred in building; but both Pastor and people struggled bravely with their difficulties, the former contributing to his own support by teaching, and many of the latter working with their hands on the building, cheered by the sympathy and aid of fellow-Christians in other places. The old pulpit Bible and the lamps that originally lighted the house were presented by friends in Dr. Rice's church, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The first communion service was the gift of two sisters of Rev. Mr. Shinn. The present communion service is a memorial in memory of Mr. Silas Williams and his daughter, Miss Louisa Williams, given by two other daughters.

Mr. Shinn continued his pastoral relations to the Church until 1851; but having been called East in October, by the illness of his wife, in November following, his resignation was received, and on the 22d day of December, 1851, the pastoral relation was dissolved at a meeting of Presbytery held in West Point, Iowa. During his pastorate of three years, eighty-five persons were added to the Church, of whom thirty-one were on profession of faith. Mr. Shinn is remembered as a faithful and successful Pastor, as a man of culture and refinement, an able and forcible preacher, and was beloved by his congregation. In 1876, he was residing at Waterford, N. J.

For one year, from May 27, 1852, Rev. Joshua Phelps, D. D., ministered to the Church, on a salary of $700. At the close of the year, he received a call to become Pastor, but declined. He was a talented man and a strong preacher, and the Church prospered under his ministry, receiving, in the year, an addition of thirty-eight to the membership. The total membership, in the spring of 1853, was 118. The first record of contributions to the Boards is found in this year, $57 to foreign missions and $10 to publication. After Dr. Phelps' time, for a period of six months, the Church was supplied by Rev. W. E. Larkin, then of Rock Island, Ill., a period in which not much of interest is on record, excepting that a call was issued to the Rev. I. N. Candee, D. D., of La Fayette, Ind., and declined by him on account of the large opposing minority. About the time Mr. Larkin's ministrations closed, an unfortunate difference

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arose between the Session and the members of the Church, which culminated in an appeal to the Presbytery for advice, followed by that body sending Revs. Salmon Cowles and Robert McQuigan to give counsel. They advised that the acting Session ought to resign, and that a new Session acceptable to the majority should be chosen. Their advice was followed, and on the 10th of April, 1854, John Flournoy Henry, Denise Denise and J. B. Browning were elected, ordained and installed Ruling Elders, Mr. Coles presiding over the meeting. This measure of compromise did not bring the longed-for reconciliation. The day after the installation, the new Session, as its first official act, granted certificates of dismission to twenty-three persons, who formed a new organization known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Burlington, no records of which are accessible. Rev. Mr. Jennings was stated supply of the new society for a time, and afterward the Rev. Tracy M. Oviatt. They erected the house of worship on Third street, and, after struggling for a few years under a debt of over $7,000, the organization broke down. It was followed by another, under the name of the Westminster Church; but, after a vain attempt to pay the old debt, they abandoned the enterprise, and the house was sold, and purchased by the Roman Catholic Bishop. From the beginning to the end of the Second Church enterprise, was about five years. An attempt was once made to effect a union between the First and Second Churches; but, for some reason, failed. We are unable to give the exact cause of the original differences between them, nor is it now deemed advisable to perpetuate a record of them.

Resuming the history of the Church proper, the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Harrison, D. D., began September 27, 1854, and ended in October, 1857. During this period, extensive repairs were made on the church-building and lot, debts were paid, and Pastor's salary increased to $800, and fifty-five persons united with the Church. Dr. Harrison is reported as a devoted minister. Succeeding him, the Church was supplied for a year by Licentiate W. L. Mitchell, who, though twice called to the pastorate, declined. During this year (1858), no increase in membership occurred; the number reported to the Assembly, April 1, 1859, was ninety-seven. Rev. James Harvey Clarke began as a supply in July, 1859, and in September of the same year he received a call, and was installed Pastor, remaining two years and one month, when he resigned, going into the Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers as Chaplain. During his pastorate, twenty were added to the membership. Mr. William L. McPherren was added to the Session February 10, 1861, and died in 1870. The Rev. W. E. Westervelt became stated supply in August, 1861, continuing until the spring of 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. George D. Stewart, D. D., and for six years and a half ministered to the Church, which was a period of unusual prosperity to the organization. One hundred and six persons were added to the Church, a net increase of forty members; the financial interests were put into good shape; the house was enlarged and repaired, and the Pastor's salary raised from $800 to $1,500 per annum. Dr. Stewart is an able and eloquent preacher, and is now Pastor of the church at Fort Madison. During his stay here, the Church raised $938 for the Boards of the Church, and the Session was increased by the installation of Prof. J. Allison Smith, Thomas Darling and Thompson McCosh. Samuel Robinson, and afterward O. H. Schenck and John Dickie, were added to the Board of Deacons.

Rev. John C. McClintock, present Pastor, at the request of the Session, came from Mount Pleasant, where he was preaching, to preside over a Congregational meeting held on the 5th day of December, 1870. To the surprise of the Chairman, as it had been unpremeditated by the people and unsought and

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unthought of by him, the result of the meeting was a unanimous call to become their Pastor. His installation took place January 19, 1871. The Rev. W. B. Noble, then of Fort Madison, presided and preached the sermon. The Rev. Alexander Scott, then at Kossuth, Iowa, delivered the charge to the Church, and the Rev. H. B. Knight, of Ottumwa, the charge to the Pastor. His pastoral work has been attended with the most gratifying results, some of which we briefly mention. In 1871, the Sunday School Teachers' meeting was organized. In January, 1873, the Ladies' Society was formed, its object to raise funds to furnish a new house of worship. February 2, 1873, Mr. John R. Nelson was ordained and installed a Ruling Elder. During the same month, a series of union meetings were held by the various Pastors, assisted for two weeks by the evangelist, Rev. E. P. Hammond; and, as the fruits of the meeting, the Presbyterian Church received sixty-one members on the profession of faith, and thirty-six on certificate, the largest total ever before received by this Church in one year. November 10 of the same year, the Ladies' Missionary Society was organized, under the direction of Mrs. S. J. Rhea, formerly a missionary in Persia. May 3, 1874, W. E. Blake, Esq., was ordained and installed a Ruling Elder. In 1876, the Church abolished the pew-renting system as a means of Church revenue, and all funds are now raised through the envelope plan, by voluntary pledges and weekly offerings. At the end of the year, the Trustees reported, for the first time in the history of the Church (as far as is known), that the salary had all been paid before it was due.

*Christ Episcopal Church.*—This Church was organized on the 2d day of February, 1840, and is the oldest Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Iowa. The first Vestry were: Charles Mason, Senior Warden; V. P. Van Antwerp, Junior Warden; A. C. Dodge, George Partridge, Bernhard Henn, Charles I. Starr, Charles Nealley, James W. Grimes, William B. Remey, J. P. Bradstreet and Henry W. Moore. Rev. John Batchelder was the first Rector, and presided at the meeting when the Church was organized. He continued to be the Rector of the parish until the 21st day of November, 1850, at which time he tendered his resignation. During his incumbency, the lot was secured and the church-building, at the corner of Fifth and High streets, was erected.

The rectorship was vacant, after Mr. Batchelder's resignation, for about a year. On July 22, 1851, Rev. William Adderly accepted a call to the rectorship, and the records show that he was present at a meeting on the 1st of December. At this time, the Church was only able to pay the Rector a salary of $500. The records do not show when Mr. Adderly resigned. He was present and presided at the annual Parish meeting for the election of officers on Easter Monday, April 12, 1852. His name nowhere appears in the records after that. January 7, 1854, at a meeting of the Vestry, the Secretary was authorized to write to F. R. Haff, requesting him to visit the parish; and, on the 20th of the same month, the Wardens were authorized to write Mr. Haff and request him to take charge of the parish, "with a salary of $300 in addition to the amount agreed to be given by the Bishop." At the regular Easter meeting, April 17, 1854, Mr. Haff was present and acted as Chairman. Mr. Haff was Rector of the parish until February 7, 1859, at which time he tendered his resignation. During his incumbency, the tower and chancel additions to the church were made, and an organ purchased, which is still in use. On March 28, 1859, the Vestry called to the rectorship Rev. W. H. Barris, D. D., now Ely Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa He accepted the call, and was Rector of the parish until January 22, 1866, at which time he resigned to accept said professorship. Under his

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administration, the Church prospered greatly, and his resignation was accepted with much regret by the Vestry. A series of resolutions, expressing esteem and confidence and indorsing and approving all his acts as Rector, and regrets at his departure, were adopted. He was succeeded in the rectorship by Dr. George W. Watson, who took charge of the parish about Easter, 1866. His incumbency continued till September 28, 1874, at which time he resigned the rectorship to accept a call to Red Wing, Minn. During the time Dr. Watson was in charge of the parish, the people undertook to purchase eligible grounds and to erect a new church, the growth of the Church seeming to demand more room and better accommodations. The lots fronting on North Hill Public Square, corner of Fifth and High streets, were purchased by the Vestry, in pursuance of the expressed wishes of the people. A partial subscription was raised, plans and specifications for an elegant church were prepared, and the stone foundations were laid. But, unfortunately, a change in the times prevented the completion of the new church. The people refused to give the necessary amounts even to pay for the lots. The rapidly accumulating interest soon involved the Church in difficulty, and finally resulted in the sale of the lots purchased, and also the old church property, which still left a portion of the debt unpai d; so that the Church to-day, so far as property is concerned, is about where it was nearly forty years ago. After the resignation of Dr. Watson, the parish was vacant for a time. About April 1, 1875, Rev. F. B. Nash, Jr., was called, but his incumbency only lasted till July 1, 1876, when he resigned. On the 2d of July, 1877, the Rev. Frank M. Gregg, the present able and efficient Rector, was called, but did not accept and take charge of the parish until April 22, 1878. The prospects of the Church have much improved since Mr. Gregg entered upon his work. He is recognized as one of the ablest and most zealous Rectors in the Church. The Church now occupies and holds worship in a building near the corner of Third and Valley streets, known as "Guild Hall." It was rented and fitted up by the Church Guild, which was organized under the direction of the Rector, and which numbers about two hundred and fifty members. The Church numbers some two hundred communicants and one hundred and twenty-five families. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition, under the superintendency of A. Cootsworth, Esq., and numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. Under the charge of the Rector, there is an industrial school for girls, where poor children are taught to sew, materials being supplied by the charity of its friends, and the garments made by the children are given to them. Over two hundred girls are enrolled upon the lists of this school. Some of our most prominent citizens have been connected with the Church as its officers, among whom we might name Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, Maj. W. H. Mann, George C. Lauman, Hon. Charles H. Phelps, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, William Garrett, Harvey Ray, Jr., Joshua Copp, John H. Armstrong and many others.

The present officers of the Church are: Hon. Charles Mason, Senior Warden; P. Henry Smyth, Junior Warden; Thomas Wilkinson, Gen. S. L. Glasgow, E. Sherwood, Vestrymen.

The congregation are now contemplating the erection of a new church in a central locality, and already a fund for that purpose is being raised, and the prospect is fair that soon this Church will be in the full tide of a renewed prosperity. It is the only Episcopal Church in Burlington fully organized and in union with the Convention.

*The Burlington Baptist Association*, under this name, had its origin in a meeting of the old Des Moines Association held with the Pisgah Baptist

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Church, twelve miles north of Burlington, August 27, 1859. In the minutes of that year, the following report is found: "The committee on the division of the Association report that as the Association has now become so large, and is spread over so wide a territory, it be now divided by the line of the Skunk River, and resolved into two new associations, the northern to be known as the Burlington Association, and the southern as the Keokuk Association, which shall terminate the existence of this organization. It appears from the minutes of the two Associations, for a number of years after the division, they both spoke of their meetings in 1860 as their first anniversaries. But at a meeting of the Keokuk Association, held at Fort Madison in 1866, Bro. Hubbard, of Keokuk, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to preserve our associational name and number, so far as is consistent, and the denominational history, so far as it is connected with the Association:

AND WHEREAS, This Keokuk Association is a chief part of the territory of the original Des Moines Association, the first one organized in the State of Iowa, and is a continuation of the same more properly than any other one Association, and may also more justly than any other similar body assume the old name, as Des Moines County formerly embraced all Southern Iowa, therefore

*Resolved*, That the name of the Association be so far restored to the original as to be called the Keokuk Baptist Association (formerly Des Moines), and that the constitution be amended accordingly; and also that the numbers of the annual meetings hereafter date from the organization of the Des Moines Association.

"These were adopted, and the Keokuk Association has taken the name and date of the old Des Moines Association ever since. Now it seems to your committee that the action of the Keokuk Association is correct, except in this, that it assumes that it is more properly the successor of the old Des Moines Association than any other. It is legitimately *a* successor; so is, also, the Burlington Association; and if the preference is to be given to either of the two, it properly belongs to the Burlington Association, as it not only covers territory that was covered by the Des Moines Association, but it contains all the churches which originally constituted that body; and, moreover, as the Keokuk Association is dated, it is older than any church in it. We do not and have not proposed, however, that the Burlington Association find any fault with the Keokuk Association, but that it places itself before the world historically, as it did last year (at the suggestion of your committee), by calling itself the Burlington (formerly Des Moines) Association, and dating its anniversaries accordingly.

"The history of the Burlington Association as now dated, therefore, begins with the history of the Baptists in Iowa. It was organized in Danville, Des Moines County, on Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in August, 1839, in a grove in the southwest part of the township, near what was the residence of Bro. William Mathis. Three churches united in the organization. These were the Danville, then known as Long Creek Church, organized October 20, 1834, by Rev. John Logan, of McDonough County, Ill.; Union, organized in 1839, afterward known as Rock Spring Church, but long since extinct, principally on account of removals, located six miles southwest of Burlington and three miles southeast of the present Spring Creek Church; and the Pisgah, now located twelve miles north of Burlington, organized in 1838. The Association was organized by electing Elder Jonah Todd as Moderator, Elder Alexander Evens as Clerk, and appointing Elder Hezekiah Johnson to preach the introductory sermon. Four delegates were present from Danville, and three from each of the other churches. The whole business of the body was transacted while nine of the delegates were sitting on a log, and the Moderator standing behind a chair. The body then took the name "Iowa Association," as it was the first and only one in the Territory. But upon the organization of the

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Davenport Association, the name was changed to the "Des Moines Association," not as Rev. S. J. Johnson in his history suggests, after the name of a church in Des Moines Township, in Lee County, but after the name of Des Moines County, which originally covered all Southeastern Iowa. The time and place of the subsequent anniversaries, and the statistics of the same, as far as can now be gathered, we present you in the statistical table, published in your minutes last year, and which we recommend to be published this year also. The minutes of the seventh anniversary are the oldest to which your committee has had access, and they are probably the oldest now in existence. Of this meeting Elder J. M. Post was Moderator, and Bro. Otis Thompson, now living near Bonaparte, was Clerk. It was held with the Ebenezer, in Lee County. Before this anniversary, Elders Alexander Evens, Hezekiah Johnson and Ezra Fisher had removed to Oregon, and Elders Hiram Burnett and William Elliott had arrived from Ohio, coming in 1842. Other ministers, such as Elder William Sperry, R. Cheadle, M. J. Post, A. Ball, J. Moore and B. B. Nichols, had also come to the Territory and commenced work, mostly within the bounds of the Association. In their minutes of 1845, the names of Samuel Pickard, G. W. Bond and J. Bond appear as licentiates. Others had labored with us and gone already, such as J. N. Seeley and Hope. The Association had increased from 3 churches and 90 members in 1839, to 25 churches and 655 members in 1845, making a general average of 26 members to a church. The largest churches were: Fox River, with 77 members; Danville, 57; Rock Spring, 56; Farmington, 48; and Round Point, 48. The Association met for the third time in Danville in 1850. Hiram Bennett preached the introductory sermon, and served as Moderator. During the meeting, Elder A. Seamans preached the dedication sermon of the new meeting-house. New churches admitted were the Burlington, Brighton, Richland, Charleston and Anamosa. In 1851, the Association was held in Agency City. Here took place the first division; the eastern portion was to be known as the First Des Moines, and was to be composed of the following churches: Keokuk, Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Danville, Pisgah, Washington, Columbus City, Denmark, Farmington, Charleston, Liberty, Ebenezer, Mount Zion, Union, Marion and Township—15 in all. It had for ministers and pastors, Elders Elihu Gunn, G. J. Johnson, J. Williams, H. Burnett, S. J. Penny, W. H. Surton, William A. Wells, D. Jewett, W. B. Morey, J. Moore and Wilson Woodruff—11 in all. The Western Division to be known as the Second Des Moines Association was composed of the following churches: Fox River, Keosauqua, Fairfield, Libertyville, Brighton, Richland, Sigourney, Middle Creek, Agency City, Blakesburg, Oskaloosa, Anamosa, White Creek, Knoxville and Harmony—15 in all, with ministers and pastors as follows: Elders William Elliott, O. Ormsby, J. Bond, G. W. Bond, B. B. Arnold, A. W. Atwood, J. C. Curtis, C. L. Riley and W. D. Everett—9 in all. In this division, you will observe that Fort Des Moines Church, with others in that part of the State, was left out of both the Des Moines Associations to form a new one in that part of the State."

These arrangements were virtually carried out, the upper association, however, not taking the name assigned above, and some of the churches not affiliating with the bodies to which they were assigned. A second division was made, as referred to above, at Pisgah, in 1859. The Association had grown from its organization in 1839, from 90 members, on its first division in 1851, to 1,126 members. In 1852, it started again with 725, and grew to 2,036 in 1859. The ordained ministers at this time were Elders J. B. Knight, Isaac Leonard, W. H. Surton, D. Jewett, A. Edson, M. Sutton, H. Burnett, E.

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Crane, S. Pickard, B. P. Bishop, L. B. Allen, D. D., J. S. Robert, A. D. Bush, J. Lee, J. M. Wood, G. W. S. Bell, W. R. Woodruff, C. Bush, T. M. Ind, S. W. Marston, W. J. Cochran, J. W. Coggshall, G. J. Johnson, Morgan Edwards, W. A. Eggleston—25 in all, with 6 licentiates. The visiting brethren present were: Elders I. J. Stoddard, of the Assam Mission, India; Dexter Smith, of the State Convention, and E. C. Cady, of St. John, N. B.

At the thirtieth anniversary, or the sixth of the Burlington Association, held in Burlington, a committee of five were appointed to try to effect a union between this and the Keokuk Association, and the committee recommended that the following churches be dismissed to form the Washington Association, viz.: Richmond, Washington, Columbus City, Davis Creek and Ainsworth—5 churches with 365 members. This was virtually a third division of the Association.

The thirty-fourth aniversary was held in New London in 1872, and is especially worthy of note, because of the presence of Rev. J. E. Clough, of Ongole, India, who was educated in Burlington University, where he was converted, baptized, and afterward ordained in 1864. Here he still holds his membership. He had then returned to us after an absence of less than eight years, during which time he had baptized about 2,000 Tellagoos. He came home seeking for health, $50,000 for the Ram-a-potam Seminary and four new men for the Tellagoos Mission. Here the first subscription was made toward that $50,000, all of which was afterward raised; and the three things sought by Bro. Clough were granted in the good providence of God. It may be well also to mention here the fact, that soon after the thirty-ninth anniversary, held in Danville in 1877, Miss R. A. S. Norwood, of Burlington University, left to engage in mission work in Swaton, China. Thus has Burlington been most highly honored in having two such noble representatives in the foreign field.

It may be well here to mention the names of Pastors of the different churches since the division of the Association in 1859. At Danville, J. B. Knight, Elijah Russ, S. West and R. King. At Pisgah, Isaac Leonard, W. E. James, S. Brimhall, H. Burnett, I. J. Penny. At Washington, A. Edson, Charles Thompson, A. Pratt, H. A. Braden, A. Scott. At First Mount Pleasant, M. Sutton, Elihu Gunn, W. L. Brown, R. W. Benton, L. M. Berry, J. F. Merriam. At Burlington, P. P. Bishop, A. F. Willey, D. F. Carnahan, J. B. Fuller, L. W. Hayhurst, J. E. Hopper and J. C. Hurd, M. D. At Jefferson, J. Lee, J. D. Wilson, L. Frescoln, J. Warren, D. Simmons, George Berry. At Richmond, C. Thompson, A. C. Sangster, E. Ward. At New London, John Warren, M. Edwards, R. King, H. H. Parks, J. W. Hoffman, B. F. Goldsby I. H. Denton. At Columbus City, W. R. Woodruff, J. L. Cole. At Marion Township, Charles Thompson. At Flint River, E. Russ. At Huson, Moses Parker. At Davis Creek, J. W. Coffman, A. W. Sutton. At Fairfield, Isaac Leonard, C. Darby, C. B. Egan, J. R. Shanefelt, J. H. Storms, J. Frey, H. W. Thiele. At Second Mount Pleasant, J. D. Wilson, William Webster, J. H. Handy, A. M. Colston, William Washington. At Brighton, J. C. Burkholder, D. Morse, H. H. Parks. At Second Burlington, John Warren, E. Burkett, G. C. Corey, William Webster, G. W. Shelton. At Ainsworth, A. W. Sutton. At Mount Carmel, H. Burnett, E. Crane. At Goldsby, I. H. Denton. At New Sweden, Peter Colson. At Beulah, D. Simmons, George H. Berry. At South Hill, Burlington, J. D. Fuller, L. D. Benedict, —— Fish. At Spring Creek, A. F. Sharpnack, M. T. Lamb, Joel H. Austin.

Thus since 1859, there have been twenty-four different churches in the Association, with about sixty different men as Pastors.

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*First Baptist Church* was organized April 1, 1849. The twelve following persons were its constituent members, viz.: Rev. G. J. Johnson, William B. Ewing, William R. Hinkley, Hannah Chamberlain, Mary Kitchen, Ann Bridges, Kitsey Martin, Benjamin Gore, Kitty Gore, Aaron Chamberlain, Harriet Smith, Susan Holdridge.

On the same day the following persons, who had been received as candidates for church fellowship, were baptized: John M. Webber, John Bridges, Mary Garret and Arville McGuire, at the close of the morning service, and at 6 o'clock on the evening of the same day, George Van Beck and Adaline Van Beck were baptized by the first Pastor, Rev. G. J. Johnson.

The first pastorate continued for five years, when, after an interval of a few months, it was formed again and continued about four years longer, closing September 1, 1858. Rev. P. P. Bishop then became Pastor, and held the office for one year and nine months, resigning June 2, 1860. The Church was then without a Pastor six months, when Rev. A. F. Willey became Pastor December 16, 1860, continuing this relation for three years and nine months, resigning October 1, 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. D. T. Carnahan, April 2, 1865, who resigned November 3, 1866. Then came Rev. J. B. Fuller, February 10, 1867, remaining until January 1870. Rev. L. W. Hayhurst then supplied the pulpit for one year, and, at its expiration, February 3, 1871, accepted of the pastorate, resigning in February, 1872, when, after a short vacancy in the pastorate, Rev. J. E. Hopper accepted of the office, March, 1872, and began work the following month, April 19, 1872.

The present church edifice was built during the pastorate of Rev. G. J. Johnson, at a cost of about $9,000. The largest additions to the Church were during the pastorates of Johnson, Willey and Hopper. In all over one thousand persons have been enrolled members of this Church.

There are now four Baptist Churches in the city, and church and school property held by Baptists in the city worth $80,000. The Church has erected a pleasant and commodious parsonage on West Hill. The present membership of the congregation is about two hundred and fifty, which is presided over by Rev. J. C. Hurd, who succeeded J. E. Hopper as Pastor. Connected with the Church is the Sunday School, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

*Roman Catholic Societies.*—Catholicity had an early start with the youthful village, now the flourishing city of Burlington. The old St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourth and Columbia streets, was commenced about the year 1840, by Rev. Father Mazrezelle, first Pastor, by direction of the venerable Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, who dearly loved this infant city at that time.

The second resident Pastor was the Rev. Father Reffee, an Alsatian by birth; the old, old settlers remember him with affection. Having early acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, he ministered to the spiritual wants of the numerous German, Irish and French Catholics of this city for several years. Dodgeville Mission was also attended by him.

In January, 1854, Rev. Michael Kinsella was sent by Bishop Loras to take charge of the English-speaking portion of St. Paul's congregation, Father Reffee continuing Pastor of the German Catholics. Shortly after, a division of the church effects was made between the Irish and Germans, Bishop Loras presiding. In about one year, the German Catholics built the St. John Baptist Church on Division street, and moved into it for divine worship, with Father Reffee as their Pastor, leaving Father Kinsella sole Pastor of St. Paul's.

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After the first eighteen months of his missionary life, Kinsella was called, reluctantly, against the will of his Bishop and the people of St. Paul's, to Allamakee County to take charge of mine missions. He was succeeded in St. Paul's by Rev. Matthew Harmon.

But after seventeen months' absence, Rev. M. Kinsella was recalled to St. Paul's. Now the active life of the young priest had full scope. Schools for his parish children was his motto; by collections and travel he kept two paid teachers with schools in the church basement, and when he had but one, he taught himself in person. In the mean time he wanted permanent schools, or Sisters devoted to schools for life, and to procure means for this object every sacrifice was overcome. Without residence or place of rest, renting a room from the venerable Madame Wetzler, he, by the raffle of his gold watch, Lives of Saints, many volumes of books and other means, saved up $840 to procure a Sisters' dwelling and schools. About this time, the Third Street Chapel (Presbyterian) was for sale. It was at that early day the pride of the city—a thing of beauty. The congregation of St. Paul's bought in this Third Street Chapel, Father Kinsella paying in his $840 on the first payment. Now his wishes were realized. The name was transferred to the new St. Paul's and the old church remodeled and partitioned, and five Sisters of Charity of B. V. M. placed there. The schools flourished, and before long nine Sisters were on active duty. Laying aside all religious prejudices, the schools of the Sisters were patronized by the wealthiest, the most influential and refined citizens in the place.

In 1861, Rev. M. Kinsella was called by Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of Dubuque, to Muscatine and then to Garryowen. In both places he built and established Sisters' Schools. He was succeeded in St. Paul's, Burlington, by Rev. J. B. Donelan, who continued its Pastor until his death. Father James, as he was familiarly known, was beloved by all classes, irrespective of creed or country. He built the steeple on St. Paul's Catholic Church, and also a dwelling-house for the Sisters, and died December 28, 1869.

About one year previous to his death, his church being too small, the parish was divided; the ground was purchased and the new St. Patrick's Church erected on West Washington street, at that time one of the lone and romantic places of the city, Father Lee being its Pastor. On the death of Father Donelan, in 1869, Father Moran became Pastor of St. Paul's Church. In 1872, Rev. T. F. Gunn succeeded Father Moran in St. Paul's Church, and continues its present Pastor. Father Gunn is a most zealous and energetic priest, and has shown by his works what energy and perseverance can do. His zeal for the promotion of his schools caused him to purchase very expensive grounds, on which he erected the beautiful Academy of our Lady of Lourdes, and into which the Sisters and pupils moved, in 1877.

In 1870 or 1871, Father Lee, of St. Patrick's New Church, became demented. The church was closed, with a heavy debt, but the creditors were gentlemen, who neither pressed nor asked until a successor was sent. On the 20th of December, 1871, Rev. Father Kinsella for the third time was returned, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessy, D. D., of Dubuque, to take charge of St. Patrick's Church.

Father Kinsella, than whom few love Burlington better, commenced on this new field of labor with a double will, with an unfinished church and wild grounds and in debt. His first work was to procure Sister teachers from St. Paul's, who came every morning and returned each evening, the schools being held in the church basement. Every sacrifice was made by him and his people

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to pay off debts; he even raffled his own mare and buggy, realizing therefor $500. Now the grounds and buildings testify to the above. A costly addition to the church, all neatly finished, was made, a large pastoral residence was built, and, one year ago, a large and substantial building, the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, was erected, where seven Sisters and one hundred and eighty pupils teach and study. Number of families, about one hundred and sixty.

*Academy.*—The Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes belongs to St. Paul's Catholic Church, and is located on Fourth street. The ground upon which this new and imposing educational building stands was purchased in 1875. The work of construction began in 1876. The building was completed and the school opened in the summer of 1877. Only female scholars are admitted to this institution. It is calculated both for boarders and day scholars, and the higher branches are taught by eight Sisters of Charity of the Order of the Blessed Virgin. A parochial school for girls is also taught here. In all, there are 175 pupils.

*St. John's Catholic Church* was organized by a separation of the Germans from the Irish, effected by Father J. G Reffe, in 1855, and the construction of the church-building was commenced in 1856 and completed the same year. The congregation at this time consisted of about forty or fifty families. One year after the church was finished, a good, substantial brick building was constructed for the purpose of establishing an elementary school, which is now conducted by four Sisters of Charity of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and one male teacher, Frank Mayrhofer, who is also organist of the Church. The school is divided into four classes, and has a present scholarship of about three hundred and thirty. In 1873, the St. John's Academy building was commenced by Father Fendrick and completed in 1875. The present attendance of the Academy consists of twenty scholars, who are instructed by one class teacher, one music and one female work teacher, all of whom are sisters of Notre Dame. In 1876, the entire church property, including a fine brick residence for the accommodation of the Pastor, and not spoken of before, was given by Bishop J. B. Hennessy, of Dubuque, to the Jesuit Fathers. The property described is valued at $50,000. Rev. Father Neubrand is the present Pastor of the congregation, which is now about two hundred families strong.

*First German Evangelical.*—The First German Evangelical Church, of Burlington, was organized in 1841, by Jacob Wilhelm, Seibert Magel, Conrad Pfeiff, Balthasar Schmitt, John Philip Kriechbaum, George Blickhahn, Louis Teuscher, Henry Fehling and Fred Funck. The first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Rieger, who came in 1841, and stayed till the spring of 1844. The first meeting-place was in the garret of a house on the corner of Main and Columbia streets. In 1844, Rev. H. A. Eppens became their Pastor, and remained until April, 1849. In or about the year 1847, their place of worship was changed to a room over what is now Carpenter's jewelry store, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where they continued to worship till 1850. In 1849, Rev. Theodore H. Dresel became Pastor, and so continued until July, 1855. On the 19th of July, 1855, the present devoted and beloved Pastor, Rev. Frederick Fausel, from the Theological Seminary of Marthasville, Mo., became Pastor, and has continued ever since to minister to his people with success and uniform satisfaction.

In 1850, their present elegant and commodious house of worship, situated on the southwest corner of Columbia and Sixth streets, was begun. It is a brick structure, original size 40x60 feet, with stone basement, and with taste-

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fully and beautifully finished interior, in imitation rosewood. A semi-circular gallery runs around the east end of the audience-room, in which is a fine organ, and all the appointments of the house are such as becomes a temple devoted to the worship of the Almighty. In 1869, some additions were made to the edifice, including an extension of twelve feet to the main building, and the erection of a steeple ninety-two feet high. The house occupies a commanding position, overlooking a large part of the city, the river, etc.; will conveniently seat about seven hundred people, and cost $12,000. It was dedicated April 6, 1851, Rev. Christopher Young, of Quincy, Ill., preaching the sermon from John, xxi, 1–5. Rev. M. Kroenlein, of Franklin Center, Iowa, Rev. Conrad Riess, of Muscatine, Rev. J. G. Shinn, of the Burlington Presbyterian Church, and Rev. William Salter, of the Burlington Congregational Church, assisted at the dedication, which was a joyful occasion to the faithful members and friends of the Church.

In 1849, the Church was re-organized by changing some and adding new articles to the Constitution, and at present is in a most flourishing condition. Soon after the re-organization, the Church was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature. The present membership includes the heads of eighty families, representing not less than four hundred members in all, including children. The Sabbath school connected with the Church has an average attendance of about two hundred members, and is accomplishing happy results. The present Superintendent is Henry Berges; Librarian, Louis Blaul. In the basement of the church a day school is conducted eleven months of the year, supported by private tuition; present teacher, Charles Grueninger. About eighty pupils are now in attendance. There is also connected with the Church a Mutual Aid Society, organized in April, 1856. It now has ninety-four members, each of whom, when disabled by sickness, receives $4 per week, and at the death of any member, his funeral expenses are paid, to the amount of $25, and the widow or orphans left by him, receive $300 from the Society. This Church is one of the most active and harmonious in the city, and during the many years it has been blessed with the ministrations of the present able and worthy Pastor, Rev. Mr. Fausel, the society and congregation have greatly increased.

*German Evangelical Zion Church* was organized the 13th of March, 1864, with the following constituent members: H. Hoelscher, G. H. Biklen, G. Bischoff, S. Magel, F. Funck, J. Wilhelm, C. Kassel, P. J. Paul, M. Gutekunst, E. Wehman, H. Schnicker, J. Hohl, F. Schwarz, C. Aspelmeier, C. Andre, William Lalk, W. Schlick, J. P. Kriechbaum, H. Keitzer, M. Goetz, H. J. Gugeler, G. Lemberger, J. Jaeger, H. W. Wehman, F. Flad, D. Schwarz, W. Schultheis, J. Keitzer, J. C. Woellhaf, G. Blaese, K. Wolkenhauer, J. Hammer, George Kriechbaum, L. Bauer, F. Schildt, J. Wollman, B. Jugenheimer, F. G. Klein. The first officers were: Elders, H. Hoelscher, C. Andre, W. Lalk, W. Schlick and G. Bischoff; Trustees, S. Magel, J. P. Kriechbaum, F. Funck. The congregation worshiped in Marion Hall until August, 1865, when the present edifice was dedicated on the second Sunday in August. The corner-stone was laid August 16, 1864. The present officers are: Elders, H. Hoelscher, C. Andre, G. H. Bikler, G. Bischoff, M. Gutekunst; Trustees, George Kriechbaum, Chris. Wehmeier, Aug. Kriechbaum. The first minister was J. Zimmerman, who is still in charge of the congregation. A Sunday school was organized with the Church. The day school, supported by the Church, with two teachers, M. F. G. Klein and Miss Emma Klein, has an attendance of about one hundred scholars. The Church at present has a mem-

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bership of sixty-five families, or about three hundred persons. The value of the Church property, including the parsonage, is $25,000.

*First German Baptist Church.*—This society was organized in July, 1869, by Rev. John Kohrs, with eleven members, from families newly arrived from Germany. For some time they met in the church of the American Baptists, until their neat and new house of worship, at 1303 North Oak street, was completed, in 1870. Rev. Mr. Kohrs remained Pastor until April, 1877, and was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. Frederick Holzen. The first Deacon was H. Ricker, and he and D. Theilengerdes and F. Jordan are the present Deacons and Trustees of the Church. The number of members at present is 130. The Sabbath school has about 140 members, of which Chris. Jordan is the Superintendent.

*St. Lucas German Evangelical Cnurch.*—This society was organized in the year 1877, by a number of former members of the First German Evangelical Church, on North Hill, assisted by Rev. Frederick Fausel and Rev. R. Zimmerman. Their new and elegant church-building, size 60x40 feet, on the corner of South and Fourteenth streets, was begun in September, 1877, when the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. Fausel and Rev. Zimmerman officiating. It was dedicated May 5, 1878, by the same ministers, assisted by the then and present Pastor of the Church, Rev. D. Ankele. Forty families are attached to this congregation.

Connected with the Church is a day school, taught at present by the Pastor, in the basement of the church. There is also a Sabbath school, with about 120 members. The building cost about $5,000; will seat 500 persons; has a fine cabinet organ; a bell weighing 1,200 pounds, made at Cincinnati, Ohio. The house is neatly constructed and handsomely furnished.

*Christian Church.*—Sometime about the year 1853, a few adherents of the denomination, including D. P. Henderson, Mr. Matlock, Joshua and Arthur Miller, organized a society in this city. A lot was purchased, but no building was erected; and after a struggle of two years, the organization ceased. In May, 1870, Mr. C. C. Miller became a resident of the city, and finding a few others here of like religious adherence, and feeling the need of agreeable church associations, he undertook to effect an organization. And, as a result of united effort, the present Christian Church of Burlington was organized, October 11, 1870, at the residence of Ann Harris, on North Main street, with twenty-two members, aided in the organizing by Elder S. T. Shortess, then of Vinton, Iowa. Messrs. C. C. Miller, A. Abbott and Ranson Trobee were chosen Elders, at the meeting for organization, and the following-named persons, at the same time, became members of the infant Church: Ranson and Elizabeth Trobee, Alexander and Mary A. Abbott, George R. and Emeline M. Scott, Thomas Hinkson, Thomas Barr, George Knesram, A. Muzzy, Mary E. Muzzy, James A. Duvall, Japhet Hand, Rachel E. Hand, L. F. Smith, Sarah Allen, Ann Harris, Elizabeth Harris, C. C. Miller, Charity A. Muzzy, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Sallie Ann Hand. At the next regular meeting, Mary Cornwell, L. Kate Ewords, Mrs. Lizzie Phillips, Mrs. Hinkson, Mrs. Catherine Miller and Mrs. Duvall were added to the society.

In the fall of 1870, the society went from the residence of Ann Harris to a small room in the old Court House (Marion Hall), where they worshiped during the winter of 1870–71. They then occupied the Reformed German Church building on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, until January, 1874, when they bought the Olivet Congregational Church property, on Boundary street, paying therefor about $4,200, which they now own and occupy. For

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some time, they were without a regular Pastor, and the public teaching from the organization till the spring of 1874 was done by Elder C. C. Miller. In the fall of 1872, Elder John Errett visited the Church and preached for them about a week. They were next successively visited by Elders J. C. Hay, F. M. Bruner and G. T. Carpenter. In December, 1873, State Evangelist J. B. Vawter came and remained until February, 1874, during his stay holding a very successful meeting and adding about twenty-five new members to the Church. Elder H. H. Black was then engaged, who began his labors in May, 1874, and remained about seven months. Elder C. S. Blackwell was next engaged, beginning his work May 29, 1875, remaining one year and about three months. The next effort to have regular preaching was in April, 1878, when the present Pastor, Elder L. S. Wallace, began his labors and is doing good service.

The Bible school in the Church was commenced when they met in the Market street house, and continued until the summer of 1877, with C. C. Miller, Superintendent, until June, 1874, when R. A. Givens was selected and remained in that office uutil it was abandoned, but was revived the first of the present year.

The present officers of the Church are as follows: Elders—R. A. Givens, William M. Cornwell, Thomas Hinkson. Deacons—Phillip Cronk, Samuel Murch. Board of Trustees—C. C. Miller, Chairman, George R. Scott, R. A. Givens and Thomas Hinkson; Church Treasurer—C. C. Miller. The Trustees were appointed in December, 1873, the Elders and Deacons in June, 1874, and all hold their respective offices at the pleasure of the congregation. The present number of members is about seventy, and the Church is increasing in strength and usefulness.

*Swedish M. E. Church* of the Northwestern Swedish Conference: In 1857, a class was organized among the Swedish settlers, between four and five miles west of Burlington, by Rev. P. Newberg. Among its first members were John Pearson and wife, C. P. Peterson and wife, J. P. Ericson (died in 1877) and wife, Andrew Carlson and wife and Mrs. Margaret Staff. A small church was built in 1861, in which the following have officiated as Pastors: Peter Newberg (who organized the society at the close of his second year's service), two years; N. Peterson, four years; Joseph Osterlund, two years; P. Newberg, one year; J. E. Berggren, three years; A. Wahlgren, one year; P. Long, one year, and A. G. Engstrom, one year. During this period, it was connected with the society at New Sweden, Jefferson County, Adolph Newberg having been for several years a local minister of the society.

In 1871, Rev. Alfred Anderson was appointed Pastor of this charge, and he also organized a society in the city of Burlington, and built a two-story church on West Hill, corner of Spray and Leebrick streets. The church cost, after the improvements made in 1878, $2,700. Among its first members were Mrs. Christina Streed, Mrs. Greeta C. Wall and Mrs. Carrie Falen, all of whom were members at the time the church was built.

Since that time the society has had hard struggles under a heavy burden of church debts; but in 1878, it was increased in numbers by the addition of many new members, so that it was able to pay off the greater part of its debts, only $300 now remaining, which will be paid this year.

The upper story of the church is not yet finished. Including the church a little distance out of the city, which was the first one to be organized, the society has now 104 members in full connection and seventeen on probation.

The Trustees are A. Wall, J. Pearson, J. Lundgren, A. P. Falen, P. Olson, A. Landin, Fr. Swanson, O. Moberg and C. Hedell. The Stewards for

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the society are, G. V. Sheargren, A. Wall, S. A. Streed, A. Sandin and P. Olson.

The following have officiated as Pastors since the city organization: Alfred Anderson, one year; A. G. Engstrom, two years; J. O. Nelson, three years; H. W. Eklund, the present Pastor, was appointed for this charge in 1877.

The society has one Sunday school, with seventy scholars and ten teachers. Its officers are: C. A. Hagerstrom, Superintendent; Gust. V. Sheargren, Assistant Superintendent; Fr. Swanson, Secretary, and Andrew Wall, Treasurer.

*Second Baptist Church* (colored).—On the 10th of February, 1866, a meeting was held in this city, by persons interested, to take general action in regard to being constituted a Regular Baptist Church. A council was present from the First Baptist Church, approving of the organization. It was voted to form a separate church, composed of those recently baptized, together with others received on experience. Rev. J. D. Wilson was Moderator of the meeting, and S. E. Taylor, Clerk. Delegates were present from other churches, as follows: Burlington, Rev. D. F. Carnahan; Deacons, H. H. Hawley, S. E. Taylor, George Merritt, E. A. Van Meter, J. C. Johnson; Mount Pleasant Colored Church, Rev. J. D. Wilson and Jefferson Lick; Danville, Rev. E. Russ; Fairfield, Rev. Isaac Leonard.

After the preliminary action had been read and a full statement in regard to their condition made, it was unanimously resolved to recognize them as a church; the recognition services were conducted by Rev. Isaac Leonard.

The church edifice is situated on the corner of Sixth and High streets, and was purchased on the 15th of June, 1868, but is not wholly paid for.

The names of the first officers were as follows: Trustees, William Martin, D. Tyler, John William. Deacons, Asa Chapial and Thomas Roland. The names of present officers are: Trustees, Noah Cartwright, George Garven, Samuel Lee. Deacons, P. Corish, Sandford Mitchell, Jackson Wilson and Edward Davis; Church Clerk, Samuel Lee.

The names of the Pastors up to the present time are the Revs. John Warren, Elder Faulkner, E. Burkett, J. C. Carey, W. M. Webster, G. W. Shelton, J. Bandy, George Chambers, G. G. Robinson and F. Gray.

The first membership numbered sixteen, and the present membership numbers forty-three. The officers of the Sabbath school are: Samuel Lee, Superintendent; Mrs. Mary Roland, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Rebecca Tyler, Secretary; Mrs. Maggie Lee, Treasurer, and Mr. George Garven, Librarian. The scholars number twenty-five.

The Ministerial Relief Society was organized June 5, 1878, with Rev. F. Gray, President; Mrs. F. Gray, Vice President and Treasurer, and Miss E. Tyler, Secretary.

*The Burlington Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, was organized April 28, 1872, by Alexander H. Smith, President of the Spring Prairie and Nauvoo districts, O. P. Dunham, W. D. Morton and Levi Lightfoot. There were then seven members, namely: O. P. Dunham, High Priest; W. D. Morton, of the Seventy; L. Lightfoot, Elder; O. Owen, Mary A. Morton, Christian Halbick and Ellen Owen. On the same day W. D. Morton was appointed President and Owen Owen ordained Teacher of the branch, besides which the latter attended to the duty of Secretary. From April 28, 1872, to August 28, 1876, W. D. Morton was Pastor. From August 28, 1876, to August 20, 1877, John R. Nichols was Pastor, and has been succeeded by Fred Johnson, who now officiates as such. The present membership of this

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Church is seventy-four. The congregation has worshiped in various places, but at present holds its meetings over Whiting's music store, on Jefferson street. Connected with the Church is Bright Prospect Sabbath School, organized March 5, 1876, with an average attendance of twenty-five scholars.

*United Presbyterian Church.*—August 11, 1875, Rev. R. C. Hamilton, of Morning Sun, Ohio, having been appointed to supply Keokuk Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church for one quarter, was sent to Burlington by the Superintendent of Missions (Rev. Henry Wallace), to look up the prospects for the organization of a church of that denomination in this city. Mr. Hamilton's first sermon was preached August 15, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth and Washington streets. He visited the families and preached a few Sabbaths, and September 14, 1875, went to Presbytery with the request for the organization of a church in this city—having found thirteen persons who would unite as members, and eleven as adherents.

The request was favorably considered by the Presbytery and on its recommendation, Rev. E. D. Campbell, of Mansfield Presbytery, was sent as stated supply by the General Committee on Missions. He arrived January 14, 1876, and entered actively upon his labors. He preached his first sermon January 15, at 3 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church on the text, "For I have much people in this city."

February 16, 1876, the "United Presbyterian Church, of Burlington, Iowa," was organized in the basement room of the Presbyterian Church, at 11 A. M. Rev. Henry Wallace, of Morning Sun, and Ruling Elders F. A. Duncan, of Columbus City, and Henry M. Ochiltree, of Morning Sun, were the Committee on Organization. Rev. Mr. Wallace preached the moderating sermon, and Mr. Duncan was appointed Clerk. The names of thirteen United Presbyterians, as members, were presented, and the names of eleven Reformed Presbyterians as adherents. Following is the list:

Members—Robert W. Coulter, Mrs. Nancy D. Coulter, Wilson W. Blake, Mrs. Maria S. Blake, John Paisley, Mrs. Margaret McCosh, Mrs. Jane Dungan, Mrs. A. G. Swindler, Mrs. Nancy McLane, Mrs. Rosa Sponholtz, Robert G. Saunderson, William C. Stewart, Mrs. W. C. Stewart.

Adherents—W. J. Donahue, Mrs. Lizzie G. Donahue, James W. Wright, Samuel A. Wright, William G. Wright, Miss Anna Wright, Calvin McConaughey, Mrs. Eliza McConaughey, Samuel McIntyre, W. J. Cunningham, Mrs. W. J. Cunningham.

The election of Ruling Elders resulted in the choice of Robert W. Coulter and Wilson W. Blake. They were ordained by Rev. James Brown, D. D., of Keokuk, June 9, 1876. The first communion was held June 11.

Services have been held regularly ever since, at Choral Hall, No. 419½ Jefferson street. Rev. E. D. Campbell was succeeded as stated supply, July 1, 1877, by Rev. J. C. Herron, of Lawrence, Kan., and he, July 1, 1878, by J. A. Pollock, of Logan County, Ohio, the present Pastor. The membership at present (February 1, 1879) numbers thirty-six. There have been three deaths in the congregation, and nine persons have removed from its bounds. Services are held every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The first Trustees were W. J. Donahue and Calvin McConaughey. The present Trustees are Archibald McArthur, M. E. Blake and James W. Wright.

The Sabbath school has an average attendance of seventy, with nine classes. The officers are: James W. Wright, Superintendent; James Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. G. Wright, Librarian.



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The Building Committee, having charge of the erection of a new church, are Rev. J. A. Pollock, R. W. Coulter, W. W. Blake, John Cairns and John McMullin. They have closed the contract for the erection of a fine frame building, of the beautiful Swiss style of architecture, on a lot on Jefferson street, a few doors west of Boundary. The church will be 34x62 feet in dimensions, with an alcove or recess in the rear, of 5x13 feet. It faces the north, and in the northeast corner, a tower, 12 feet square, rises in a neat and tasty spire to a height of 90 feet. There will be two entrances in front, with a class-room between the two halls. The stairs to the gallery will be in the tower. The ceiling will be arched and very high and airy. The windows will be of stained glass. The church will have a seating capacity of about four hundred people. The building will be completed about May 1, 1879, and the entire cost of lot, church and furniture will be about $5,000.

*The Hebrew Church.*—In 1875, the Jews of the city effected an organization in accordance with their faith, and for some time held religious services in the Luke Palmer Building, on North Main street, between Washington and Columbia, in rooms formerly occupied by the Mercantile Club. About twenty families are included in the association, and Rev. S. Hecht ministered for the congregation one year. They are now organizing under the leadership of Rev. Isaac Moses, of Quincy, Ill., who will give part of his time regularly to this congregation. They now worship in the B'Nai B'Rith Lodge-room, corner Main and Washington streets.

*Free Methodist Church.*—This society was organized April 1, 1878, by Rev. E. B. Hart and Rev. M. L. Vorheis, with about fifty members. E. Osborn, William Boger, E. P. Kyle and P. C. Burhans, were the first and present Stewards. They rented the church-building formerly occupied by the South Hill Baptist Society (now out of existence), where they continue to worship; Rev. Mr. Vorheis is the present Pastor. The sabbath School connected with the Church has about one hundred and twenty-five members—William Boger, Superintendent.

*The Congregation of B'nai Sholem* was organized January 1, 1879, with the following officers: Joseph Lehman, President; Frank Weil, Vice President; Morris Lehman, Secretary; Harry Weiler, Treasurer. Isaac Moses, the Pastor, resides in Quincy, and comes to Burlington once each month. Connected with the Church is a Sabbath school, held twice a month.

*The African Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in 1867, by Rev. J. W. Malone, with a membership of four. The present membership is fifty, with Rev. J. W. H. Jackson as Pastor.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Burlington Y. M. C. A. owes its existence to G. F. W. Sherwin, a resident of Erie, Penn., who, while visiting Burlington as an insurance agent, in 1876, went from one to another talking to them of the Y. M. C. A. and its work, of the good that might be accomplished through such an organization in Burlington, and urged Christian men, whom he had never seen before, to do what he claimed and they confessed was their plain duty. Finally, a meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. V. Bean, during the month of November, 1876, to consider and talk over the matter. On the 1st day of January, 1877, at a meeting in Choral Hall, the Y. M. C. A. was organized by W. E. Blake, C. H. Whiting, Dr. J. V. Bean, W. J. McClure, J. S. Kelly, H. J. Wakerly, G. H. Challender and James Coulter. The first officers, elected at the meeting,

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were: W. E. Blake, President; J. V. Bean, Vice President; C. H. Whiting, Corresponding Secretary; G. W. Challender, Recording Secretary; W. J. Wakerly, Treasurer. The regular constitution was not adopted until March 26, 1877, and the Board of Directors adopted the first code of by-laws April 12, 1877, at a meeting held in the law office of the President, W. E. Blake. Among the efforts put forth by the associational work should be mentioned the Depot Reading-room, established May 5, 1877, through the co-operation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the conductors' room at the depot, and maintained until the necessities of the company demanded the room for offices. The Association organized, on the 1st of April, 1877, a Mission Sunday School at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, on South Hill. The school afterward removed to South Boundary Schoolhouse, and becoming self-sustaining, the Association withdrew from the management November 5, 1877. Until June, 1877, the Association had no regular meeting-place, but since then the meetings have been held at Choral Hall. The present officers are: W. E. Blake, President; J. W. Burdette, Vice President; C. H. Whiting, Corresponding Secretary; W. J. McClure, Recording Secretary; J. L. Kelly, Treasurer. The Directors are: W. J. Samson, J. H. Bremmerman, Dr. J.V. Bean, H. J. Wakerly, H. A. Risset and T. B. Snyder.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.*—The history of this Lodge embraces the history of the origin of Freemasonry in the State of Iowa, as hereinafter recorded. Burlington Lodge was constituted November 20, 1840, by letters of dispensation granted by R. W. Joab Bernard, of St. Louis, Mo., appointed for its first officers: Hiram C. Bennett, W. M.; William Thompson, S. W.; Evan Evans, J. W.

On October 20, 1841, said Lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and named Des Moines Lodge, No. 41, of which the first officers were: Hiram C. Bennett, W. M.; William Thompson, S. W.; Evan Evans, J. W.; Robert Martin, Treas.; William D. McCord, Sec.; William Fry, S. D.; Theodore S. Parvin, J. D.; David Hammer, Tiler. The Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, in the city of Burlington, November 20, 1840, and a charter was issued to Des Moines Lodge, No. 41, by the Grand Lodge of Missouri October 20, 1841. A charter was issued to Iowa Lodge, No. 42, by the Grand Lodge of Missouri October 20, 1841. A charter was issued to Dubuque Lodge, No. 62, by same Grand Lodge of Missouri October 10, 1843. A charter was also issued to Iowa City Lodge, No. 63, October 10, 1844.

The above-named Lodges met in convention in Iowa City, Iowa, January 2, 1844, and, after mature deliberation, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws for the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, and elected Oliver Cock first Grand Master and Theo. S. Parvin first Grand Secretary. The charters of said Lodges were then deposited in the Grand Lodge, and new charters issued, and Lodges named and numbered as follows: Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, at Burlington, Iowa; Iowa Lodge, No. 2, at Muscatine, Iowa; Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, at Dubuque, Iowa; Iowa City Lodge, No. 4, at Iowa City, Iowa. The full membership of the above-named Lodges at that date, January 2, 1844, was 101. The number of Masons in Iowa at the present date is estimated to be about 20,000. The present officers of Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, are: Evan M. Willis, W. M.; John M. Jackson, S. W.; Thomas C. Whiteby, J. W.; A. J. Hillhouse, Treas.; William H. Macleod, Sec.; James Whitaker, S. D.; C. P. De Haas, J. D. The present membership of Des Moines Lodge is eighty,

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and the property thereof is estimated at $1,000. Lodge meets in Bodeman's Block, on Second street, Burlington, Iowa.

*Burlington Lodge, No. 20*, was instituted under dispensation granted November 30, 1850, by Ansel Humphrey, G. M. of G. L. of the State of Iowa, and a charter was issued to the above-named Lodge June 3, 1851. The charter members were: Dean Rogers, W. M.; J. L. Corse, S. W.; Lyman Cook, J. W.; Isaac Derwein, Treas.; J. P. Wightman, Sec.; David Harrison, S. D.; J. M. Neely, J. D. The present officers are: J. E. Springer, W. M.; T. D. Wannfried, S. W.; Samuel Herschler, J. W.; Charles Anderson, Treas.; W. E. Woodward, Sec.; B. F. Brown, S. D.; Thomas Gregson, J. D.; A. L. Daniels, Tiler. The present membership of this Lodge is eighty, and the property thereof is estimated at $400. It also meets in Bodeman's Block, corner of Third and Washington streets.

*Malta Lodge, No. 318*, was instituted under dispensation, granted June 29, 1872, by O. P. Waters, G. M. of G. L., of Iowa. A charter was issued to said Lodge, June 5, 1873. The charter members were: S. W. Snow, W. M.; E. C. Blackmar, S. W.; George H. Squires, J. W.; E. S. Edgar, Treasurer; F. X. Kuechen, Secretary; E. W. Conner, S. D.; J. R. King, J. D.; F. W. Godard, S. S.; W. E. Woodward, Tiler. The present officers are: E. C. Blackmar, W. M.; Eugene Sherwood, S. W.; I. P. Wilson, J. W.; Daniel W. Peasley, Treasurer; F. X. Kuechen, Secretary; Frank Conner, S. D.; J. D. Miller, J. D.; W. E. Woodward, Tiler. This Lodge has a membership of thirty-one, property valued at $50, and meets in Bodeman's Block.

*Iowa Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons*, was instituted by dispensation granted by General Grand Chapter of the United States to H. C. Bennett, H. P., September 19, 1843, and a charter was issued September 13, 1844. The first officers were: H. C. Bennett, H. P.; H. T. Hugins, King and Secretary; Richard Mansly, Scribe; W. Deveau, Treasurer; Pattison, C. of H.; J. R. Hartsock, P. Soj.; Hooten, R. A. Captain; Weeks, G. M. of 3d Vail; Blanchard, G. M. of 2d Vail; Peter Beers, G. M. of 1st Vail; John Gray, Guard. There were also the charter members. The present officers are as follows: E. M. Willis, H. P.; R. S. Skinner, King; T. G. Foster, Scribe; James Whitaker, Treasurer; E. W. Woodward, Secretary; T. C. Scholes, C. of H.; E. C. Blackmar, P. Soj.; Horton Bailey, R. A. Captain; H. J. Wakerly, G. M. of 3d Vail; Christopher Miller, G. M. of 2d Vail; A. Mitchell, G. M. of 1st Vail; Thomas Gregson, Sentinel. The present membership is fifty-eight, the value of property $300, and the meeting-place is in Bodeman's Block.

*St. Omar Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars*, originated by a separation from Jerusalem Commandery, No. 7, whose charter was located to meet at Burlington and Mt. Pleasant, alternately. A charter was granted October 6, 1870, and it was organized and instituted October 10, of the same year, by W. E. Woodward, Past Eminent Commander of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 7. The first officers being M. E. Gillette, E. C.; W. E. Woodward, Generalissimo; Frank Phelps, Captain General; T. J. Copp, Prelate; Isaac Derwein, Treasurer; A. P. Bentley, Recorder; S. W. Snow, S. W.; George Hill, J. W.; Charles Anderson, Standard Bearer; O. W. Borden, Sword Bearer; Paul Lange, Warden; F. G. Kendall, Sentinel. The present officers are: W. E. Woodward, E. C.; A. W. Manning, Generalissimo; A. S. Umberger, Captain General; C. Anderson, Prelate; S. H. Jones, Treasurer; A. Mitchell, Recorder; J. N. Martin, S. W.; Horton Bailey, J. W.; E. P. Dunham, Standard Bearer; R. Glendy, Sword Bearer; Paul Lange, Warder; Thomas Gregson,

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Sentinel. The present membership of this Commandery is twenty-eight, and the value of its property, $400. The meeting-place is in Bodeman's Block.

*Friendship Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias*, was instituted under dispensation, February 2, 1872, and a charter was granted March 12, 1872. The charter members were J. D. Weeks, A. B. Dodge, Christopher Osterberg, J. P. Joy, R. P. Ploutz, H. C. Garrett, C. C. Mathews, R. Linder, R. B. Mason. The first officers under the charter were: J. D. Weeks, V. P.; A. D. Dodge, W. C.; C. Osterberg, V. C.; B. M. Ploutz, F. S.; H. C. Garrett, Banker; C. C. Mathews, Guide; R. B. Mason, O. S.; R. Linder, I. S. The present officers are: A. V. Dodge, P. C.; W. A. Torrey, C. C.; S. A. Eads, V. C.; W. G. Mercer, K. of R. S.; W. R. Rhein, M. of F.; Carl Wigert, M. of E.; Bryce Campbell, Prelate; F. Bloomer, M. of A. The present membership is thirty, and value of property, $400. The Lodge meets in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

*Flint Hills Lodge, No. 39*, was instituted July 16, 1877, under dispensation, and chartered February 12, 1878, the following being the charter members: John H. Gear, N. J. Bent, O. H. Andrews, R. M. Washburn, Dan W. Peasley, Wesley Jones, A. B. Kleghorn, W. C. Comer, C. C. Spalding, H. H. Garrett, J. J. Sanford, W. P. Foster, W. S. Darling, William Pilger, Frank Hatton, C. S. Edger, J. W. Burdette, A. A. Perkins, T. J. Copp. The first officers were: T. J. Copp, P. C.; George Whipple, C. C.; A. A. Perkins, V. C.; J. W. Burdette, P.; A. B. Cleghorn, K. of R. S.; W. O. Foster, M. of F.; Dan W. Peasley, M. of C.; William Pilger, M. of A. The present officers are: A. A. Perkins, P. C.; James A. Guest, C. C.; William Pilger, P.; H. C. Garrett, K. of R. S.; W. S. Darling, M. of F.; R. M. Washburn, M. of C.; W. P. Foster, M. of A.; T. J. Copp, J. G.; H. A. Brown, O. G. The present membership is twenty-nine, and the property of the Lodge is valued at $150. The Lodge meets in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

*Section No. 93*, Endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, was organized and chartered February 21, 1878, the first officers being: T. J. Copp, Prest.; W. S. Darling, V. Prest.; Chris. Osterberg, Chaplain; R. M. Washburn, Guide; A. B. Cleghorn, Guard; Robert Allison, Sentinel. The charter members were: William Torrey, W. G. Mercer, T. J. Copp, H. C. Garrett, Robert Allison, Chris. Osterberg, Peter Wigern, F. W. Bloomer, A. B. Cleghorn, M. C. Conner, Dan W. Peasley, R. M. Washburn, A. A. Perkins, W. S. Darling, H. D. Walker. The present officers are: T. J. Copp, Prest., W. G. Mercer, V. Prest.; A. A. Perkins, Chaplain; H. C. Garrett, Sec. and Treas.; Robert Allison, Guide; F. W. Bloomer, Guard; William A. Torrey, Sentinel. The present membership is twenty-one, and property is valued at $50.

*Charity Tent No. 3, of the Knights of Maccabees of the World*, was organized January 11, 1879, and chartered January 12, 1879, the charter members being D. E. Johnson, W. J. D. Meyers, J. A. Kleppisch, J. M. Bradley, J. H. Hall, E. Lawrence, E. Zerber, Henry Clay Judson, W. L. Rhodes, G. W. Miller, C. A. Davis, William A. Torrey, James Frame, J. H. Wakerly, Jacob Shontz, T. J. Fuller, William Atkinson, Dr. R. L. Robb, W. H. Hendy, Samuel Peabody, J. T. Smith, E. J. Dougherty, Charles Tienes, M. G. Haight, A. T. Skelly, J. W. Jenkins. The first and present officers are: D. E. Johnson, Ex. Sir Kt. Gen. Commander; Henry Clay Judson, Sir Kt. Commander; Samuel Peabody, Sir Kt. Lieut. Commander; C. A. Davis, Sir Kt. Prelate; J. A. Kleppisch, Record-Keeper; W. J. D. Meyers, Finance-Keeper; J. T. Smith, Sergeant; G. W. Miller, Master-at-Arms; E. Lawrence, 1st M. Guard;

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E. J. Dougherty, 2d M. Guard; James M. Bradley, Sentinel; William Atkinson, Pricket. The membership is thirty-seven; the property is valued at $200, and the place of meeting is in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

*Iowa Hain, No. 1, United Ancient Order of Druids*, was chartered July 2, 1855, with the following charter-members: L. Krieg, N. Graeser, C. Derwein, J. Schaefer, F. G. Brand. The first officers were: N. Graeser, E. E.; J. Schaefer, U. E.; L. Krieg, Secretary; J. G. Brand, Treasurer; John Steiner, I. W.; J. Winter, R. H. D., E. E.; W. Weis, L. H. D., E. E.; S. Hodop, R. H. D., U. E.; E. Nordheim, L. H. D., U. E; H. Lachman, Fuehrer. The present officers are: J. Gross, Ex. E.; S. Mesmer, E. E.; Peter Gunter, U. E.; Robert Sutter, Secretary; S. Hodop, Financial Secretary; H. Demland, Treasurer; W. Stadtlander, I. W.; J. Heinz, Fuehrer; J. Blum, A. W.; J. Wolwend, R. H. D., E. E.; A. Ganz, L. H. D., E. E.; P. Tropman, R. H. D., U. E.; J. Peck, L. H. D., U. E. The present number of members of this lodge is one hundred and nineteen, and the place of meeting is in Druids Hall, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*United Brothers Grove, No. 3, U. A. O. D.*, was instituted by charter from the Grand Grove of the United States, August 10, 1858, with the following as charter members: L. Krieg, F. Funck, G. Hoerr, J. Egenolf, J. P. Krichbaum, Chris. Ulrich, A. Meyer, Isaac Derwein, C. Hartman. The first officers were: L. Krieg, J. P. A.; J. P. Kriechbaum, N. A.; Isaac Derwein, V. A.; W. E. Woodward, Secretary, Chris. Mathes, Treasurer; F. Funck, Conductor; Charles Hartman, I. G.; Jos. Klem, O. G.; J. Egenolf, R. H. B. to N. A.; G. Ulrich, L. H. B. to N. A.; C. Ulrich, R. H. B. to V. A.; F. Uttry, L. H. B. to V. A. The present officers are: C. Steimker, J. P. A.; J. L. Lemberger, N. A.; Jacob Blum, V. A.; W. E. Woodward, Secretary; William Fordney, Treasurer; C. P. De Haas, I. G.; L. Krieg, R. H. B. to N. A.; P. Bouquet, L. H. B. to N. A.; T. C. Whiteley, R. H. B. to V. A.; B. Shugar, L. H. B. to V. A.; Henry Weber, O. G. The present membership is forty-seven, and the lodge meets in Druids Hall, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*Harmonia Grove, No. 5, U. A. O. D.*, was organized March 26, 1874, and chartered June 9, 1874. The charter members were John Hassel, C. A. Braentegan, Gottlieb Wollhaf, Adolph Ott, Jacob Hill, Fred Stodtmeister, George Leiwe. The first officers were: John Hassel, P. A.; C. A. Braentegan, N. A.; Gottlieb Wollhaf, V. A.; Adolph Ott, Secretary; George Leiwe, Financial Secretary; Jacob Hill, Treasurer; Fred Stodtmeister, I. G. The present officers are: Henry Berwis, P. A.; V. Dehner, N. A.; Andrew Heyer, V. A.; Adolph Ott, Secretary; Jacob Hill, Treasurer; George Bosch, I. G.; Jacob Blum, O. G.; Charles Holstein, Conductor. The present membership of this lodge is twenty-six; its property is estimated at $700, and it meets in Druids Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*Burlington Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Order of United Workmen*, was organized and chartered February 16, 1875, with the following charter members: Paul Brech, Charles Anderson, D. D. Marshall, R. A. Baylor, S. Shippert, J. L. Lemberger, Charles Lengel, William A. Torrey, J. C. Cover and John Heinz. A second charter was granted July 2, 1877, and the following officers were elected: Charles Lengel, P. M. W.; John Heinz, M. W.; C. O. Lofstromm, G. F.; Fred Biermith, Overseer; C. H. Bickler, Recorder; S. Shippert, Treasurer; H. Woellhaf, Receiver; Chris. Mueller, G.; Frank Hirt, O. W. Early in 1876, this was changed into a German Lodge, with a member-

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ship of thirty-six and the following officers: John F. Geiger, Ex. O. M.; Chris. Paulus, O. M.; H. Weber, U. M.; J. C. Cover, Aufscher; J. H. Gereche, Fuehrer; J. H. Bremmermann, S. F.; S. Shippert, F. S.; H. Woellhaf, Schatzmeister; Fred Disque, I. W.; P. Pfanmiller, A. W. The Lodge meets in Parsons' Block, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

*Orchard City Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W.*, was instituted under dispensation by O. J. Noble, Deputy Grand Master, May 15, 1875, and a charter was granted on the same day, the charter members being as follows: D. O. Fosgate, G. S. Stripe, George Le Baron, E. J. Hicks, J. W. Toothacher, C. A. McChesney, A. Trimble, Thomas McChesney, C. D. Hall, George Stewart and G. W. Clemens. The first officers were: D. O. Fosgate, P. M. W.; George Le Baron, M. W.; George W. Stripe, Foreman; Thomas McChesney, Overseer; George Stewart, Recorder; A. Trimble, Financier; G. W. Toothacher, Receiver; C. A. McChesney, Guide; G. W. Clemens, Watchman. The present officers are: A. M. Antrobus, P. M. W.; A. Q. Smith, M. W.; H. A. Kelley, Foreman; D. A. Mason, Overseer; Ellis Griffith, Guide; Robert Spencer, Recorder; C. French, Financier; I. P. Wilson, Receiver; S. E. Hawkins, Inside Watchman; William Sabins, Outside Watchman. The present membership is seventy, the property of the Lodge is valued at $200, and its meeting-place is in Parsons' Block.

*Stephenson Lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W.*, was instituted by D. D. G. M. W. D. L. Stephenson, November 9, 1875, and a charter was issued under the same date, with the following as first officers: J. L. Lemberger, M. W.; Leon Huffman, P. M. W.; R. A. Baylor, Foreman; D. D. Marshall, Overseer; William Franken, Recorder; W. H. Rhein, Financier; Joseph Troxel Receiver; John Golden, Guide; G. A. Licuyer, Inside Watchman; F. Flackman, Outside Watchman. The charter members were J. L. Lemberger, Leon Huffman, G. A. Licuyer, Charles Chamberlain, F. Flackman, George Pickup, M. J. Haddix, John Metz, B. Segall, Fred Lippert, William Herchuback, Samuel Peabody, P. F. Unterkircher, D. D. Marshall, R. A. Baylor, William Franken, W. H. Rhein, Joseph Troxel, John Golden, W. C. White, N. Bouquet, George Gray, C. Anderson, H. Hoelscher, Charles Gienger. The present officers are: William A. Torrey, M. W.; S. E. Nixon, P. M. W.; R. E. Doran, Foreman; William Turner, Overseer; Charles Chamberlain, Recorder; Al. S. Teuscher, Financier; C. A. Davis, Receiver; L. P. Eads, Guide; E. O. Holmquist, Inside Watchman; A. J. Agren, Outside Watchman. The present membership is forty-three. The property of the Lodge is valued at $250. The place of meeting is in the Knights of Pythias Hall, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

*Lincoln Lodge, No. 125, A. O. U. W.*, was instituted July 16, 1877, and chartered the same day, with the following charter members: J. F. Jordan, Alexander Hannum, D. C. Griffin, Samuel Long, E. A. Hanchet, H. M. Coy, M. R. Renshaw, G. W. Lowery, Isaac Vanorman, C. T. Patterson, C. A. Lightfoot, M. P. Tilton, R. H. Johnson, E. M. Kirk, W. D. Crumpton, W. A. Drew, C. A. Paine, Emmerson Follett, S. C. Moss, E. J. Willey, G. C. Mudgett, Alonzo Edson, D. P. Elliott, A. Giroux, C. Follett, W. A. Roberts. The first officers were as follows: Samuel Long, P. M. W.; Alexander Hannum, M. W.; J. F. Jordon, F.; D. C. Griffin, O.; C. T. Patterson, Receiver; E. A. Hanchet, Financier; M. R. Renshaw, Receiver; G. W. Lowery, Guide; W. D. Crumpton, Inside Watchman; E. Kirk, Outside Watchman. The present officers are: D. C. Griffin, P. M. W.; E. A. Hanchet, M. W.; William Pucklin, F.; W. P. Tilton, O.; G. W. Lowery, Receiver; G. C. Mudgett,

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Financier; C. T. Patterson, Receiver; A. Hilderband, Guide; J. C. Johnson, Inside Watchman; I. Vanorman, Outside Watchman. The present membership is forty-one. The Lodge meets in Patterson's Hall, on Summer street, South Hill. This Lodge is, indeed, a lodge of workmen. With the exception of two members, they all earn their living by manual labor. This Lodge has had a slow but steady growth from the first of its existence. In less than two years it has paid out in sick benefits $200, disbursing to its sick members $5 per week during their sickness, after the first week thereof. The quarterly dues of this Lodge are $1 per year higher than those of its sister-lodges.

*Phœnix Lodge, No. 142, A. O. U. W.*, was instituted by D. D. G. M. W.; J. L. Lemberger, December 6, 1877, and a charter was issued the same day. The following were the charter members: H. O. Browning, J. L. Lemberger, C. P. De Haas, James Frame, Henry Lemberger, Paul Lange, Chris. Allen, S. H. Stutsman, O. W. Lemberger, T. L. Pilger, T. J. Raper, A. P. Eklund, H. N. Howe, A. H. Kuhlmmeir, J. W. Burdette, L. M. Pilger, J. M. Parham, C. F. Gall, J. B. Jaeger, A. E. Milspaugh, Conrad Lutz, Henry Weis, J. W. C. Jones, George Kriechbaum and William McD. Houseworth. The first officers were; Henry Lemberger, M. W.; C. C. De Haas, P. M. W.; J. W. Burdette, Foreman; James Frame, Overseer; T. L. Pilger, Recorder; J. L. Lemberger, Financier; Chris. Allen, Receiver; J. P. Jaeger, Guide; C. W. Lemberger, Inside Watchman; J. M. Parham, Outside Watchman. The present officers are: C. P. De Haas, M. W.; James Frame, P. M. W.; H. C. Schramm, Foreman; J. O. Smythe, Overseer; W. R. Fabert, Recorder; J. L. Lemberger, Financier; C. F. Gall, Receiver; J. W. Burdette, Guide; W. F. McCosh, Inside Watchman; James G. Bull, Outside Watchman. The present membership is thirty-seven. The property of the Lodge is valued at $250, and its place of meeting is in Druid Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*Standard Lodge, No. 226, Independent Order of Mutual Aid*, was instituted under authority of S. P. of the United States, by W. A. Halstead, Deputy Supreme President, Nov. 29, 1878, with forty-three members and the following officers: O. H. Denise, P. P.; R. N. Green, P.; J. V. Bean, V. P.; Robert Spencer, Recording Secretary; H. A. Kelley, Financial Secretary; L. C. Walbridge, Treasurer; M. M. Palmer, Chaplain; C. French, Conductor; G. W. Halliday, Inside Guardian; L. C. Skinner, Outside Guardian. This society pays the heirs of a deceased member $2,000, and allows its sick members $4 per week. The Lodge meets in Druid Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

*The R. W. G. Lodge of I. O. O F. of Iowa* was instituted at Muscatine, on the first day of May, 1848, by D. D. G. Sire John G. Potts, by authority of the G. Lodge of the United States, and by virtue of dispensation by G. L. of U. S., after which the following Past Grands were duly elected, and installed into their various offices by the D. D. G. Sire: P. G. J. Whitfield Garner, M. W. Grand Master; P. G. Amos Mathews, R. W. D. Master; P. G. Samuel McCormick, R. W. G. Warden: P. G. Richard Calle, R. W. G. Secretary; P. G. Joseph Bridgman, R. W. G. Treasurer. The D. D. Sire then delivered a short address to the members of the G. Lodge. The M. W. G. M. then made the following appointments, viz.: P. G. William Patterson, Rev. G. Chaplain; P. G. J. T. B. Martin, W. G. Marshall; P. G. Benjamin Rupert, W. G. Guardian; P. G. William Longley, W. G. Conductor. It was resolved to appoint a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for this Lodge. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to draft a Constitution for subordinate lodges throughout the State.

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The present officers of this Grand Lodge are: B. S. Merriam, Keokuk, M. W. Grand Master; W. C. Harriman, Dubuque, R. W. D. Grand Master; William Garrett, Burlington, R. W. Grand Secretary; John Van Valkenberg, Fort Madison, R. W. Grand Warden; B. B. Woodward, Davenport, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Eric J. Leech, Keokuk, R. W. Grand Representative; Benjamin Newman, Council Bluffs, R. W. Grand Representative; W. S. Burton, Mount Pleasant, W. Grand Chaplain; S. P. Leland, Charles City, W. Grand Marshal; A. H. White, Mount Ayr, W. Grand Conductor; J. W. Roper, Fort Dodge, W. Grand Messenger; J. F. Abbott, Manchester, W. Grand Guardian; Ferdinand Mueller, Davenport, W. Grand Herald.

*Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Burlington, Iowa Territory, April 4, 1844, by D. D. G. Sire John G. Potts, of Galena, Ill., and by authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, under dispensation, and afterward chartered. The charter members were: Richard Mandsley, W. H. Mann, W. D. McCash, John T. Jones, Oliver Cock and Thomas T. Goodhue. The first officers were: Richard Mandsley, N. G.; W. H. Mann, V. G.; Thomas T. Goodhue, Secretary; Oliver Cock, Treasurer.

The present officers are: Frederick Brickenbach, N. G.; William Mercer, V. G.; M. P. Sharts, R. Secretary; W. E. Woodward, Treasurer. The present membership is 160. The property of the Lodge is valued at $10,000. All the I. O. O. F. Lodges meet in their hall, in Parsons' Block.

*Harmonia Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted under dispensation December 19, 1870, and a charter was granted October 19, 1871, with the following as charter members: Simon Hene, P. H. Greis, F. C. Hoffman, Fred Riepe, P. F. Unterkircher, S. W. Greenbaum, Chris. Weymeier, E. M, Eisfeld, Otto Lorenz, Charles Starker, Joseph Strobel, Leopold Krieg, John Smith, J. J. Schen, Paul Lange, Charles Hartman, George Kriechbaum, Joseph Greenbaum.

The first officers were: N. E. Hoffman, N. G.; Simon Henne, V. G.; Chris. Weymeier, C. S.; Otto Lorenz, P. S.; Paul Lange, Cashier.

The present officers are: William Ihrer, N. G.; Charles Wederty, V. G.; Bernhard Hulsebus, R. Secretary; Charles Steimker, P. Secretary, and Michael Gerlinger, Treasurer. The number of members is sixty-five. The property of this Lodge is estimated worth $1,000.

*Excelsior Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted under dispensation December 11, 1873, and a charter was granted October 22, 1874, with the following charter members: F. E. Hoffman, George A. Duncan, Rudolph Glendy, James P. Joy, J. W. Jenkins, E. P. Wood, E. G. Squire, John Hall, P. Brumund, Charles Anderson, Charles Kriechbaum, G. W. Babbitts, A. W. Montfort, James Carroll, W. H. Platt, Paul L. Brick, Richard A. Taylor. The first officers were: E. P. Wood, N. G.; George A. Duncan, V. G.; E. G. Squire, R. Sec.; Charles Anderson, P. Sec.; Rudolph Glendy, Treas. The present officers are Henry C. Cady, N. G.; D. E. Johnson, V. G.; J. F. Rolf, R. Sec.; A. P. Eklund, P. Sec.; E. G. Squire, Treas. The present membership is fifty-one, and the value of the property about $600.

*Eureka Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted April 26, 1848, by D. D. G. Sire John G. Potts, of Galena, Ill. The charter members were: W. H. Mann, William Garrett, William D. McCord, Oliver Cock, M. Wile, John Otten, J. S. McClure, William W. Scott. The charter was granted September 22, 1847. The first officers were: W. H. Mann, C. P.; Oliver Cock, H. P.; William D. McCord, S. W.; W. W. Scott, J. W.; M. Wile, Scribe; John Otten, Treas. The present officers are Charles Steimker, C. P.; Charles Sponholtz,

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H. P.; J. W. Jenkins, S. W.; James Toft, J. W.; Charles Anderson, Scribe; George Whipple, Treas. The Grand Encampment of the State of Iowa was instituted June 17, 1852, at Muscatine.

*Burlington Lodge, No. 251, of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith*, which belongs to District No. 6 of said organization was chartered November 12, 1875, with following first officers: Jacob Schroder, President; Emanuel Raab, Vice President; Joseph Greenbaum, Sec.; Joseph Lehman, Treasurer; S. Hecht, A. M.; Theodore D. Wanfried, I. G.; Henry Heschler, O. G. The present officers are S. W. Greenbaum, President; Jos. Lehman, Vice President; Joseph Greenbaum, Secretary; Emanuel Raab, Treasurer; S. Himmelrich, A. M.; E. M. Eisfeld, O. G.; Leopold Hirsch, I. G. The present membership of this Lodge is twenty-six. It meets in Mecke's Block, opposite the Congregational Church, and has property valued at $400.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*Germania Mutual Aid Society* was organized by a committee of nine persons March 1, 1851, and Articles of Incorporation adopted February 1, 1860. The first officers of said Society were: Sigmund Schramm, President; Carl Mahlinger, Vice President; Ambros Busch, Treasurer; Bernhard Buckrode, Secretary. The present officers are: Chris. Paulus, President; Chris. Klein, Vice President; George Huber, Secretary; C. Gall, Treasurer. The present membership is 178, and the property of the Society is valued at $6,000. It meets in Parsons' Block on Jefferson street. This is the oldest German Society in the State of Iowa, and celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 29, 1876.

*Swedish Benevolent Society*, "*Gotha*," was organized March 21, 1867, and incorporation papers were recorded October 5, 1870, with an original membership of nine. The first officers were as follows: W. O. Holcomb, President; C. O. Streed, Vice President; Alf. Peterson, Secretary; Andrew Leens, Treasurer. The present officers are: Andrew Peterson, President; Andrew Eklund, Vice President; C. O. Streed, Treasurer; C. J. Arden, Financial Secretary; F. O. Anderson, Corresponding Secretary, with a membership of sixty-one, and property valued at $1,000. This Society meets in Palmer's Block, on Valley street.

*Burlington Turnergemeinde* was originally organized in the fall of 1852, in the old City Brewery, and incorporation papers were recorded March 1, 1856. The first members under the corporation thus constituted were: John Rosenzweig, President; Charles Mallinger, Secretary; John Steiner, William Enderle, J. G. Brand, E. H. Horst, F. Schramm, C. Waldschmidt, Adolph Meyer, Emil Dietzsch, J. H. Scholer, C. Eggelman, Charles Wachsmuth, R. Byers, B. Holstein, J. Schlamp and M. Keller.

The present officers are: George Rappold, President; A. Althoff, Vice Presidenl; Paul Milker, Recording Secretary; John Dalldorf, Corresponding Secretary; August Stucke, Treasurer; Samuel Herschler, Turnwart. The present membership of the society is thirty-three, and its property is valued at $10,000. Its meeting-place is Turner Hall, corner of Fourth and Division streets.

*Turnverein Vorwaerts* was organized July 1, 1877, and Articles of Incorporation were recorded by John Niewoehner, Ed. Kropp and Peter Stenger, December 19, 1877. The number of original members was about twenty-five, and the first officers under the corporation were: C. A. Braentigan, First Speaker; August Neugebauer, Second Speaker; B. Sterzing, Recording Sec-

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retary; A. Ott, Corresponding Secretary; B. Bosch, Treasurer; E. Kropp, First Turnwart; E. Mahnke, Second Turnwart, and the following three Trustees: C. Franken, A. Bamberger and G. I. Botts.

The present officers are: August Neugebauer, First Speaker; Adolph Ott, Second Speaker; Ed. Kropp, Recording Secretary; E. F. Sterzing, Corresponding Secretary; B. Bosch, First Turnwart; Ed. Rapp, Second Turnwart; Peter Stenger, Treasurer; with a membership of thirty-five, and property worth $400. This society meets in Kriechbaum's Block, on North Main street.

*Burlington Schuetzenverein* was organized May 24, 1868, by the following persons: F. Ebner, Peter Bouquet, L. Krieg, Charles Hartman, I. Dervein, Joseph Sutter, George Bosch, W. Shueman, Jacob Bonn, George Heinbeck, Fritz Seitz, Chris. Demland, John Metz, Adam Metz, Julius Winzer, Chris. Geyer, John Haspel, C. Drecher, Theo. Waldschmidt. The first officers were: F. Ebner, President; George Bosch, Vice President; Julius Winzer, Secretary; Peter Bouquet, Treasurer; Joseph Sutter, First Schuetzenmeister; John Hassel, Second Schuetzenmeister. Articles of Incorporation were recorded in 1871.

The present officers are: Leopold Krieg, President; W. Schueman, Vice President; W. Metzger, Secretary; Peter Bouquet, Treasurer; F. Ebner, First Schuetzenmeister; A. Metz, Second Schuetzenmeister.

## MEDICAL SOCIETY.

*Des Moines County Medical Society* was organized at a meeting held on the 19th day of November, 1873. The first members were as follows: Philip Harvey, G. M. Crawford, John Sheehey, J. C. Stone, G. B. Little, H. B. Ransom, D. S. Forney, J. Howes, W. W. Nassau, G. R. Henry, J. V. Bean, P. Brumund, R. C. Walker, F. Kuitham, J. Ransom, S. Scarff, J. A. Wright, L. B. Power. The first officers were: G. M. Crawford, President; H. B. Ransom, Vice President; P. Brumund, Secretary and Treasurer. The present officers are: R. C. Walker, President; G. B. Little, Vice President; G. Nelson Jones, Secretary and Treasurer. The present number of members is twenty-three. The Society meets in the office of G. Nelson Jones, on the third Wednesday of each month.

## MILITARY COMPANIES.

*Mathias Post, No. 5, Department of Iowa, G. A. R.*—This Post was organized December 14, 1874, and the charter granted by the National Head Post shows the following as charter members: W. G. Cummings, H. J. Wakerly, William Boyer, H. H. Gillman, C. W. Lemberger, H. A. Sailes, William Roth, James Halliday, A. A. Perkins, W. H. Warden, J. C. Stone. This organization has had its opposition in Iowa, and has enjoyed an era of prosperity seldom known in the history of organizations of its nature, being one of purely charitable motives. Those who associate politics with the Grand Army, and accuse it of being for political purposes, simply display their lack of knowledge; as the constitution governing it especially directs that "nothing of a political nature shall be entertained, as nomination for office, discussion of partisan or political subjects," etc. It is composed of those who it is natural enough to expect would be heartily interested in the great sectional strife to-day, and since the close of the gigantic war; but who, if true soldiers, are also true to the principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty, and do not carry it to the sessions of the Post, feeling that there is not the place it belongs.

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This Post has on its rolls the names of some of Iowa's most gallant soldiers; to enumerate would simply do injustice to those whom we have not the space to name. The name of Gen. C. L. Mathias being its signet is alone enough. There is always a hand extended to those asking admission to its circle; and as they recount the deeds of heroism in the dark days which tried men's souls, they are proud they can join the glad songs and call each other comrades. The present officers are: J. L. Kelley, Post Commander; H. H. Gillman, Senior Commander; C. A. Davis, Junior Commander; W. H. Horm, Quartermaster; J. C. Bonnell, Chaplain.

The department officers are mostly members of this Post, being as follows: A. A. Perkins, Department Commander; J. L. Kelley, Assistant, Quartermaster General; W. W. Gillingham, Assistant, Adjutant General; and others, whose names the records of the Post do not furnish. It is a deplorable fact that this is the only Post of G. A. R. in the county where so many old soldiers reside, and one that was always among the first to furnish its quota when the call to arms told that more help was needed in supporting the war for the Union. This Post occupies a prominent position among the many charitable institutions of Des Moines County. The meeting-place of the same is in Parsons' Block, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

*Lyon's Battery* was organized October 16, 1874. Its first officers were: M. L. Crane, Captain; John Sockmeyer and James Martin, First Lieutenants; Andrew Gartley and Robert Blanchard, Second Lieutenants. In April, 1878, this company was transferred to Battery H, First Artillery of Iowa National Guards. The present officers are: M. L. Crane, Captain; William Treasure, First Lieutenant; William Atkinson, Second Lieutenant; Emanuel Zerber, Third Lieutenant. The company meets at No. 215 Valley street.

*The Burlington Red Ribbon Reform Club* was organized November 27, 1877. The first officers were: W. N. Jarvis, President; W. E. Blake, First Vice President; W. H. H. Clark, Second Vice President; J. A. Murphy, Third Vice President; T. W. Lockwood, Secretary; D. B. Colby, Assistant Secretary; J. A. McCosh, Financial Secretary; J. H. Taylor, Treasurer. The present officers are: W. N. Jarvis President; Charles J. Dodge, First Vice President; J. W. C. Jones, Second Vice President; W. D. Inghram, Third Vice President; J. L. Sharp, Secretary; T. W. Lockwood, Assistant Secretary; S. A. McCosh, Financial Secretary; J. H. Taylor, Treasurer.

When first organized, this club had a membership of 1,200; at present it has 2,000 regularly enrolled members. During the Drew and Reed meetings in the early winter of 1858, 1,730 persons, male and female, signed the Red Ribbon pledge. The club meets in Mozart Hall, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, and has property valued at $800.

*The Women's White Ribbon Reform Club* was organized November 27, 1877, with the following first officers: Mrs. J. L. Brown, President; Miss Lou Acres, Secretary; Mrs. W. N. Jarvis, Treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. J. L. Brown, President; Mrs. J. N. Ripley, Secretary; Mrs. W. N. Jarvis, Treasurer. This society meets at Mozart Hall also, and has property valued at $500. When the club first organized it had a membership of 600, which has increased to 1,000. In addition to the officers named, there are one Vice President representing each church, and one Vice President at large.

## MUSICAL BANDS.

The Burlington Silver Cornet Band and Orchestra was organized in 1856, and consisted at that time of ten members. Many changes have occurred in the

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membership, and of the original members, only four, namely, M. Albert, Henry Bauer, Fred Bauer and William Brand, are now connected with the band. M. Albert is the leader, and it numbers six regular members.

Rhein's Cornet Band, formerly the Orchard City Band, was started in 1873, with ten members. Frequent changes have been made in the membership, which at one time numbered fourteen. July 6, 1876, a re-organization took place, and the present name was adopted. The band is composed of six pieces, and has for its leader W. H. Rhein.

Lehman's Band consists of Joseph Lehman and his three sons, and is a strictly private band.

### CEMETERIES.

*Aspen Grove Cemetery* was incorporated January 3, 1844, by B. White, A. Bridgman, G. Temple, John Johnson, Levi Hager and their associates. The first officers were: B. White, President; Oliver Cock, Secretary; Levi Hager, Treasurer. The Board of Control were composed of G. Temple, G. Partridge and A. Bridgman. The present officers are C. Starker, President; William Garrett, Secretary; F. Schramm, Treasurer, and F. Leicht, Sexton. The Board of Control consists of Lyman Cook, Evan Evans, J. G. Foote, S. E. Taylor, John Ganhn and O. H. Schenck. The cemetery is located in the northwestern part of the city, contains fifty-one acres of ground, several large vaults and many fine monuments.

*The Catholic Cemetery* is located at the end of Sixth street, and contains ten acres of ground.

*The Jewish Cemetery* is located on the Germantown road, and contains one acre of ground.

### DES MOINES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The history of the Agricultural Society of Des Moines County, dates, according to the records of the Society, to 1852, in which year the citizens of Des Moines County organized an agricultural society, which held its first annual fair in 1853. In the succeeding year, the annual fair was a success, but it involved the Society in debt, and no fair was held again until 1856, and then in an open field. This was repeated in 1857, after which the organization was abandoned. In the spring of 1859, the citizens of Des Moines County again began to agitate the question of having an agricultural society, and a new organization was effected May 28, and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted.

The first officers—President, H. W. Starr; Vice President, J. K. Scott; Secretary, George H. Lane; Treasurer, William F. Coolbaugh. Directors—Calvin Gamage, Robert Stewart, M. W. Robinson, John S. David, Elbridge G. Leffler.

The subsequent history of the Society we will not give in detail, but shall content ourselves with the fact that the history of the association shows a career of uninterrupted progress; each successive exhibition has generally been a decided improvement over that of the previous year. Its sole aim and purpose is to advance the agricultural and industrial interests of Des Moines County, and the vast and fruitful country surrounding it.

The grounds are beautifully situated near the western limits of the city of Burlington, embracing within the inclosure thirty acres of beautiful level land. There is an abundance of good water on all parts of the grounds, from springs, ponds and wells.

The race-track, one-half mile in length, with a grand stand, from which the horses can be seen on any part of the track, is acknowledged to be the finest in

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the State. There are the other customary buildings and improvements on the grounds, including Fine Art and Floral Halls, Fruit and Vegetable Hall, Mechanical Hall, etc., and fine covered stables and stalls.

The fair of 1875 was a complete success financially and otherwise. Since the above-named year, fairs have been held annually, and, though the exhibitions have always been a success, yet they have not always proven financially satisfactory.

The present officers are: John Patterson, President; E. Chamberlin, Vice President; C. C. Fowler, Treasurer; C. M, Garman, Secretary. Directors—G. R. Henry, D. Leonard, W. F. Johnson, C. Messenger, H. C. Cameron, R. B. Foster, J. Bock.

### POOR-FARM.

The County Poor-Farm is located on Section 4, Township 69, Range 3 west, and is composed of cultivated fields, pastures, corn-fields, an orchard and several buildings. The present keeper is Lemuel Ewing. It is but right to state that this public institution of Des Moines County has been repeatedly condemned by the Board of Supervisors as inadequate for the purpose in general as well as for the accommodation of the present number of deserving applicants for admittance. The erection of workshops nearer the city has been recommended, as also the building of tenement-houses and an insane hospital, to insure the proper care and employment of the county poor.

### PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association, an organization limited to the county, was organized on the second of January, 1858. It was designed to include all as members who came to the county on or before the first day of June, 1840, though its constitution admitted to corresponding membership those who were residents of Iowa at that time. The Association reached about two hundred members. The oldest settler was Judge William Morgan, now deceased, who came to the county from Illinois on the 5th of June, 1833, five days after the Indian claim had expired. He was Judge of the first court ever held in Burlington. The oldest settler now living is Henry Moore, who was Mayor of Burlington in 1842.

### BURLINGTON'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Burlington is well situated for becoming a great commercial and manufacturing city. With lines of railroad radiating in every direction, bringing to her warehouses the products of near and distant portions of the country; with the Mississippi River at her door, ready to float upon its bosom such products as seek a Southern market; with a wealth of timber suited to manufacturing purposes near at hand; with inexhaustible coal deposits within easy reach either to the east or west; and with the great South and West as an unfailing market for either manufactured articles or surplus breadstuffs; it does appear as if a promising future opened before the city; and it is not unreasonable to believe that within a few years these expectations may be realized.

We commend the following remarks, taken from the *Hawk-Eye*, to all who feel an interest in the future of Burlington as a manufacturing city:

"We have not the statistics at hand, but the total amount paid by the State of Iowa alone into the coffers of manufacturers in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and the Eastern States, is almost incredible.

"Do we want a threshing machine or a reaper? It comes from Ohio. Do we need furniture? A manufacturer in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, or the East,

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immediately supplies our wants. Do we want iron or glass? Pittsburgh stands ready with open and capacious pockets, ready to draw in our last dollar. Do we need cotton or woolen goods? Nothing is easier than to send our orders to a Stewart or a Claflin. And so the list might be continued indefinitely. Out of all the labor-saving machinery and other articles of daily consumption in the State of Iowa, what a beggarly array is made here?

"The people of Iowa pursue a suicidal policy in shipping their grain to the manufacturing districts of the East, submitting to outrageous freight tariffs, and then duplicate their folly by purchasing three-fourths of everything they consume, as well as a large proportion of all the machinery with which they make and secure their crops, from a distant market, and, besides paying a large profit to the manufacturer, again contribute to the plethoric purses of the railways.

"The true remedy for the growing evils of which farmers complain, is to encourage home manufactures. Give them the preference always, and as a legitimate result, factories of every conceivable kind will at once spring into existence in the West, attracting large bodies of mechanics and their families, and creating a home demand for a large per cent of the breadstuffs that now find an Eastern or Southern market.

"No city in the West offers more decided advantages as a point for the investment of money in manufacturing enterprise than does Burlington. Real estate is cheap and local encouragement of a substantial character will be cheerfully, gladly extended.

"Fuel is abundant. Both to the east and west, within easy distance from this city are vast quantities of coal, as yet but partially developed. It can be laid down at the doors of factories in large quantities at almost nominal cost.

"There is an unfailing supply of water obtainable—whether it may be needed in rolling-mills, in paper-mills, or simply to supply boilers.

"There is a ready market. No one will dispute this proposition, we presume. And when we reflect how large a per cent of the territory of this and the Western States is yet undeveloped, the magnitude of the future market almost passes comprehension.

"There are abundant modes of transportation, by which raw material can be obtained cheaply and expeditiously, and these opportunities are constantly multiplying, and by the same or other routes manufactured articles can seek a market.

"Burlington possesses all of these advantages, and that they are correctly stated, and that the deduction drawn from them is a fair one, witness the flourishing condition of such manufacturing enterprises as are now in operation here. We ask capitalists and others to consider these facts."

## TOWNS AND POST OFFICES.

The geographical position of Des Moines County precludes the possibility of a large city besides Burlington, but there are several very pleasant villages in different portions of the county.

The townships of Flint River and Union, which adjoin Burlington Township on the west, have no villages, but are both old in time of settlement. Union Township claims Isaac Canterberry, who came over with the original pioneers, as its first settler, dating the arrival in 1833. William Walters, T. L. Hughes, John Moore, James Hilleary and Mr. York were all '33 men. In 1837, the first schoolhouse was built on Section 27. In 1838, the first church

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was erected, on Section 3. Benjamin Ogle was the first minister to officiate in the town, and Mr. Quarles was the first teacher. Alexander Hilleary and Sarah Morgan were the first couple to marry. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman from Monmouth, Ill., who came down to the east shore of the Mississippi, in response to Mr. Hilleary's request, and there met the wedding party, which had crossed over to Illinois on a flatboat. The festivities of those times were primitive, but were, undoubtedly, as thoroughly enjoyed as are the more studied methods of to-day. The wedding referred to took place in 1834. The first child born was a daughter of Cooper and Elizabeth Harris—Mary E., born May 4, 1835. The first mill was operated by Mr. Moore, by horse-power. The first Justice of the Peace was J. L. Dyar. The township was laid out in 1836, sectionized in 1837 and opened to purchase in 1838.

The pioneers of Flint River were J. D. Spearman, Leonard Abney, John Crawford, Jacob Wolf, Jonathan Morgan, David Love and others, who dated their arrival 1835–36. J. L. McMaken, who has since held several offices of responsibility came in 1838. David Fees came that year, also. The veteran Methodist Missionary, Peter Cartwright, was the first minister to hold services within the limits of this town.. Wealthy Ann Holton was the first teacher, in 1836. Willam Morgan and Elizabeth Sexson were the first couple to be joined in wedlock, in 1837. The township is a fertile one, and is a most desirable place for farm residence.

## AUGUSTA.

The village of Augusta is pleasantly situated on the Skunk River, in the southeastern portion of Augusta Township, in Sections 23 and 24. The surrounding country is what may be properly termed a rolling prairie. It is well watered, by not only the river once navigable, but also by numerous brooks and many cool springs. The soil is rich, and produces corn in great abundance, which is really the main support of the township. However, very fine winter wheat is also raised, the last crop being the largest known in many years. The neighborhood is rich in gray-lime, sand and flint stone. Numerous quarries are now in operation, and large quantities of lime are burned. The events hereinafter recorded, will explain how the village originated; who were its prime benefactors, and who the pioneers of the vicinity. John Whitaker was born the 21st day of March, 1795, in Washington County, Va. When five or six years old, his parents moved to Tennessee, where he remained, working at farm labor until the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the army of the United States, at Tazewell, Tenn. He was under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of Horse-Shoe, on the Tallapoosa River. Samuel Houston, subsequently Governor of Tennessee, hero of San Jacinto, President of Texas, and after the admission of Texas into the Union, Senator in Congress from Texas, was Lieutenant of the company Whitaker served in at the battle of Horse-Shoe. Having served out his term of enlistment, he was discharged near Pensacola, Fla., and returned to Tennessee. He married there soon after the war, and was engaged in farming, until he had a family of five children, when he moved to Indiana about 1827, where he remained one year, and then went to Illinois, remaining there four or five years. In November, 1832, the same year of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, which gave the whites that part of Iowa which lies along the Mississippi, and extends fifty miles west of it, called, in those days, the Black Hawk Purchase, he came to Iowa, landing where Burlington now stands, but which was then called Flint Hills. He found there, two or three small log cabins, and perhaps a dozen people in all. The ground was generally covered with brush and timber. The Indians had not yet vacated the country to the whites;

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H. Leonard

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and in a short time after he arrived, a party of regular soldiers were sent by Gen. Scott, and drove the new-comers east of the Mississippi. Whitaker returned to Flint Hills in February, 1833, and was allowed to remain in Iowa. He went from Flint Hills to where Augusta now stands, erected a log cabin, and was the first settler claimant of what now constitutes the town plat of Augusta. He made his settlement there, because he thought that Skunk River, at that point, furnished a good location for a mill-site. After the cabin was built, he returned to Illinois, and moved his family to his new home. During the summer of 1833, he built a log-cabin storehouse about one mile from his dwelling, toward Flint Hills, and in November, of the same year, he brought from St. Louis a stock of dry goods and groceries, and put them in the building where the late Jesse Weber, of Burlington, acted as clerk during the winter of 1833–34. Indians were still numerous about his premises; but he says they were strictly honest and among his best customers, paying for what they got in peltries and furs. In the mean time, settlers had been coming into Iowa rapidly, and Burlington and Fort Madison began to show the appearance of small villages.

Levi Moffet was born in York State, in the town of Oppenheim, Montgomery County, May 10, 1800, from there he went to Orangeville, Columbia Co., Penn., living there many years. There he was married to Elizabeth Keck, January 29, 1824, by William Scott. The family was increased until it included five children. In 1834, Levi Moffet traveled West, prospecting for a location suited for the erection of a mill. In company with a man named William Smith, Levi Moffet worked on a dam near La Harpe, Ill., expecting to erect a mill there. He then returned to Orangeville for the purpose of organizing a colony to locate in Illinois. The undertaking was successful, and Mr. Moffet purchased a flatboat, which was loaded with furniture, mill machinery, bought in Ohio, tools, provisions, and thirty barrels of Orangeville whisky. When the entire party had taken quarters on board the flatboat, it consisted of the following men and their families: Levi Moffet, George Coltson, Mr. Drake, Z. Lotos Moffet, Jesse Wilson, Lott Moffet, Peter Barb, Mr. Gideons and Mr. Hosford. Besides these there were in the colony, Robert Chestnut, carpenter, and Fred Kessler, millwright, employed by Levi Moffet, also Mr. Lee, Cibby Bauers and Dr. Farnsworth. The flatboat with its cargo started down the headwaters of the Beaver River in the spring of 1835. At the mouth of the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, while attempting to effect a landing, the boat sprung a leak, which necessitated the unloading of almost the entire cargo. Here the goods and emigrants were transferred to a steamboat bound for St. Louis. Robert Chestnut and Fred Kessler, however, remained in charge of the flatboat, which was repaired, and by them brought to the mouth of the Ohio River, where the balance of the goods were loaded on a steamboat, and passage on the same secured by the two men for St. Louis. The flatboat was left to the mercy of the waters. In St. Louis, the entire party was re-united, and lived for about one week in an abandoned stone-cutter's shanty on the bank of the Mississippi. From this point the colony went by boat to Warsaw, Ill., where they separated, branching out into Illinois, mostly settling near La Harpe. Upon his return to the dam built before leaving Illinois, Levi Moffet was not satisfied with the locality, and decided to look further. Hearing of the Skunk River, he started out with Fred Kessler to inspect that section of country, which resulted in the purchase of John Whitaker's mill-site claim, including a fractional quarter-section of land. The transaction took place in May, 1835, and William Smith, of La Harpe, was a partner in the claim. After an absence



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of nine days, Levi Moffet and Fred Kessler returned to La Harpe, and moved the goods and the family to Skunk River; William Smith now joined the party. Arriving at their destination May 12, 1835, work was immediately begun by Moffet, Smith, Chestnut and Kessler on a dam and saw-mill, which was soon in running order. In one corner a one-stone run was placed to grind corn and wheat, and this was the first mill in Iowa. At this time, Mr. Edwards, Basey, Alexander Robertson and John Haynes lived in the vicinity. As soon as the existence of a mill became known, settlers came from all directions, which fact induced Levi Moffet to lay out town lots on the claim owned by William Smith and himself. In 1837, William Smith sold out his interest in the mill and claim to Levi Moffet in consideration of the sum of $5,000. The same year, Moffet built a regular independent flouring mill. As soon as the village of Augusta was founded, John Whitaker moved his prairie store into the town, where he continued to sell goods for eight years. In the fall of 1838, Levi Moffet purchased of the Government the land included in his claim. In 1840, a few Mormons came from Nauvoo, Ill., and purchased a mill-site, and built a saw-mill, but only remained a short time. The mill passed into various hands, and, in 1878, was carried away by high water. In 1844, Moffet & Jones built and launched a steamboat to run on Skunk River, and named it "Maid of Iowa." Mrs. Moffet died March 29, 1838, and on June 17, 1840, Mr. Moffet married Mrs. Antoinette Roff, of St. Louis. During the last four or five years of his life he suffered much, and died March 31, 1857, of apoplexy. His oldest son, Joseph, succeeded the departed pioneer in business. After leaving Augusta, John Whitaker made several changes of location, but now resides in Fort Madison, and rather than be idle, keeps a store in the front part of his dwelling. Mr. Moffet's family still live in Augusta. The founder of the village of Augusta is said to have been a man of fine personal appearance, intelligence and education, very social, fond of telling a good story, and always prepared for an argument, particularly if of a political nature. Mr. Whitaker is a splendid specimen of Iowa pioneers; he is about six feet three inches tall, and when in the prime of life weighed about two hundred and fifteen pounds. He has always been noted for his generous hospitality, truth in all things, and strict integrity. He was first entitled to a vote in 1816, and commenced his politics as a Democrat, and has remained such ever since.

The covered bridge which spans the Skunk River, was built in 1858, by Des Moines County in conjunction with a private company, and made a toll bridge, which it has since remained, although several efforts have been put forth to make it a free public institution.

The first school in Augusta Township was taught by Alex. Hilleary, in a log schoolhouse built on Section 13, in 1836. The graded system was introduced by demand and unanimous vote of the people, in 1877, after it had been decided to build a new schoolhouse, and the taxes had been levied therefor. The new two-story frame schoolhouse was erected in 1878, and when opened the new system was introduced. Previous to the introduction of the graded system and for the past twenty years, the school was held in the old frame schoolhouse familiarly termed "the hill." The first teacher of this school was W. P. Morrett. The present teachers are F. Funck and W. P. Morrett.

The first church was built of brick by the Methodists, in the eastern part of Augusta Township. The first sermon was preached in Levi Moffet's house. The Methodist parsonage was sold to satisfy a deed of trust on the church, which is now on the Burlington Circuit and visited once in two weeks by Rev. Tuttle.

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The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Randall Smith, in 1835. July 9, 1835, Mary Whitaker, daughter of John Whitaker, was married by a Methodist preacher named Brown, to William Sawtelle, a young settler farmer of the neighborhood, which was the first marriage in Augusta Township.

Joshua Holland, appointed Postmaster October 2, 1846, was the first one we have any account of in Augusta. Since August 6, 1862, Mrs. C. Cameron has held the office of Postmistress.

The Hiram Lodge, No. 7, of A., F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation April 25, 1844, and chartered January 8, 1845. The first officers were: W. A. Weston, W. M.; C. S. Whitney, S. W.; A. C. Graves, J. W.; Isaac Butterfield, Treasurer; J. F. Hutchinson, Secretary; P. Jackson, S. D.; Levi Moffet, J. D. The present officers are: Millard Rogers, W. M.; Martin Thompson, S. W.; Joseph Fry, J. W.; Daniel S. Carter, Treasurer; Walter Bryant, Secretary; A. H. Colby, S. D.; John Cline, J. D.

The Augusta Literary and Debating Society was organized February 6, 1879, by William Stewart and C. D. Cameron, with a membership of fifteen. The following officers were elected: Henry Hill, President; F. Funck, Vice President; William Stewart, Secretary; Harvey Stewart, Treasurer.

The Augusta Red Ribbon Club was organized July, 1878. The first officers were F. M. Johnson, President; Charles Schultz, Treasurer; W. P. Morrett, Secretary. New officers are elected every three months. At the last election the original officers were re-instated. The Club has now a membership of two hundred.

The village of Augusta has two general stores, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, one flouring-mill and one physician.

The present township officers are H. A. Hills, Justice of the Peace; Franklin Shay, Justice of the Peace; Robert Hean, Jr., Constable; Alfred Walker, Constable; H. A. Hills, Township Clerk. Trustees—W. S. Cline, Raymond Harty and J. W. Moore.

Augusta has never been incorporated as a town.

## DANVILLE.

Danville Center, an old settlement, so called because it is the center of the township of that name, has never been laid out into town lots or incorporated as a town, although it is quite thickly populated. The first settlers in the vicinity referred to came together from McDonough County, Ill., in the spring of 1834, established claims and built log cabins in the southwestern part of the present township, which was not laid out and sectionized until 1836 and 1837. The names of these pioneers were William Dickens, Noble Hously, Enoch Cyras and Elihu Chandler. Enoch Cyras intended to build a log cabin somewhat superior to those of his companions; but, being unable to complete it by fall, he constructed two temporary double-rail pens to shelter him from the winter's cold. In the fall of the same year, Azariah Gregg and William Sawtelle came from Ohio County, Va., near Wheeling, which place they left October 1, 1834, traveling by team. They halted in Morgan County, Ill., a few weeks to rest, then, continuing their journey, arrived at Flint Hills November 17, and stopped one day with a party who had come the previous spring and built a cabin. November 21, 1834, they reached Enoch Cyras' pens, where they passed the night. While entertaining his guests and describing to them the beauties and merits of his adopted prairie home, Mr. Cyras told them that he and two companions had cut down eighty bee-trees and abstracted therefrom six half-hogsheads of honey and comb; and, to verify his

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statement, exhibited to them his one-third share of two half-hogsheads. Surprised at the sight, Mr. Gregg exclaimed, "Well, this is indeed a land where milk and honey flow." Noble Hously, brother-in-law to Enoch Cyras, had a claim, which Gregg and Sawtelle purchased. They also took up a claim bordering on the one purchased, and, in the cabin built by Hously, kept bachelors' hall. In due time, a cabin was erected on the claim taken up. In the fall of 1835, Gregg bought Sawtelle's interest in the claim purchased of Hously, and still retained his half-ownership in the other claim. After William Sawtelle married Mary Whitaker, they moved into the new log house.

During the first week in December, 1834, Noble Hously's wife was delivered of a son, the first child born in what is now Danville Township.

Azariah Gregg tells the following snake story to illustrate or give some idea of the superabundance of reptiles in the vicinity of their humble homes at that period. He says: "Sawtelle and I were plowing some time in the month of March, 1835, when we were approached by William Dickens and Enoch Cyras and asked if we wouldn't like to go snaking. I confess we did not exactly understand the meaning of the term, and had a sneaking idea that they intended to perpetrate some practical joke upon us. However, I replied that I would not mind unhitching, which we did. After we had been walking for some time, an explanation was made to the effect that, while on a hunting tour, Dickens and Cyras had discovered signs of the existence of snakes, and, supposing that on this warm day I speak of the vipers would be likely to come out and enjoy the sun, they concluded that, with our assistance, some of them might be placed out of harm's reach. We arrived at a ledge of rocks on Wolf Branch, which led into Skunk River, when we beheld, projecting over one of the rocks, a huge rattlesnake. We knew that we were on the right track, and, taking a roundabout way, we soon saw, lying on the withered leaves of the previous autumn, several piles of snakes, of all sizes and kinds, sunning themselves, gathering strength and preparing to travel through the country during the summer months, and finally return to their rendezvous in the fall. In one cluster there were blacksnakes, gartersnakes, rattlesnakes and other species, constituting one happy family; but both their travels and their happiness were of short duration, for there and then we slaughtered eighty of them. Many of the rattlesnakes were, according to their rattles and buttons, thirty-three and thirty-four years old. What seemed most strange to us was that all the different varieties inhabited the same den."

Mr. Gregg also relates an occurrence which later came very near costing him his life. Sawtelle and Gregg had been at work in the timber one day and in the evening as they were returning toward their cabin, they met William Dickens, who informed them that he had noticed two young Indians loitering about their cabin and trying to effect an entrance, with the probable intention of pillaging the house. He said the two young bucks would no doubt make a second attempt, and advised his friends, in case they could succeed in surprising and catching the Indians, to present them with a good strong dose of strap-oil. This, they concluded, would be a wise plan and agreed to act upon Dickens' advice. The following morning, as Gregg and Sawtelle were partaking of a scant morning meal, the door opened and in stepped unceremoniously the young bucks. The one had left his gun outside standing against the cabin, while the other had brought his inside and leaned it against the wall. Sawtelle told Gregg to hold the door to prevent their egress, while he would get a rawhide, which lay on a shelf, and do the whipping. The Indians at once perceived that something was wrong, became frightened and tried to escape; only

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one succeeded and the unfortunate one received a sound threshing. In his anxiety to get away, he forgot his gun but soon returned and begged for it. He had been gone but a very short while the second time, when a dozen or more warriors, dressed in their war-blankets, deliberately entered the cabin in a state of apparent excitement and displeasure. They growled and in their own language called Sawtelle and Gregg bad white men. Mr. Gregg says, "it was our turn now to become frightened, and I really expected they would murder us. I told Sawtelle we must by all means appease their anger, and knowing their fondness for flour, I gave them all we had, besides making them other presents. Finally they departed, some calling us good white men while others still growled. Presently, a second party made their appearance in much the same manner, but as we had no more presents to give them, I told Sawtelle we must stand our ground, and I ordered them to leave, which, after a good deal of talk they did, and to my utter astonishment. From that day on every Indian we saw seemed to know us. The course we had taken with the two young Indians proved to be bad policy. Gregg came to Burlington long after he had ceased to think of the matter, and hearing that Chief Keokuk was at the time in Jeremiah Smith's store trying to buy his stock for distribution among his tribe, Gregg concluded he would like to see the old fellow. Jeremiah Smith being anxious to make a trade with Keokuk, had been dealing out whisky to him quite liberally, until the Indian blood had become aroused, and his savage nature showed itself plainly. The moment Gregg entered the store, Keokuk looked at him fiercely, as though he recognized in him a foe. He exchanged a few words with a young Indian standing near who quickly left but very soon returned, handing Keokuk what proved to be a long dagger. "Quick as lightning," says Gregg, "he made an overhanded thrust at me, striking me in the abdomen. Fortunately, however, my vest and underclothing were so thick that the force of the blow was deadened and I only received a slight wound. By this time the interpreter standing near the door interfered and as soon as possible, I departed in search of better company. From my experience, I would judge Indian whipping rather an unprofitable business to indulge in."

Edwin Cady was born April 18, 1799, in Brooklyn, Conn., and always lived there until he started West, June 19, 1837, with his family, consisting of his wife Lydia Cole, whom he married April 9, 1827, and his four sons, George, Charles, Ebenezer, and Edwin C., now a Baptist minister. The family brought with them their furniture and provision, and traveled by team twenty miles to Norwich, Conn. There they secured deck passage on board boat for New York, providing their own staff of life. Arrived at the great metropolis, Mr. Cady remembered having a resident friend there, and decided to pay him a short visit; however, not wishing to impose upon the friend's hospitality, he packed along his stock of eatables. After a short repose, he bethought him it might be a good plan to negotiate for the cheapest mode of transportation, and to this end started out on a tour of inquiry, which resulted in the purchase of second-class tickets for the family to Philadelphia. However, as the household goods could not be taken on the same train, he remained with his friend in New York two days, to give the furniture a good start. Landing in Philadelphia with empty stomachs, the family concluded to go to an hotel for a good, square, warm meal. "But," remarks Mr. Cady, "all but the square meal did we get; the cabbage was warmed over, and so tough I couldn't chaw it." The party returned to the depot, bought more second-class tickets to Pittsburgh, and, wanting to give the furniture another good send-off, the next question was,

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"Where shall we stop two days?" Although somewhat verdant as a traveler at this time, but in no way ceremonious, and having a keen eye to economy, the first requisite of a Western pioneer, Mr. Cady says: "I hunted up the head man of the depot and asked him why we couldn't lay our loose bedding (which, by the way, we carried with us) on the floor of the waiting-room and stop there? He said we could, and we found it not only cheap, but comfortable enough. We didn't go to the hotel again, but cooked what we wanted to eat on the stove in the depot waiting-room. When we got to Harrisburg, Penn., we found our goods transferred to a canal-boat, on which we also took passage, and fell in company with a family just arrived from Ireland. On the boat, we lived like princes. At the base of the Alleghany Mountains, both the furniture and ourselves were put into a bare car, drawn up the incline railroad, and by regular train down the other side of the mountain, where we again took to a canal-boat. About twenty-eight miles east of Pittsburgh, a heavy rainstorm raised and broke the canal to such an extent that we were obliged to lay up one week for it to be repaired. The little village on the canal at this point was a pleasant one, and we had a very enjoyable time among the clever inhabitants while we remained there. At Pittsburgh, we took deck passage per steamboat for St. Louis, where we transferred to another boat, bound for Quincy, Ill. From there we went to Payson, Ill., where we remained in a rented room some eight weeks, for the purpose of making inquiries in reference to a suitable location for us to settle in."

Mr. Cady went on horse-back to see Samuel Jagger, who had a claim, and was then living about two miles west of what is now Danville Center, in a log cabin. While negotiating with Preacher Tally for a claim, Mr. Cady assisted Jagger to raise a frame house on his claim, one mile and a half west of Danville Center of to-day. The claim joining Mr. Jagger on the east was bought by Mr. Cady. Then he returned to Illinois and brought his family by team to the old log cabin standing on the purchased claim, the family arriving there in October, 1837. About one year later, he pre-empted his claim.

The first log schoolhouse in Danville Township was built in the summer of 1837, on Section 20, and taught by Cordelia Terrill.

The first mill in the township was a saw-mill run by horse-power, and owned by Edwin Cady.

The first mechanic was John Neel, wagon-maker. Dr. Jeremiah Hall was the first physician, and Alfred Clark the first Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Cohorn, from Kentucky, kept the first store in the township, on Section 20. The second store was kept by David Prichard, of Cincinnati, in Deacon Porter's house.

The first death was that of Mrs. Jaggar, at the age of eighty three.

The first couple married were Jacob Hearty and Margaret Eslinger.

The first church in the township was the Baptist, which was organized October 20, 1834, and its history is as follows: In the spring of 1854, a few Baptists from Illinois and Kentucky settled in what is now called Danville and Augusta Townships.

The country at this time was, of course, nothing but a wilderness. What is now the city of Burlington contained then four or five log huts. A few families settled at different points along Skunk River and on the Flint, and one or two had already commenced making a home near Pleasant Grove. The spring of 1834 may be said to be the commencement of the settlement of Des Moines County; and these Baptists were among the very earliest pioneers in this part of the State.

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At this time there was no church organization in that part of the Territory, now Des Moines County, no minister of the Gospel of any denomination, and no public religious services of any kind; and these brethren, accustomed to such privileges in their former homes, determined upon organizing themselves into a church. Accordingly they invited Elder John Logan, of McDonough Co., Ill., to come over and preach for them and assist them in organizing a Baptist Church. On the 19th of October, John Logan and Gardner Bartlett arrived in the settlement and stopped at the cabin of Noble Hously, situated in Augusta Township, subsequently owned by Mr. Azariah Gregg and now by Mr. Gibson. There in that rude hut, the same evening, John Logan preached, probably the first sermon preached in this part of Iowa by an evangelical minister to a congregation of white people.

On the next day after John Logan had preached, the brethren and sisters met again in the same place and organized themselves into a Church to be known as the Regular Baptist Church, at Long Creek, Iowa. Revs. Logan and Bartlett officiated on the occasion, Rev. Logan preaching the sermon.. The Articles of Faith adopted by the Church, were those of the Brush Creek Baptist Church, Green Co., Ky., which had been brought here by Brother and Sister Manly.

The following are the names of the constituent members of that little organization, the pioneer Baptist Church of Iowa: Enoch Cyrus, Rebecca Cyrus, Anna Cyrus, Frank Cyrus, Rachel Dickens, Mary Ann Dickens, Noble Hously, Naomi Hously, William Manly, Hephsibah Manly and Jane Lamb.

The next day after the organization being Sabbath, religious services were held again in the same place. Rev. Logan preached in the morning and Rev. Bartlett in the evening. For several months after this they had no preaching.

In the following spring, Rev. Logan again visited the little band and preached to them. By this time the number of Baptists had been increased by the arrival of new emigrants into the community. Among those who had settled in the neighborhood since the organization were William Mathis and family, and Jemima Dobson (now Chandler). These had come as early as October 27, of the year 1834. The visits of the Illinois preacher were continued at irregular intervals for some time, perhaps up to the spring of 1836.

The next preacher that visited the Church was Elder Alexander Evans. The first minutes we have are of a church-meeting held the first Saturday in February, 1838, at the house of William Mathis; and at this time the Church must have had a Pastor, for the minutes of this meeting show that the ordinance of baptism was administered, and that divine service was held regularly at these church-meetings. By "divine service" was meant the preaching of the Word, for it was the universal custom in the West, in early times, to have preaching on the day of their church-meeting, even if they had no preaching on the Sabbath.

The first mention of Rev. Evans being called to the pastorate was in June, 1840. The minutes of that meeting read: "Called Elder A. Evans, for one year, for which the Church agree to contribute for his support $75." Rev. Evans was called again in June, 1841, and the Church subscribed for his maintenance $112. In June, 1842, Rev. Evans received another call, and, in July, 1843, he received a fourth call, but in September of that year he resigned.

The first Deacons mentioned in the minutes are Israel Cannes and Jonathan Philpott. The first Church Clerk mentioned is William Mathis, who held the office till June, 1845.

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The first baptism recorded in the minutes was that of Mary Ann Kees. She was received as a candidate for that ordinance on the first Saturday of February, 1838. The aged Elihu Chandler was received for baptism on the first Saturday in July, of the same year. That was he day on which Edwin Cady and Lydia Cady, his wife, united with the Church by letter.

In November, 1843, the aged Rev. Elder Burnett commenced his first pastorate of the Church and closed it in November, 1844; and in 1849, Rev. Burnett preached for the Church again.

During the period of nearly thirty-seven years, of which time we have record, the Church has had eleven pastors. Of the first fifteen years of that time, they had four pastors, viz.: Revs. A. Evans, H. Burnett, Seamans and Wells. During this time, there is a gap in the minutes of three years, from 1845 to 1848; and again of eight months, from September 1851, to May 1852. The minutes of May, 1852, say that "the Church met regularly during the last interim."

The pastors, from 1853 to the present time, have been seven, viz.: Revs. Sperry, Bowen, Paul, Knight, Russ, West and King. The period of which we have an account would give an average pastorate of something over three years to each one. But this by no means gives a correct view of the Church's history on this point. The first pastorate embraces a period of five years and five months; Rev. Russ' pastorate four years and four months, and the last pastorate six years, while one or two others were less than one year.

The deaconship of the Church presents a very different picture. Mr. Philpott was elected in 1838, and resigned in 1854, at the time of his dismission from the Church to unite with the Church at New London. Mr. Cady was elected one of the Deacons in 1845, twenty-nine years since. Messrs. Ritner and Loughry were both Deacons for quite a number of years. Mr. Scovil was also Deacon for some three years; and Messrs. Lindley and Foster during the present pastorate.

There have been only three Church Clerks. The first, William Mathis, served eleven years; the second, Jonathan Philpott, over four years; the present incumbent, Jacob Alter, was elected to the office on the second Saturday in September, 1853.

Up to the year 1850, the Church worshiped in the "old Danville schoolhouse." In 1849, being desirous of building a meeting-house, they became incorporated by the name of the "Long Creek Baptist Church, located at Danville, Des Moines Co., Iowa," and this is its corporate name to-day. Edwin Cady, William Mathis and Jonathan Philpott were elected Trustees. In the spring of 1850, measures were taken to build the house now occupied, and on the third Saturday in August of that year, the Des Moines Association held its twelfth anniversary in the new meeting-house, and on the following day the house was formally dedicated to the worship of God, Father Seamans preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Since the organization of the Church, or perhaps more correctly, since the existence of any written record, there have been received into its fellowship 301 persons; 195 of these by baptism, and 106 either by letter or experience. Of the number received by baptism, 53 were baptized during the first pastorate, and 63 during the last pastorate. Of the number received by letter or experience, 39 were during the first pastorate, and 25 during the last.

One peculiar feature of the early history of the Church is its gradual and constant increase. Conversions seemed to take place through the entire year, and baptisms are reported on twenty-three regular meetings during a period of

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four years and ten months. Unlike the present time, the reception of members by baptism was looked for on every church-meeting, rather than once a year, or, as it frequently happens, once in several years.

And this gradual increase in the membership of the Church continued until an antimission element appeared in the Church, and a controversy arose in consequence of one of the members having left the Church, joined another Church and was rebaptized. On the occasion here referred to, resolutions were adopted by the Church strongly protesting against the practice of rebaptizing, as both unscriptural and sinful.

During this period of a third of a century, as is common to most churches, there were periods of religious declension, and then again times of most gracious visitations of the Holy Spirit. But at no time has the Church been unsound in its doctrines or loose in its practices. It may seem at times to have been more strict in its discipline than churches are ordinarily, but perhaps not more so than loyalty to the Master demanded.

There is no opportunity of knowing the exact amount of its benevolent contributions to various objects, but in this respect, it may be said that of late years, its record will compare favorably with most churches of its pecuniary strength. From its earliest history, it identified itself with the work of missions, both home and foreign, and but few churches in the State of Iowa have been more liberal in aiding the needy ministerial student.

The first Pastor came to the Church under the auspices of the Home Mission Society, and, for several years, the Church received help from that society.

In the educational interests of the denomination, the Church has taken an active part. Both Burlington and Pella have received material assistance and a large share of patronage from some members. From its earliest history. Mr. Cady has been enlisted in behalf of Burlington Collegiate Institute, and the deceased Henry Ritner, was among the founders and very first patrons of the school at Pella. But the sympathies of this Church have not been confined to schools of this State. To-day, the Theological Seminary in Chicago is receiving liberal assistance from this Church, and not a few ministerial students have, both in this State and others, been cheered by the benefactions of this people.

In the history of Iowa and associational organizations, this body finds a creditable record. The first association in this State was organized on a spot of ground sacred in the memory of this people as a preaching place for the Danville Church. A small grove adjacent to the house of William Mathis, and now owned by Mr. Jacob Funk, but since then defaced of its primal beauty by the ruthless hand of the woodsman, was the birthplace of the old Des Moines Baptist Association. That parent Association largely owed its existence to this the oldest church in the State. Danville was not only the first in moving for an association, but was more largely represented in that meeting than any other church. Besides this, was given to them the additional honor of entertaining the first representative body of the Baptists in Iowa.

It is found on the minutes of the Church that at a business meeting, on the the fourth Saturday in May, 1842, Henry Ritner and Daniel Smead were appointed delegates to sit in council at Iowa City with delegates from the different churches, for the purpose of organizing a general association of the State of Iowa. And in the early history of Baptists in Iowa, it will be safe to say that, among lay members, no names were more familiar, and but few more active and useful, than those of William Mathis, Jonathan Philpott, Edwin Cady and Henry Ritner. Of that number, three have gone to their reward, and Mr. Cady alone is left of that band of workers to toil on, by assisting grace, a little longer.

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George Cady was baptized by Elder A. Evans, on the Sunday after the first Saturday in October, 1841, thirty-three years since. Edwin Cady, Jr., was baptized March, 1844. Charles Cady and Jacob Ritner, both deceased, were baptized the same day. The vote on his license to preach was taken on the second Saturday in February, 1853.

During the history of the church we have been sketching, Messrs. Philpott, Cady, Ritner, Loughery, Mains, Scovil, Lindley and Foster have served as Deacons. Five members—Langdon, Cady, Seamans, Judd and Loughery—have been licensed to preach. Two members, Knight and Ross, have been ordained whilst members of the Church.

The present membership numbers 134. At this writing the Church is without a pastor.

*The Congregational Church*, of Danville, was organized June 29, 1839, by Rev. Reuben Gaylord and Rev. Asa Turner. The following were the constituted members: Samuel B. Jaggar and wife, Cordelia Terrill, Harriet C. Hall, Mary Corning, Anna Messenger, Amanda Higley, Reuben Gaylord and wife, Heman Seymour and wife, Thomas K. Hurlbert, Betsy Mathews, Lucinda A. Moore, Ebenezer O. Messenger, Peter Moore, Lydia Humphrey, John C. Hitchcock and wife, John Hitchcock and wife, Madison Minor and wife, Rachael Hitchcock, Irene Hitchcock, Clark Hitchcock. Rev. Reuben Gaylord was the first Pastor. The congregation first worshiped in a log house, and, in 1844, built the first church edifice in the township. The present church was erected in 1868, and E. P. Smith first officiated as Pastor in it. The present Pastor is Rev. J. D. Baker. The present membership numbers about one hundred, and the church property is valued at $700.

*The Methodist Church* records have been kept in such a manner as to be unintelligible; wherefore, no early history of the Church can be given with any degree of accuracy. The present church-building was erected in 1856. Prior to this time, the congregation worshiped in the Baptist Church. In 1854, Samuel Clark was minister, and preached in the Baptist Church building. I. N. Busby is the present Pastor. The membership numbers eighty, and the church property is valued at $1,000.

Danville is situated one-half mile north of the center of the township, or the settlement called Danville Center, and, like it, lies on an open prairie. The village was founded by Alanson and Miss Harriet Messenger, in 1854, and laid out into town lots the same year. The village has never been incorporated. Danville is located on the property owned by the deceased Hiram Messenger, who pre-empted and bought the claim, and was the first settler on the site of the present village.

Hiram Messenger was born at Beckett, Mass., in 1786. In 1812, he moved to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, and the present Danville in the spring of 1839, when he built a slab-board stable, in which the family resided until the fall of the same year, when they moved to a double log house just completed.

In 1842, Hiram Messenger was appointed Postmaster, and was the first one in what is now Danville Township. He died in 1851.

The first store at Danville Station was started by Alanson Messenger, in 1855, in a little old building now used by A. Still as a warehouse. In 1873, Mr. Messenger built his present fine business block. He has been Postmaster since 1863.

The coming of the B. & M. Railroad, in 1855, changed mercantile matters entirely, and brought all the business to Danville Station; but, for religious comfort, the inhabitants are compelled to visit the old settlement. The people

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of both the Center and the Station pride themselves, and with justice on their fine two-story frame schoolhouse, located between the two places, and erected in 1877. The graded system has been adopted in the Independent School District of Danville. J. E. Cavenee was the first teacher in the new schoolhouse, and J. B. Hungerford is the present Principal. The average attendance at this school is sixty-five.

*The Danville Cornet Band* was organized in February, 1876. The members are: Harvey Wilcox, Leader; H. H. Shepherd, William Shepherd, E. H. Porter, J. P. Irwin, H. A. Lewis, David Rittner, Edward Neal, William Cady, E. H. Seymour, H. H. Higley and William Sawtelle. The instruments cost $400.

*Danville Lodge, No. 343, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted February 24, 1876, and a charter was granted October 19, of the same year. The charter members were A. A. Miller, J. J. Patton, John Irwin, Jr., R. H. Bolton, B. W. Shepherd, W. H. Swan, J. P. Irwin, W. H. Stewart, J. S. Irwin, D. W. Paine, Reuben Tomes, Samuel A. Smith, Frank Cady, W. D. Moore, J. F. Masters, J. S. Koontz, Vear Porter. The first officers were: J. H. Besore, N. G.; M. P. Stoner, V. G.; S. E. Keller, Recording Secretary; P. M. Guion, Permanent Secretary; M. P. Ruth, Treasurer. The present officers are: J. P. Irwin, N. G.; Frank Cady, V. G.; Samuel A. Smith, Secretary; J. F. Masters, Treasurer. The Lodge meets in Central Block. The present membership is thirty-seven, and the value of the Lodge property $300.

*Danville Lodge, No. 48, A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted under dispensation July 1, 1854, and a charter was granted June 6, 1855, the charter members being as follows: R. B. Foster, R. G. McFarland, Caleb Webster, Prentice Yoeman, J. S. Stephenson, L. L. Beery, C. D. Beebe, Clark Jackman. The officers under the dispensation were: Prentice Yoeman, W. M.; R. G. McFarland, S. W.; Caleb Webster, J. W.; J. J. Stephenson, Treasurer; R. B. Foster, Secretary; L. L. Beery, S. D; C. D. Beebe, J. D.; Clark Jackman, Tiler. The first officers under the charter were: L. L. Beery, W. M.; Caleb Webster, S. W.; William Wiggins, J. W.; R. B. Foster, Treasurer; Christian Fischback, Secretary; R. G. McFarland, S. D.; Clark Jackman, J. D.; C. D. Beebe, Tiler. The present officers are: J. A. Wright, W. M.; R. M. Chamber, S. W.; B. F. Berton, J. W.; W. H. Stewart, Treasurer; J. P. Irwin, Secretary; Reuben Tomes, S. D.; A. A. Wilcox, J. D.; J. F. Masters, Tiler. This Lodge has a membership of forty-nine. The value of its property, including building, furniture, library and money at interest, is $1,800. It was first instituted at Lowell, Henry County, under the name of Lowell Lodge, No. 48, and chartered June 6, 1855. This charter was surrendered June 4, 1857, and returned June 8, 1864. The place of meeting was changed to Danville, Des Moines County, and Lodge named Danville Lodge, No. 48.

Danville has three general stores, one furniture store, one harness-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one tailor-shop, one carpenter-shop, one tinshop, three physicians, one live-stock firm, one elevator, one flouring-mill and one cheese-factory, also one public hall.

### MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown is situated four miles southeast of Danville on the line of the B. & M. Railroad. Josiah T. Smith, now in California, came from Ohio to Danville Township in April, 1839, and settled on the site of present village of Middletown. He laid out a portion of his land into town lots, which were surveyed by T. L. Sergent, in December, 1846. Subsequently other lots were surveyed by John D. Wright, County Surveyor, October 4, 1847. During the year 1847, a preliminary meeting of settlers was held to decide on a name, to

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be mentioned in the petition for a post office. John Sharp, of Pennsylvania, proposed the name of Middletown, which was accepted for the office and future village. The first house built after the survey, was constructed of logs, and owned by Theodore Folensbe, who was appointed the first Postmaster. The office was established in 1847, in the log-cabin tailor-shop of the above named. In 1839, a log-cabin schoolhouse was built near the east line of Danville Township, in the neighborhood of the present village of Middletown, but really located in Flint River Township. It was called Lewins Point, and named after Mr. Lewins, one of the early settlers. In this building, the religious meetings of the various denominations of neighboring settlers were held for many years. T. L. Sergent opened the first store in Middletown in a brick building, which was the first of its kind in the village, and was erected by him in 1851. In 1848, Mr. Sergent built a steam saw-mill which he afterward sold to a man who moved it away. From 1853–55 he built a steam flouring-mill, but shortly after moved it to Mount Pleasant.

Thomas R. Davis was one of the earliest settlers in Danville Township; he came in 1835. Other pioneers in the vicinity were Francis Reddin, Mr. Basey, Joseph Edwards, John Hodgen and William Lamme.

George W. Dee, born in Franklin County, Vt., March 2, 1807, departed from that rocky country by a two-horse team May 3, 1839, traveling overland to Buffalo, N. Y., thence shipping by boat over Lake Erie to Detroit, Mich. Here the wagon and tough French Canadian horses were again brought into use. Traveling across the country, leaving Chicago twenty-five miles to the north, Mr. Dee reached Fulton, Ill., and from there shipped by steamboat to Burlington; thence he proceeded at once to his brother Warren Dee's farm on the line of Augusta Township. Warren Dee had come in the fall of 1838, just before the land-sale, bought a claim and entered it. This claim was located two miles southwest of what is now the village of Middletown. George W. Dee bought a claim of his brother, built a log cabin upon the same, entered it, and at the time of the land-sale paid $200 for the same.

The first marriage in the village of Middletown took place in the winter of 1847, when W. W. Correll and Elizabeth were united.

*The United Presbyterian Church*, of Middletown, was organized over thirty years ago and an edifice was erected in 1851, which was sold to the Methodists in 1874, about the time the United Presbyterian Church disbanded.

*The First Presbyterian Church*, of Middletown, was organized December 29, 1851, by a committee of the Presbytery of Iowa, consisting of J. C. Sharon and F. B. Dinsmore. The first members were: Samuel P. Jaggar, Ruling Elder; Mrs. Ann McClelland, Mrs. Parmelia Jaggar, Miss Cordelia Terrill, J. G. W. Robinson, Mrs. Hester Long, Miss Elizabeth Long, M. W. Robinson, Mrs. Martha Robinson, John Baird, John M. Clark, Mrs. Hannah Huntington, Mrs. Keziah Jaggar. The first Pastor was Rev. Robert McGuigan. The present Pastor is W. J. Bohlman, who was installed October 1, 1875. He resides in Burlington, and is teacher at the High School. The present membership is eighty, and the value of the church property, $2,600.

Connected with the Church is the Ladies' Missionary Society. A Union Sabbath school is held in this church.

*The Methodist Church*, of Middletown, has for its Pastor I. N. Busby. Nothing of its early history could be ascertained.

In 1858, a new frame schoolhouse was built in Middletown, and called Subdistrict No. 9 of Danville Township. The present teacher is Morris Clark.

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*The Middletown Temperance Union* was organized in 1871, and existed until February, 1878, when a re-organization took place and the name was changed to Union Reform Club, of Middletown. The first officers of the new association were: S. J. McMaken, President; Frank Carden, Recording Secretary; Benjamin Burton, Financial Secretary; Miss Carry Utter, Treasurer. The present officers are the same, except that W. T. McMaken has been elected Vice President.

In connection with the temperance work, literary exercises are indulged in by the members of the association. The present membership is something over one hundred.

Middletown has two general stores, two carpenters, one blacksmith, one butcher, one painter and one physician. It also has two public halls. The present Postmaster is John Hodgen.

The township officers of Danville Township are: E. Beans and William Stewart, Justices of the Peace; J. P. Wing and W. W. Kelley, Constables; Samuel E. Keller, Clerk; David Philips, Assessor; B. W. Antrobus, Henry Mathews, J. W. Hough, Trustees.

Parrish Post Office is also located in the township of Danville.

## MEDIAPOLIS.

In 1867, a north and south railroad was talked up and subscriptions made. The citizens of Yellow Springs Township contributed $20,000 local aid, and in August, 1869, the track was laid and cars running to what is now Mediapolis. During the same month, W. H. Cartwright, A. Hemphill and W. W. King laid out town lots, which were surveyed by J. Wilson Williams. The first business building was put up in the fall of 1869, by Mr. Cartwright, and occupied by him with a general stock of goods in December, 1869. The erection of the depot building was commenced as soon as the track was completed to that point.

Additions have since been made to the town by William Harper and D. G. Bruce.

A tinshop was one of the early institutions. The post office was established in 1870, A. Messenger, Postmaster, who still retains the office. In 1875, $10,000 was subscribed to the B. & N. W. R. R., on which Mediapolis promises to be an important point, as it is already on the B., C. R. & N. The Burlington & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge also passes through Mediapolis.

Through the energetic labors of Rev. M. Bamford and his fellow lay workers, a good Methodist Church was built in Mediapolis in 1875, of which Rev. Bamford is still the Pastor.

*The United Presbyterians* effected an organization in 1871, and built a church in Mediapolis in 1872. Rev. D. G. Bruce has for the past five years been its Pastor, having been preceded for short periods by Rev. Messrs. McDill, Blake and others. Since January, 1879, the Church has been without a minister.

*The Independent District School*, of Mediapolis, was established in temporary quarters in 1873, and taught by Miss Maggie Bruce. During the summer of 1877, a two-story frame schoolhouse was built at a cost of $2,500. The first teachers in the new schoolhouse were Miss Maggie Getty and Miss Minnie Cartright. The present teachers are Miss Maggie Getty and Miss May Cramer. The present attendance is about one hundred and thirty.

*Progress Lodge, No. 226, A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted under dispensation December 18, 1867, and chartered June 3, 1868. The first officers were:

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George Wright, W. M.; O. A. Paul, S. W.; D. M. Adams, J. W.; J. R. Backus, Secretary. The charter members were Morris Boss, George Wright, O. A. Paul, J. R. Backus, D. M. Adams, Isaac Guy and C. W. Littleton. The present officers are: R. W. Wilson, W. M.; N. B. Hixon, S. W.; H. C. Kline, J. W.; H. B. Cartright, Treasurer; Fred. C. Tuttle, Secretary. The Lodge meets at Masonic Hall, has a present membership of forty-two, and property valued at $2,500.

*Garner Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted under dispensation May 17, 1878, and named after Dr. Garner, first Grand Master of the State of Iowa, by A. J. Morrison, G. M., assisted by William Garrett, Grand Secretary. A charter was granted during the session of the Grand Lodge in October, 1878. The charter members were R. Smith, J. W. McCoy, J. W. Merrell, H. Ross, J. A. Nelson, J. S. Taylor and B. F. Stahl. The first officers were: R. Smith, N. G.; J. W. McCoy, V. G.; J. W. Merrell, Secretary; B. F. Stahl, Treasurer. The present officers are: J. W. McCoy, N. G.; J. W. Merrell, V. G.; T. H. Rhodes, Secretary; J. S. Taylor, Permanent Secretary; C. M. Adams, Treasurer. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, has a membership of twenty, and property valued at $150.

*Mediapolis Lodge, No. 67*, of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, was November 15, 1874, with the following as charter members: J. H. Guthrie, W. B. Bradley, H. C. Harper, Daniel Matson, Samuel F. Edwards, Joseph Carl, A. C. Brown, S. S. King, J. W. Talbott and E. G. Archer. The first officers were: John Talbott, W. P.; S. S. King, W. V. P.; John H. Guthrie, W. Secretary; A. C. Brown, W. Treasurer; Samuel Fry, W. Marshal. The secret work was given by the Grand Deputy, Henry Evans. The Lodge has now a membership of over forty, and has done some very efficient work. The object of this association is not to create a mob law, but to see that the laws of the State are properly enforced, and the community protected from rogues and outlaws. The present officers are: Fred C. Tuttle, W. P.; Thos. Davis, W. V. P.; J. P. Ware, W. Secretary; James Purcell, W. Treasurer; R. R. Lockhart, W. Marshal. Lodge meets in Carmean's Building.

*The Mediapolis Brass Band* was organized in October, 1878, with the following members: O. H. Talbott, R. Ware, Edward Bridges, Charles Deets, J. W. Hemphill, James McMullen, E. C. Loper, Charles Amborn; J. W. Hemphill, President; O. H. Talbott, Secretary.

*The Enterprise* was established by Newton & Green in December, 1874, with Mr. Newton as editor. It came into the possession of J. W. Merrill in September, 1875, after several changes of proprietorship. Mr. Merrill has conducted and edited the paper since that time. It is now in its fifth volume, and is enjoying a good local circulation.

The business interests of Mediapolis consist of three general stores, two hotels, one hardware establishment, one drug store, one restaurant, one commission house, one grain firm, two harness-shops, two agricultural-implement concerns, three blacksmith-shops, one tinshop, two wagon-manufacturing establishments, two physicians, two millinery firms, four carpenters, two shoemakers, one painter, one jeweler, one watchmaker, one livery-stable, two tailors, one plasterer, one barber, one printing establishment, one real-estate firm and one butcher-shop.

The township officers of Yellow Springs Township are: B. F. Stahl and Grafton Rhodes, Justices of the Peace; D. L. Tubbs and Edward Adams, Constables; L. F. Pierce, Clerk; J. H. Black, Assessor; J. R. Jones, J. R. Braden and William Housted, Trustees.

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## KOSSUTH.

The first permanent settlement in this neighborhood was made by Jacob Westfall and Allen Eliot, near Yellow Springs, in the fall of 1834. Thomas and D. E. Blair made claims earlier, in the southwest part of this neighborhood. but coming on to improve, found them taken by others. Looking for unoccupied land, one went west as far as Mount Pleasant, the other came to Round Prairie, and was pleased with it. Both coming across next day, they found the Carter tribe, form the "State of Macoupin," making claims, and occupying from Thomas Hutchcroft's place to that of A. Rankin, inclusive. The man living on the last-named place offering to sell, they bought his logs and built a cabin, to which T. Blair moved his family in May, 1835. One day earlier, B. W. Clark and his relatives, moved in, occupying from the Mediapolis Road, south to Westfall's, and south of Westfall's to near Sperry. Allen Eliot had a claim on the north side of Round Prairie, the west half of which was sold to Joshua Swank, in March, 1835, Eliot retaining where J. and S. Waddle now live. Swank finding the bottom better for his stock, moved there the same spring, and with his brother Wesley and W. Milligan, were the first settlers there. Job Carter made the claim on which Kossuth now stands, and but a few rods from the present location his humble cabin stood.

July 3, 1836, the Territory changed its political relations, being then made a part of Wisconsin. The 4th of July dawned on a growing community. There were ten thousand people west of the river. They were opening farms and building houses; they were buying and selling; they were marrying and giving in marriage, and children were being born unto them.

Allen Eliot and Miss Cole were married the previous winter, and so were Wesley Swank and Miss Henrietta Hilleary, but they were obliged to go within the jurisdiction of Illinois for the purpose. The first marriage in the neighborhood was that of Josiah Edwards and Miss Pamela Westfall, in 1837. In Huron, the first was Nathan Westfall and Miss K. McKee. The first birth was that of Jacob Westfall, Jr., at Yellow Springs. There were as yet no schools, but the Gospel was already preached by the adventurous and earnest Methodist itinerant. Rev. Mr. Stateler had made Westfall's a preaching-place in 1835, followed by Rev. Mr. Ruble, who died early in 1836. Father Isham Edwards, of the Newlight Church, also preached to his neighbors occasionally in the neighborhood of the Spring

The next ten years of Territorial life worked many changes. The main interest was agriculture, and the farmers became producers instead of consumers. Previously bread and meat had been hauled from Illinois. Hogs were few, and fattened on the acorns. Horses of that day would not satisfy the horsemen of this. Cattle were largely used for all kinds of labor, especially for breaking prairie, ten or twelve oxen making a plow-team. Many cattle died in the winter and spring from the scarcity of food. A traveler, finding a man beside a dead ox, offered sympathy; the granger replied "he didn't mind the loss of the ox, but was bothered for a place to dry the hide, as every panel of his fence was already in use." The coming years were years of plenty. The productiveness of the soil and freedom from weeds made farming easy. But there was no market except to new-comers, and new-comers and old settlers were alike hoarding their small means for the purchase of their homes. The land in Yellow Springs was sold in the winter of 1838. Claim organizations had been formed by the people throughout the country, and their rules were rigidly enforced.

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The first Justice of the Peace was William Dupont, who was appointed by Gov. Dodge in 1836. His decisions are still quoted, or rather those of his wife, for his family relations were like those of Adam, as given by the epigrammatist:

"He was the first by woman ruled,
The Devil ruled the woman."

Isham Edwards, Esq., Alexander and Philip Mascal, exercised the same office at an early day.

The Yellow Springs Presbyterian Church was organized September 12, 1840, by Rev. J. A. Carnahan with eleven members, and fourteen were added within the year. The first Elders were Thomas Blair, S. Fullenwider and John Bandy. The first preacher employed was Rev. W. C. Rankin in 1841. The Rev. S. Paine succeeded him in 1842, and the building of a church began. Rev. B. Roberts was his successor, remaining until 1847.

During the summer of 1836, the members of two or three families met occasionally on the Sabbath, for Bible-reading and instruction, but no regular Sunday school was organized till April, 1837, at which time the "Round Prairie Sunday School" began its existence with thirty or forty scholars. T. Blair was the first Superintendent. The school was held in private houses at first, and afterward in a temporary schoolhouse until the summer of 1838, when it took possession of the schoolhouse here, and has had a home in Kossuth ever since. In 1841, a school was organized at the R. P. P. Church, and the school here took the name of "Yellow Springs Sunday School."

A temperance society was formed in 1837, with Judge D. Rankin, President. A barrel of whisky was brought here in 1836, by Thomas Carter, for sale, but it was bought up by the temperance people, and the seller promised to bring no more, and intoxicating liquor has never been publicly sold in the neighborhood since.

The first school was taught by Miss M. A. Blair, at the house of her father, T. Blair, in the spring of 1838. The next winter an unoccupied claim cabin was obtained, and Rev. Elihu Springer was employed. Miss Blair taught there the following summer. The same summer, Miss Becky McGinty taught the first school on the Bottom. In the summer of 1838, the first house built expressly for school purposes was erected here at Job Carter's spring, and William E Gilliland taught the winter school. In 1841, May 15, the Board of School Inspectors of Yellow Springs Township, sent greetings through William Rankin, Township Clerk, to certain citizens in four districts of given bounds, to notify the electors to meet on the 19th of June following, to elect a Moderator, a Director and an Assessor for each of said districts, thus inaugurating the common-school system of free schools for the children of free men.

In 1844, the charter for Jefferson Academy was obtained, and through the efforts of Rev. S. Paine, S. Fullenwider, T. Blair and others, the brick building, now the front of the Kossuth House was completed, and Rev. B. Roberts began, in the fall of 1845, his labors as Principal, with his daughter, Miss Louise, as Assistant.

The close of the year 1846, December 28, found Iowa one of the States of the Union. In the first State Legislature were Dr. S. Fullenwider in the Senate, and D. E. Blair in the House. The political change of relation had little effect on local communities, or the life of the people. For the next ten years, the religious, material, educational and social interests of the county made steady advancement.

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The Methodists had raised and covered a log church at Yellow Springs, but loss of members at that point made a change desirable. In 1846, it was taken down and rebuilt as Wesley Chapel, two miles east of its first location, and occupied for ten years as a preaching-place by Rev. D. Crawford, 1846; J. Jamison, 1847; J. B. Hardy and J. T. Coleman, 1848; Thomas Kirkpatrick and N. King, 1849; Joseph McDowell and Joseph Cameron, 1850; H. N. Wilber and D. Dickenson, 1851; E. Lathrop, 1852; M. See and N. Wells, 1853; T. G. Thompson, 1854; J. Haynes, 1855. Through the efforts largely of Rev. J. Haynes a commodious and tasteful church was built at Northfield, 1855.

In 1854, the Presbyterian Church was built at Kossuth, and Rev. B. Wall began his ministry there in 1855. The members seceding in 1846, united with the Yellow Springs Church. Rev. M. Whittlesey succeeded Mr. Roberts as preacher to that Church, followed by Mr. Eastman, for six months each. Rev. W. A. B. McCuistion began his ministry in 1849. Dying in 1851, Rev. G. W. Spaulding held the place for nearly a year. From 1852 to 1854, Rev. J. M. Philips labored here. After him, Prof. Ottinger filled the pulpit for a short time. Rev. E. J. Gillet was called to the pulpit in 1855, and supplied it for five years. In 1855, the ultra Abolitionists again bolted, and in 1856 built a church on the North Hill, in Kossuth. In 1850 and 1851, a general religious interest pervaded the entire community, and all the churches shared in ingathering of new members.

Meanwhile, education was not neglected. Schools were established and well sustained everywhere. Rev. B. Roberts continued to teach at Jefferson Academy, assisted, in 1846, by Prof. M. L. Comstock and Miss M. A. Blair. In 1846, Prof. Comstock was Principal. For two or three years after this, it weakened badly, but began to improve in 1852, under the management of Rev. J. M. Philips. In 1853, J. W. McDill was a teacher, and also Prof. N. R. Leonard. Prof. Ottinger, in 1854, was its last Principal. The next summer, a new house was built, and it put on the new style of "Yellow Springs Collegiate Institute," and Dr. Gillet was called to the Presidency, with N. R. Leonard, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Pierce, of Language.

The college prospered under the guidance and instruction of Dr. Gillet, Prof. Leonard, Pierce, Comstock and others, until 1861. From that time it declined, in spite of the efforts to sustain it by Prof. Pierce, S. R. Allen, J. W. Peet and others, till its final dissolution under W. D. Moore, 1869.

July 5, 1873, Articles of Incorporation of "Kossuth Academy" were signed, and a school was started a few months later, with Miss V. L. Scott as Principal, and November 7, 1874, the college-building was purchased by the stockholders of the new institution. Under its present popular management, it presents a show of much good work done by both teachers and students.

Yellow Springs had failed to become a center of either business or population, and in the fall of 1849, Messrs. W. H. Cartwright and J. J. Crowder, owning a stock of goods there, moved them to the basement of the Academy. In 1850, the postoffice was established and named "Kossuth," J. J. Crowder, Postmaster. S. S. McBride started a store later. Afterward. R. J. Harper was his partner. Still later, it was run by Heizer & Yost. Dr. Fullenwider was for some time a partner in the firm of W. H. Cartwright & Co., but retired and built the Kossuth House in 1856. In 1855, Oliver & Yost built and put in operation the Kossuth Mills, and sold, the year following, to Sweeney & Harper. The Kossuth Mills, after passing through the hands of Sweeny & Harper, Harper & Cox, Heizer & Cox, became the property of Heizer, Hutchcroft



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& Co., and under their management became one of the best paying institutions in the country, and the firm of Hutchcroft & Co. keep up their good name.

A tile-factory a mile south of Kossuth, has added to the business, and greatly benefited the country. Messenger & McClurkin were its founders, in 1871. Messenger & Pierce are the present proprietors. So great has been the call for their products that the aid of a steam engine and much new machinery has been required and provided the present year. W. H. Cartwright continued his successful mercantile career here till the close of 1869. J. L. Yost, S. B. Heizer, James Waddle, S. Pollock, J. J. Crowder, J. W. Chapman, B. F. Vanleaven, James Vannice, John Bridges, M. Crane, R. R. and F. Wycoff, R. S. Hedges, J. N. Covert, M. L. Heizer, Joab Harper, T. Rhodes and others have sold goods here at various times with various results.

The Free Church employed Rev. S. K. Kain in 1856, his pastorate lasting two years. Rev. D. Gilmore was their preacher in 1860. Rev. W. G. Kephart succeeded him, and preached till 1865, when Pastor and people were absorbed by the Yellow Springs Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Kephart ministered until 1869. In 1870, April 13, the union of the Yellow Springs Church and that of Round Prairie was consummated and Rev. Alexander Scott became Pastor of the "First Presbyterian Church of Kossuth."

Kossuth has now two general stores, one steam flouring-mill, one furniture store, one nursery, three physicians, two blacksmith-shops, one shoemaker, one millinery establishment and one steam tile-mill. The present Postmaster of Kossuth is John Bridges.

## NORTHFIELD.

Northfield is situated in the northeastern part of Yellow Springs Township. Part of the site of the village was claimed by Samuel Smith, who sold out to Silas Belknap. The latter entered the claim. The other portion of the present Northfield was originally claimed and entered by John Millard. Lewis Benedict was interested with Millard in the claim and sold the same to William Phiney. In the spring of 1837, James Carr came from Ohio and settled on a claim now partly joining and partly in Northfield. William Phiney, the founder of this village, was born in Connecticut, May 12, 1790, afterward lived in York State and Pennsylvania, from where, in 1836, he emigrated to Florence, Louisa Co., Iowa. There he kept a tavern and run a ferry-boat on the Iowa River. In 1843, he purchased the land heretofore referred to, which he improved and thereon built a frame house. The neighborhood soon became thickly settled and went by the name of Hickory Point.

In 1851, William McMullen and William Moore started a carding machine there, selling the next year to W. F. Robinson and Thomas Davis, who added much to the business and capacity of the establishment, and, in 1855, removed it to its present location. In 1852, the first dwelling-house was built by W. F. Robinson, and, in 1855, he was appointed Postmaster, the post office established and named Northfield. A store was started there in 1853, by Coty & Hiatt.

The town lots were laid out by William Phiney, and surveyed by J. Wilson Williams, in 1866.

In 1836, a German named Siedenbender established a claim just a half-mile north of the site of Northfield. He afterward sold to William Walter, he to Foster Carmean who now lives on it.

Francis Blake residing in Huron Township, about two miles east of Northfield, was born in Franklin County, Vt., September 9, 1804. From there he emigrated with his brother Calvin Blake, to Peoria, leaving Vermont in September, 1834. They arrived at their destination in December of the same

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year. In April, 1836, Francis Blake and R. P. Burlingame, a nephew of Gen. Putnam, came to Iowa, on Iowa River, where they started a town called Iowa, and there opened a store. They dealt to a considerable extent with the Indians. During the summer of 1837, they dissolved partnership, Burlingame returned to Peoria, and Blake traded the remainder of his goods to Nathaniel Primè for a claim of 700 acres of land, which he commenced to improve at once, living in the old log cabin built by Prime. In 1849, Mr. Blake built a brick residence, which has since been enlarged, and where he now lives. November 3, 1842, he was married to Mary Houston, of Lee County. When Francis Blake came to Iowa, the following pioneers lived in the vicinity of Northfield: David Russell, Jerry Smith, Mr. Snowden, Thomas Sheridan, William Phiney, Thomas Blair, David Blair and Judge Rankin, most of whom settled in Iowa in 1836. In those days, religious meetings were held in private log cabins. The first preachers were Daniel Cartright, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Gifford, and N. Prime, all of whom were Methodists.

The first school was taught in 1837, in a vacated claim cabin, located in what is now Yellow Springs Township, about three miles southwest of the present Northfield. In this cabin religious meetings were also held, and in the absence of a preacher, religious readings were substituted for sermons. Dr. S. Fullenwider was frequently the reader.

The Methodist Church was the first house of worship erected in Northfield, and was built in 1855. James Haynes was the first preacher, and the present Pastor is T. J. Meyer. Previous to the building of this church, meetings were held in the schoolhouse, one-half of a mile east of the village.

About 1856, the old school was moved into the village and taught by Miss Minerva Braden. In 1868, a new schoolhouse was built, and the teacher employed therefor was J. O. Andrews. The present teacher is D. C. Hubbs.

A. N. Wycoff is the present Postmaster of Northfield.

The village has two general stores, two blacksmiths, one shoemaker, one woolen-factory and two physicians.

## LINTON.

Linton is located five miles northwest of Mediapolis, and was founded by John H. McElhiney.

John H. McElhiney, son of Robert McElhiney, born in Ireland in 1795, first saw the light of day in New York City July 9, 1827, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1841. They located in Louisa County, where Robert McElhiney still resides. In the spring of 1855, John H. McElhiney settled on 160 acres of land situated in the northwestern part of Yellow Springs Township. Afterward, he added 80 acres to the 160. Previous to bringing his family on to the farm, he erected a comfortable frame house as a residence. In 1869, when the railroad running north and south, called B., C. R. & M., or Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, was graded to where Linton now stands, Mr. McElhiney laid out a portion of his property, 14 acres, into town-lots. He also presented the railroad company with 11 acres of ground, on condition that they build thereon a depot. This proposition was accepted, and the building was put up. The first buildings on the site of the prospective village were erected by John H. McElhiney, the same year the railroad-bed was graded, and one year prior to the coming of the first train. One of the buildings was occupied by M. Hughes as a wagon-maker's shop, and the other as a residence by the same. In the fall of 1869, J. H. McElhiney, J. McElhiney and R. R. Armour opened in the depot building the first store in Linton, the firm being styled "R. R. Armour & Co."

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Linton has two general stores, one hotel, one blacksmith-shop, one shoemaker, one wagon-maker and one carpenter.

The children of Linton attend the District School No. 1, situated one mile west of the village and taught by W. W. Carithers.

The church-going people of Linton attend the Reformed Presbyterian Church, situated one and three-quarters mile southwest of the village, with Rev. T. P. Robb for Pastor.

DODGEVILLE.

Dodgeville has for its founder John Lorton, who originally came from Illinois in the spring of 1836, and bought some two or three hundred acres of land about three miles south of the present village. The following spring, Mr. Lorton laid out town lots and adopted for the prospective town the name of Dodgeville, in honor of Gen. Dodge. When the lots were advertised for sale, some practical jokers struck out the letters d and e on the bills, making the word Dodgeville read Dogville, which angered the old gentleman greatly. The first store in Franklin Township was started by John Lorton, in Dodgeville, soon after the town was laid out.

The first church edifice in Franklin Township was built by the Baptists in 1847, of stone, under the direction of James L. Gilmore, who was the first preacher in it. Surrounding this church is a beautiful cemetery, where are deposited the remains of the first Pastor and his wife. Rev. Gilmore died in Kentucky in 1865. In 1870, E. Ping was ordained Pastor, and has held the position ever since. Meetings are held in this church every second Saturday and Sunday in each month. The congregation was organized two or three years previous to the building of the church. The present membership is thirty-six.

In 1840, John Thompson taught the first school in Franklin Township in a rented log building, near the site of the present district schoolhouse. After this a stone schoolhouse was built, and David Thompson taught the first school in it. In 1871, this structure was demolished, and on the same ground the present brick schoolhouse was built. The present teacher is Mr. O'Brien. The earliest settlers in Franklin Township were Mr. Naudy, an Irishman, who claimed 1,300 acres of land, on which he had built a log cabin. Claiming more than he cold hold after the survey, part of it was jumped by Elias and Levi Larkin. Naudy finally sold the balance of his claim to G. Barnes and Dr. Hutcheson and left the country. After Naudy, came straggling along from 1836 to 1839, John Farrell, E. Dugan, John Burkhart, John McDonald, John Markley, Tillman Smith, Jonathan Zion, the Gilmores, Christian Cliner, W. C. Berry and Bolin Ping. The last-mentioned pioneer came from Pulaski County, Ky., in the fall of 1839, and settled on 320 acres, purchased of Levi Larkin, now a resident of Burlington. Mr. Ping's cabin was a mile and a half southeast of the present Dodgeville.

The first post office in Franklin Township was established in 1836, at Burkhart's Point in a double log house with John Burkhart as Postmaster.

Dodgeville has one general store, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-maker, one hotel and one physician.

SPERRY.

In 1869, John M. Sperry located on Sections 12 and 13 of Franklin Township, and started the post-station of Sperry. Mrs. Sperry was the first woman to settle there, and B. M. Sperry the first child born in the place. The first marriage was that of Leander Roberts and Martha Milligan, solemnized by Mr. Sperry, as Justice of the Peace. There is one church society in the village, the Methodist. Services are held in Sperry's Hall. The Methodist Episco-

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pals hold monthly services there. There are two general stores and the usual mechanical places of business.

Franklin Mills post office is located in this township.

The first child born in the township was W. H. Smith, son of Tillman Smith, in 1835. The first flouring-mill was built by Mr. Burmeister, and was modeled after the ancient wind-mills. The mill was constructed of stone, circular in form, and was a genuine wind-mill. Many years were consumed in its erection, and the ruins of the old fortress-like edifice are to be seen at the present time. Modern improvements crowded out the primitive Dutch methods of making flour. The township was laid out in 1837, sectionized in 1838 and sold in 1839–40.

### KINGSTON.

Benton Township lies immediately north of Burlington. Kingston, located on Section 1, is a pleasant little village. It has two general stores, a blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop, a hotel and other business interests. It was laid out by W. King. The old settlers in that vicinity were James Gordon, A. J. Hedge, Esquire Duryea and others. The present school averages an attendance of about forty, and is taught by J. Schenck. The Postmaster is W. G. Miller. Latty Station is a post office on the B., C. R. & N. R. R., located in Section 20.

### PLEASANT GROVE.

Pleasant Grove is located on Section 11, of the township bearing the above name. The first settler in the township was William Miller, and the first white child born therein was his daughter, Lucetta. The first marriage ceremony was performed for a couple who were passing through in 1836—Mr. Elters and Miss Colton. The first schoolhouse was erected on Section 9. The first church was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian, built in the town of Pleasant Grove. The first minister was of that faith, and named Bonham. The township was laid out in 1838, surveyed into sections in 1839, and came into market in 1840.

South Flint Post Office is in this township.

Amityville and Huron are post offices in the Township of Huron. This township was settled in 1835, by Joshua and Wesley Swank. S. D. Coonrod came in 1839, and Benjamin Luckinbill in 1840. Nathan Westfall and Catharine McKee were the first couple married in this township.

Washington Township has two post offices—La Vega and Roscoe. Yarmouth is a new town on the line of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad.

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# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....agent
bdg.....boarding
carp.....carpenter
clk.....clerk
Co.....company or county
dlr.....dealer
far.....farmer
gro.....grocer
I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery
I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry
I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry
lab.....laborer
mach.....machinist
mech.....mechanic
mer.....merchant
mfr.....manufacturer
mkr.....maker
P. O.....Post Office
prop.....proprietor
S. or Sec.....Section
st.....street
supt.....superintendent
Treas.....Treasurer

## BURLINGTON CITY.

*(P. O. BURLINGTON)*

[NOTE—When business is not mentioned, the location given is residence.]

Abercrombie, J. C., 823 N. 6th.

Acott, John, blacksmith; res. 109 Plane.

Acres, Blackmar & Co., printers and blank-book makers, 206 N. 3d.

Acres, Henry, postal clerk, 1013 S. 9th.

**ACRES, STEPHEN T.,** of the firm of Acres, Blackmar & Co., was born in Gibraltar Aug. 17, 1816; came to the United States in July, 1853; located at Waukegan, Ill., July 20, 1853; engaged in bookbinding business there about nine months; he then came to Burlington, arriving here April 29, 1854; engaged in bookbinding, which business he has continued ever since; for ten years he had charge of the circulation of the *Hawk-Eye*. Exactly one year from the date of his arrival in the United States, Mr. Acres signified a desire to avail himself of all the rights of an American citizen, and five years from the date of his arrival in New York City, he was admitted to citizenship by the Des Moines County Judge — Oliver C. Wightman. Mr. Acres has served for three terms as Alderman of the Seventh Ward of this city. Oct. 1, 1842, he was married, in Gibraltar, to Sarah Newman; she was born in Gibraltar July 29, 1817; they have eight children living. Mr. and Mrs. Acres are members of the M. E. Church.

Acres, Thomas R., bookbinder, Central Block; res. 121 Clay.

**ACRES, WILLIAM,** dealer in groceries, provisions, candies and notions, west cor. of Summer and Dill streets; was born Aug. 29, 1833, in Gibraltar, Spain, and moved to America and to Burlington in 1857, remained until 1863, then returned to Europe, and, in 1871, returned to Burlington, where he is permanently located. Married Oct. 16, 1865, Adela Molinare; they have four children—Thomas R., Arthur F., Mary C., Emma L.

Acres, William, Jr., car-reporter, 913 S. Boundary.

Adams, A. G., wholesale boots, shoes, etc., 310 N. Main; res. 727 N. 5th.

Adelheim, C., teamster, 1025 Ash.

Adolphson, John, carpenter.

Adkinson, William, plasterer, 214 S. 6th.

Affleck, John, boards 501 N. Main.

Agnew, D. Z., painter, 105 N. 7th.

Agnew, John, painter, 610 Washington.

Albertson, Albert, res. 1213 Spruce.

Allen, Christopher, plumber and gas-fitter, 408 N. Main; res. West av.

Allen & Whipple, hardware, 319 Jefferson.

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**ALLEN, W. P.,** was born in Warren Co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1854; when 12 years of age, he came with his parents to Cedar Co., Iowa; received a mercantile education at the Davenport Business College, leaving which he entered into a partnership with Theo. Frey, proprietor of the Rock Island Business College, and took charge of the Moline Branch School; during the winter of 1874–75 he organized a three-months business school at Keithsburg, Ill.; after the expiration of that period he decided to establish a permanent school there, and remained until the spring of 1877, when he moved to Aledo, Ills.; there opened a school, which he sold out to his brother A. M. Allen, in November, 1878; the same month he purchased the old reliable Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Burlington, which he has since most successfully and creditably conducted. During February, 1879, he organized and opened Allen's Conservatory of Art and Academy of Design, which was placed in charge of G. C. Searle, formerly of Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1875, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary F. Merrill, of Jones Co., Iowa; they have two children—Frederick Leman and Edward Merrill.

Allison, Robert, car-repairer, 1401 S. 14th.

Allwart, Christ, tailor, 106 Adams.

Almendinger, D., teamster, 871 Court.

Anderson, A., clerk, 255 S. Boundary.

Anderson, August, cigar-maker, 319 S. Main; res. 213 S. Leebrick.

Anderson, Charles, shoemaker, 314½ Jefferson; res. 1309 Griswold.

Anderson, Charles, janitor, 1319 N. 9th.

Anderson, Fred, blksmth., 1113 Linden.

Anderson, Gustaf, engineer, 226 S. 10th.

**ANDERSON, C.,** dealers in dry goods, groceries, notions and provisions, at No. 900 Maple st.

Anderson, J. A., teamster, 115 N. Gunnison.

Andre, C. A., watchman, 1304 Summer.

Andre, Henry P., clerk, 900 Maple; res. 1231 Summer.

Andre, P. A., mfr. of shoes, etc., 218 Jefferson; res. cor. 8th and Maiden Lane.

Andreas, J. B., carpenter, Elm st.

**ANKELE, DAVID, REV.,** Pastor of the St. Lucas Evangelical Church, cor. of South and 14th sts.; he was born Feb. 16, 1826, in Germany; came to America in 1853, and located in Galveston, Texas; finished his education in his native country, and was prepared to commence his labors as soon as he arrived at his new home; he came to Burlington in March, 1878, having received a call from the Church he now occupies. He married, in December, 1854, Dorethea Matzke. Independent in politics.

**ANTROBUS, A. M.,** attorney at law; was born in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind., May 15, 1839; he came with his father to Pleasant Grove Tp., this county, where, at the old homestead, his father, Thomas H. Antrobus, still lives; in 1867, he graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University, and taught as Principal in the Preparatory Department of that institution for one year; he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Pleasant in 1868, and, in the latter part of that year, came to Burlington; he was associated with Judge Power until last May, except the time he was upon the bench. Mr. Antrobus married Miss Arpin C. Ross Jan. 23, 1873; she is a native of Pennsylvania; they have had three children, two of whom are living—Margaret Dorr and Edgar Hammond.

Armknecht, Charles, book-keeper; bds. 616 Columbia.

Armstrong, Barney C., pat. right agt., res. 1106 Market

Armstrong, John H., Jr., book-keeper, 610 N. 4th.

Arnold, John, far., 4th, cor. Elm.

Archibald, Wm., carp., 517 Gertrude st.

Arden, Charles, grocer, 504 Jefferson; res. 312 S. Marshall.

**ARTZ, JOHN,** dealer in groceries and provisions, cor. Adams and Emelia sts.; born in Ohio July 4, 1847; came to Burlington in November, 1873. Married, July 1, 1875, Emelia Nehans; they have one child—Clarence. Republican. Mrs. Artz is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Aspelmeier, C., grocer, 879 Jefferson.

Atkinson, C. N., book-keeper, 917 College place.

Atz, Robt., machinist, 1004 Mt. Pleasant.

Augsburger, N., stone-cutter, 817 Maple.

Ayres, B. F., operator, res. 507 Bassett st.

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BAIRD, JAS. G., 317 S. Boundary.
Baird, W. F., Rev., 615 S. 12th.
Baird, W. H., 615 S. 12th.
Baker, J. M., res. 705 West av.
Baker, Henry, mason, 817 North.
Baker, Jacob, teamster, 1211 N. 9th.
Baldwin, W. W., attorney, 1211 Ætna.
Bane, John, engineer, 1137 Franklin.
Bangs, C., sawyer, 600 Lynn.
Bantleon, George, saloon, 518 S. Main; res. 504 S. Main.
Barden, C. F., laborer, Bassett.
Barger, S. R., manufacturer of trunks 221 N. Front; res. 702 N. 7th.

**BARHYDT, THEODORE WELLS,** President of the Merchants' National Bank; was born in Newark, N. J., April 10, 1835, but brought up in Schenectady, N. Y., being there educated at the Lyceum; he is a descendant from the old Knickerbockers, known as the first and wealthiest families of the Hudson River, N. Y., who were among the first and at the front to struggle for the independence of America; during the war of the Revolution; his grandfather was active in the service, and, during the war of 1812, was in the Quartermaster's Department; his father was a boot and shoe manufacturer in Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. Barhydt left his home of youth to enter upon the cares of life and the scenes of personal and telling activity, in March, 1855; locating at Burlington, he acted as Assistant Postmaster for some time; in 1859, Mr. Barhydt started in the retail boot and shoe business, and, warranted by success, commenced wholesale trade in 1860; this he still continues; however, as his time is entirely occupied by business, which has come into prominence through his untiring efforts, the boot and shoe business has been placed under the supervision of his partner, H. A. Brown. He has been twice elected Alderman of the 5th Ward, and is a hard-money Democrat; he was a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the B., C. R. & M. R. R. for several years, until the new company organized; elected during his absence from home, without his knowledge, he is now a Director of the Burlington & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge R. R.; through the long-continued exertions of Judge Mason, Messrs. Barhydt, Patterson, McKell and others, the Burlington Water Works came into existence; Mr. Barhydt is a Director of the Burlington Water Company; assisted by others, he organized the Merchants' National Bank in 1870, was elected its first President, and, owing to his superior financial ability, has been continued in that position ever since; although yet a young man, Mr. Barhydt has for many years been, and is now, prominently identified with the general public enterprises of Burlington. To no one man does the present attractive city owe more for its public improvements and erection of fine business buildings, than to T. W. Barhydt; he is the owner of some of the most valuable property in Burlington, including one of the blocks most prominently located in the city, corner of Jefferson and Main streets; also the Gorham House, now undergoing great improvements and embellishments, which will make it one of the most popular hotels in the State. Mr. Barhydt married Miss Eleanor C. Christiancy, descended from the same race as himself, and who it may be said has virtually grown up with him. They are both members of the First Presbyterian Church; Mr. Barhydt's parents were strict adherents to the religious faith of the same denomination.

**BARKER, CHARLES I.,** was born in Westmoreland, Cheshire Co., N. H., June 4, 1826; his parents were Benjamin Barker and Abigail Babbitt Barker; he was the youngest of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls, all born in the old homestead, on a hill farm back some three miles from the Connecticut River; this large family lived to be men and women, and nine are still living (1879), showing moral habits and vigorous constitutions, not only reflecting credit upon parents, but speaking well for their representative children; the girls grew to be wives and mothers respected by all, and the boys to citizens of various localities, and all have received manifestations of confidence by their fellow citizens in many ways in being selected representatives in the New Hampshire, Vermont

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and Massachusetts Legislatures, county officers, members of the city government of Boston and Worcester, Mass., Government officers under Pierce and Buchanan's administrations, regimental officers in the last war, etc. These facts are mentioned as much in honor of parents as children. The subject of this sketch was left at the age of 3 years without a father; but in this misfortune he was spared a mother possessed of those Spartan qualities that did not allow her to sink under the weight of the many cares falling upon her, but who resolutely determined to keep her family together and provide for them a home, aided by the older children, until all were prepared to go forth into the world with habits of morality, industry and economy fully formed; she died at the good old age of 82 years, in March, 1870. In 1845, he left the old homestead, and the first point he made was to secure two terms at two different academies as a little finishing touch to his district-school education back on the rough hills of New Hampshire, obtained only in the winter months; in the winter of 1845–46, he taught school, and, in the spring, went into a printing office in Keene, N. H., and there and at Newport of the same State, he served two years as an apprentice to that business; late in 1847, he started out as a journeyman and worked at Barre and Worcester, Mass., until September, 1849, when he left the old Worcester *Spy* office for the West; he visited Detroit, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago and other points, and arrived at La Fayette, Ind., late in October, where he at once took charge of the *Daily Courier* office as foreman, and remained there about fourteen months, the four last of which he published the paper for the estate of its late owner, who died during the summer; he made his arrangements to buy the office at administrator's sale, and would have done so but for the treachery of one who ought to have been a friend; from La Fayette he went to Nashville, Tenn., to Washington, D. C., where he spent a winter, and then to Cincinnati, in the spring of 1852, where he soon became foreman of the *Gazette* office, which office he left in July, 1853, to go to Hamilton, Ohio, where he became editor and part proprietor of the *Telegraph*, the Democratic paper of Butler Co.; at the close of 1855, he sold out his interest in the paper and at once went to Bloomington, Ill., where he purchased the *National Flag*, a Democratic paper, and edited it during the canvass of 1856, which resulted in the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency; after the election, he sold out and went to Indianapolis and took charge of the State printing; in the fall of 1857, he purchased the *Democratic Standard*, at Anderson, Ind., which he edited until 1863, when he sold out and went into the boot and shoe trade, which he sold out in 1864, and purchased a large flock of sheep and came to Iowa, into Polk Co., and went into the real estate business at Des Moines; in 1865, he disposed of his sheep and went to Memphis, Tenn., and remained two years, connected with the press of that city; but in the summer of 1867, he came to Burlington, Iowa, and went into the *Daily Gazette* as part proprietor and one of its editors; shortly afterward, he purchased the entire office, and conducted the paper until late in 1874, when he sold out, and at once purchased a steam book and job office, and added a bindery, which establishment he is conducting at the present time (spring of 1879). In 1862, he was candidate for Secretary of State before the Democratic State Convention of Indiana and secured a solid Congressional vote with several counties outside for that office, by which vote he felt flattered; in 1872, he was a delegate from the First District of Iowa to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency; in 1875, was elected a member of the Council of Burlington, leading all other candidates by a handsome vote; he has been modest in his aspirations for office; he has been an earnest, active and consistent member of the Democratic party always. His life has been an active and earnest one, keeping up the habits of his earliest boyhood days, which have been so regular that he has scarcely ever lost a meal on account of sickness; his

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tastes run in the line of newspaper life, to which profession he proposes to return at the first favorable opportunity, if life and health be spared. On February 19, 1856, he married Hannah M. Bell, at Hamilton, Ohio, while publishing his paper in Illinois; she was the daughter of Hon. Daniel S. Bell, formery a prominent lawyer of Urbana, Ohio, where she was born Feb. 10, 1838; after the death of her father in 1849, she lived with her uncle, Geo. P. Bell, a retired merchant, at whose residence she was married; another uncle, Hiram Bell, represented the Greenville, Ohio, District in Congress early in 1850; she is still living, and has been the mother of four children—two boys and two girls—the baby boys dying, one in 1859, the other in 1876; the former 18 and the latter 1 month old; Bell Corwin and Abbie Florence, the former 18 and the latter 9 years old, are left to their parents, and are members of the flourishing high school of Burlington, and have every promise of becoming ornaments of society and a comfort to their parents in their declining years.

Barnickel, Paul, engineer, 1117 S. 10th.

Barnes, J. W., contractor and broker; res. 809 N. 7th.

**BARRET, R. A., DR.,** was born in Green Co., Ky., June 22, 1835, and spent his early youth in Illinois, principally at Springfield. At this time, Mr. Barret's father, Richard F. Barret, was Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois. The elder Barret was a heavy land-owner in Illinois and Iowa. Dr. Barret was a pupil in Judge Samuel Treat's private school at St. Louis, Mo.; he also attended the St. Louis University, and was privately instructed by Chester Harding, who, in 1849, accompanied him East, where he was, by the latter, placed in Phillips' Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire; there remained three years preparing for college, which he commenced in 1852; the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1854, and that of Master of Arts in 1856. In the latter year, he went to Europe and graduated at Heidelberg University, where he received the degree of Ph D.; for a time, he acted as Secretary of Legation to Mason (of Mason & Slidell notoriety), who was then Minister from the United States to France, and located at Paris. At the expiration of his sojourn of three years in Europe he returned to St. Louis; there he studied law with his uncle, Aylett Buckner; was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859, and became his uncle's partner. In 1861, he was appointed Attorney for the United States Government, and installed in the office of Gen. B. G. Farar, General Supervisor of confiscated and contraband property, remaining until June, 1864, at which time he was transferred to the office of Gen. E. B. Alexander, Provost Marshal General United States, for that District, acting as his Chief Clerk and Private Secretary until April, 1866; then Dr. Barret came to Burlington to settle up the estate of his father; in August, 1867, he purchased the Burlington *Gazette*, which paper he edited and managed until 1869; from 1869 to 1872, he was editor-in-chief of the St. Louis *Dispatch;* in 1874, he was commercial and city editor of the St. Louis *Times;* subsequently, private secretary to his brother, then Mayor of St. Louis. After his brother's death in April, 1875, he continued in his former position of Secretary to James H. Britton, Mayor, until the spring of 1876. From April until December, 1877, he conducted the Barret House. Mr. Barret married Miss Mary Finney, daughter of the late William Finney, one of the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of St. Louis. Of late years, the subject of our sketch has been principally engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, spending, however, much of his time in Burlington, in the attention of his property.

**BARRETT, B. F.,** meat market, 1321 Osborn street; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; came to Burlington in 1870; enlisted in the 2d Mo. V. C. in 1864, and served till the close of the war. Married in 1868 Belle Carnes; they have two children living—Freddie L. and Harry. Democrat.

Bartruff, H. S., cabinet-maker, 125 S. 5th.

Bauer, Fred, cigar mfr., 1106 Chalfant.

Bauer, Fred, teamster, 400 S. Main.

Bauer, Henry, cigar mfr., 114 S. 7th.

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Bauerback, Aug. dry goods and groceries, 401 Leebrick.
Baumberger, Fred, porter, 204 N. Main.
Bauman, Chas., surveyor; res. 213 S. 9th.
Baumgartner, A., laborer, 1521 Bodeman.
Baumgartner, F., clerk, 1507 Thul.

**BEAN, J. V., M. D.,** office 321½ Jefferson; is a member of Des Moines County Medical Society; a native of Crawford Co., Penn.; was educated at Conneautville, Ohio, and a graduate from the Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York City, in the Class of 1868; came to Iowa in 1870, located in Appanoose Co. for practice, and came to Burlington in 1873; held a position as Contract Surgeon in the United States Army from 1868 to 1870, serving in the Department of Dakota; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Vice President of the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

**BEARD, HIRAM,** of the firm of Beard, Mahlinger & Co., wholesale liquor dealers; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio; came to Burlington in 1851; engaged in the dry goods business until 1876; since September, 1877, he has been engaged in his present business.

Beardsley, Charles, 219 7th.
Beck, Andrew, stone-mason, 106 S. Adams.
Beck, Jacob, carp., 1600 Mt. Pleasant.

**BECK, JOHN,** dealer in groceries and provisions, 1504 Mt. Pleasant street; was born in May, 1811, in Germany; came to Burlington in 1855; he married in 1839 Zitonia Beck; they have three children—Vincent, born Jan. 27, 1840; Philip, Sept. 23, 1843; Mary, Dec. 12, 1845. All members of St. John's Church; he is a Republican.

Beck, Jacob, barber, 106 S. Adams.
Beck, J. W., bookseller, 212 N. 3d; res. 1115 Rhein.
Beck, Vincent, barber-shop, Gorham House. res. 101 N. Gunnison.
Begemann, Fred, 700 S. 10th.
Bell, William, 420 S. Main.
Bell, Wm. M., lab.; res. 1109 S. 14th.
Bender, George, carp., 231 S. 10th.
Benedict, B., res. 611 George st.
Benne, Edward, carp., 1318 N. 9th.
Benner, Philip, res. 808 8th.
Bennett & Frantz, carriage manufacturers; factory, 418 N. 3d.
Bergantzelle, S., night-watch, 1218 Gnahn.
Berges, H., foreman Gas Works, 1301 Corse.
Bergman, Wm., mach., 1216 Doemland.
Bernard, Cornelius, far., north of Ash.

**BERENS, PETER,** restaurant and wholesale dealer in oysters, No. 113 S. Main st.; born in Duckwiler, Germany, in 1826; came to Burlington in 1857; started present business in 1872. Married Miss W. Hawmes in 1860; she was born in Duckwiler, also, in 1836; they have three children—Constantine, Mary and Peter. Mr. Bernes is a member of the Germania Society; members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Bernet, F., grocer, 801 S. Main.
Biesenbruck, J. H., farmer, 200 S. 6th.
Biklen, Charles H., confectioneries, 413 Jefferson; res. 523 S. 7th.
Berry, William, superintendent saw-mill; res. 319 S. 7th.
Berry & Co., G. L. B. & H. H. G., lumber manufacturers, near Cascade.
Berthold & Dupuis, City Mills, corner Front and Court.
Betzinger, Jacob, lab., 408 N. 6th.
Beckenbach, Fred, harness-shop, 518 Jefferson; res. 600 Gertrude st.
Biklen, L. H., shoeing-shop, 314 Division; res. 312 S. 7th.
Biklen, Winzer & Co., wholesale grocers, 110 N. Main.
Bingham, Y. W.; res. Madison av.
Bird, Curtis, book-keeper.; 829 N. 4th.
Berkenstadt, John, night-watch, 1018 N. 10th.
Bischoff, George, wagon-maker, 227 N. Boundary; res. 903 Jefferson.
Bistorias, Christ., mason, 301 Summer.
Bittner, Julius, cigar-maker, 211 S. Main.
Blake, M. E., attorney at law, 307 Jefferson; res. Miller cor. Darwin.

**BLAKE, WILLIAM EDGAR,** born in Morning Sun, Preble Co., Ohio, June 27, 1844; came to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1845; graduated at Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1867, then studied law in the law department of the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, where he graduated in 1869; he came to Burlington, in August of the same year, and has since been engaged in the practice of law; the firm was styled Newman & Blake until September, 1874, when it was changed to Blake & Hammack, Jan. 1, 1879; Mr. Blake again associated himself with

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Judge Newman. He was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Sarah Lucretia Hurd, of Morning Sun, Iowa.

**BLAKE, WILSON WILBERFORCE,** editor-in-chief of the Burlington *Gazette;* was born in a farm house near Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa, Oct. 26, 1850, his parents having removed from Ohio to this State four years previously; he led the life of a farmer's boy until the age of 16, when he entered Monmouth College; being obliged to suspend his studies for a time, he edited a country newspaper (the Morning Sun *Free Press*); taught school and farmed during the interval of sixteen months, while yet a minor, and finally graduated with honor from the institution, June 20, 1872. He married Aug. 31, 1871, Miss Maria S. Acheson, of Monmouth, Ill.; three children—girls, are the fruit of this union. He removed from Morning Sun to Burlington, in the fall of 1872, to accept a position on the City Department of the *Daily Hawk-Eye;* he was soon promoted to be City and News Editor of that paper, which position he retained until the 1st of August, 1874; failing health caused by the exacting duties of morning newspaper work led to his resignation; the proprietor of the *Hawk-Eye*, on his retirement, presented him with an elegant silver-headed cane as an expression of esteem; he sought the much-needed rest of a few weeks in the country, but soon returned to the ranks of journalism; and, Sept. 24, 1874, he in conjunction with Messrs. W. R. Finch and Charles H. Playter, bought the *Evening Gazette*, and organized a stock company; Mr. Blake was at first city editor of the paper and afterwards business manager; in the month of December, 1876, he became the editor-in-chief, and has reigned supreme in the sanctum ever since that time.

**BLAUL, JOHN,** wholesale grocer; born in Germany, Dec. 18, 1826; came to United States in 1850; lived in the Eastern States four years, then came to Burlington; he worked at machinist's trade for two years, and, in 1856, he engaged in retail grocery business, which he continued until he engaged in wholesale business in 1874; his business amounts to about $250,000 per annum; his sales are principally in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Blaul is Treasurer of the Mutual Aid Association of this city.

**BLISS, GILBERT,** Asst. Eng. Fire Department; res. 300 S. Marietta.

Bliss, L. M., stoves and tinware, 513 Jefferson; res. 201 Augusta.

Blodgett, S. W., attorney at law, 312½ Jefferson; res. 1703 Potts.

Bloom, C. M., tinner, 110 N. Pond.

Bloomer, Ferris, carp., 1802 Madison st.

Bloom, George, lab., 106 N. Pond.

**BLYTHE, JOSEPH W.,** attorney; is a native of New Jersey; came to Burlington in December, 1874, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Bock, J., nurseryman, Madison av.

**BOECK, G.,** dlr. in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, at 210 and 212 N. 5th st.; he was born in Germany; came to America and Burlington in 1857. Enlisted in Co. G, 4th Missouri Cavalry; served the term of his enlistment, and was mustered out. Married, October, 1863, Hannah Roth; they have five children—Anna, Katie, George, Edward and Albert.

Boecklin, Warner, 614 Locust.

Boesch, C. F. & J., dry goods, etc., 322 Jefferson.

Boesch, C. L., Sr., 1201 Boundary.

Bokencamp, D., carp.; res. 562 S. Boundary.

Bollman, W. J., Rev., teacher; res. 304 S. Pond.

Bolsinger, E., switchman, 1413 Valley.

**BOMASTER, HENRY,** wagon manufacturer, S. W. cor. of Locust and Summer sts.; he was born June 20, 1829, in Germany; moved to America, and to Burlington in December, 1844. Elected, in 1871, Alderman of the City Council, and served five years. Married, Nov. 6, 1851, Mary A. Zerber, who was born in Dauphin Co., Penn.; they have four children living—Youtichey, Nellie, Lizzie and Belle. Republican.

Bomaster, H. B., wagon-shop, Locust, cor. Summer; res. 910 S. 14th.

Bomberger, Louis, far., Sunny Side.

Bomgardner, George; res. 812 S. 7th.

Bongert, William, mason, 1225 Angular.

Bonn, Jacob, ice dlr., 426 Lewis.

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**BONITZ, H.,** dealer in early vegetables, groceries and provisions, 220 Washington st.; born in Saxony, Germany, Dec, 21, 1842; came to America in 1862, and to Burlington in 1864. Married, Oct. 9, 1867, Frederica Dewein; she was born in Burlington; they have five children—Alwina, Nettie, Nanna, Robert and infant. Republican.

**BONN, P.,** of the firm of Bonn Bros., butchers, 117 S. Main st.; born in Burlington in 1854; started in present business in 1876.

Bonnell, J. C., Sec'y C., B. & Q. Land Office; res. 1610 South.

Boorman, James, mfr. wigs, etc., 401 N. Main; res. 214 S. 10th.

Boquet, Peter, cooper-shop, Front, corner of Court; res. 406 N. 6th.

Bosch, Adolph, brewery.

Bosch Brothers, brewers, B. & M. R., north of Mt. Pleasant.

Bosch, Charles G., bottler of lager beer, ale and porter, Central Block; res. Western Brewery, in rear.

Bosch, J. G., saloon, 852 Washington.

Boshard, Henry, box-maker, 820 Jefferson.

Bossler, F. G., upholsterer, 1226 N. 7th.

Bosse, Henry, clerk, 414 S. 6th.

Bossmeyer, A., clerk; res. West av.

Bossmeyer, H., clerk; res. West av.

**BOTT, G. J.,** boot and shoe manufacturer, 314 W. 3d st.; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1850; moved to Burlington in 1869. Married, November, 1875, Carrie Smith. Enlisted in Co. G, 160th O. V. I., March, 1864; served till the close of war. Democrat.

**BOUQUET, N. S.,** born near Landau, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Nov. 14, 1842; left Germany at the age of 15 years for America, landing in New York; from here he went to St. Louis, where he learned the cooper trade; in the spring of 1860, he came to Burlington and worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st I. V. I., for three months, being actively engaged under Generals Lyon and Seigel at the battle of Wilson's Creek, after which he was discharged and re-enlisted July 5, 1862, in the 25th I. V. I., 1st Division, 2d Brigade, 15th Corps, commanded by Gen. John A. Logan; Mr. Boquet was appointed 2d Sergeant of Company E; they went from St. Louis to Helena, Kan., thence shipped to Young's Point, and were engaged at the siege of Vicksburg and the surrounding battles; came to Memphis, and from Resaca, Tenn., engaged for the Atlanta campaign and were all through Sherman's march to Georgia; he was at Goldsboro, N. C., the deciding battle of the late war; his regiment, the 25th Iowa, fought as skirmish line on the right of the corps, for forty-eight hours, which gave them the prominent position of the army; the regiment was reduced by 147 men killed and wounded; after the capture of Johnson's army, they went to Richmond and Washington; the 15th Corps was in advance of the army, the division in advance of the corps, the brigade in advance of the division, the regiment in advance of the brigade, and the 25th Iowa had the right at the grand review; N. S. Boquet, was the left guide; the 25th Iowa went to Davenport, Iowa, where the respective companies were disbanded; during the ceremonies of disbanding, the brigade at Davenport, Sargeant Boquet was presented by Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Stone, former Colonel of the 25th Iowa, with the colors of the regiment for safe-keeping, in honor of the bravery and heroism displayed in serving his country; coming home to Burlington, Companies E, D and G disbanded and retired to private life in 1865. In 1873, Mr. Boquet was appointed Deputy City Marshal, and served till March 1, 1874; he then went to California, where he engaged in prospecting, spending the main part of his time on or near Lone Star Mountain; some of his hunting exploits in the Far West, are of an interesting character; in 1876, he returned to Burlington, and has since been on the police force.

Bowersock, Israel, auction and com. mer., 512 Jefferson; res. 512 Amelia.

Boyer, William, police; res. 1209 Smith.

Boyle, Patrick, teamster, 318 Shields.

Brack, M., blksmth., 1013 N. Boundary.

Brady, John, contractor, 713 N. Main.

Brand, Wm., tinner; res. Gertrude st.

Brandebury, W. F., carp., 427 Adams.

Braun, G. H., mach., 608 S. Boundary.

Braun, Henry, carp., 608 S. Boundary.

Braunberger, Adam, saloon, 312 N. 3d.

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Braunberger, John, manufacturer of cigars, 318 N. 3d; res. 837 Arch.

Braunberger & Trau, grocers, 301 Division, corner 3d.

Breen, William, contractor, 119 S. 4th.

**BREMMERMANN, J. H.,** attorney at law; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 4, 1851; in 1860, he removed with his parents to Harper's Ferry, and, in 1862, to Washington, D. C.; he was educated at the Columbia University, in that city, and received the degree of A. M. in 1872, and, after two years' further study, graduated from the law department of the same institution; he then entered upon the practice of his profession in Burlington. He was married to Miss Lillie A. Bangs, of Washington, Sept. 14, 1875.

Brendell, George, iron, steel and heavy hardware, 308 N. Main; res. 934 N. 5th.

Bresser, Henry, cooper, 1105 Corse.

Bringer, Henry, lab.; res. 705 S. 10th.

**BROADWELL, JAMES M.,** printer; born in Calhoun Co., Ill., June 27, 1821; lived there and in Morgan Co., Ill., until 1837; then came to Ft. Madison, Iowa; came to Burlington in November, 1838; this has been his home ever since.

Brocker, Louis, carpenter, 1217 Linden.

**BROWN, HENRY A.,** wholesale and retail dlr. in boots and shoes, 217 N. Main st.; res. 1109, N. 5th st.; Mr. Brown was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., March 27, 1841; lived in New York State until the fall of 1857, when he came to Burlington; engaged in clerking most of the time until July, 1862, when he became connected with the Suttlers' Department of the United States army, where he remained until the fall of 1865. The firm of H. A. Brown & Co., retail dealers in boots and shoes, was established in January, 1866; in July, 1874, Mr. Brown became a member of the firm of T. W. Barhydt & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes; this firm is well known for its reliability, and is doing a large trade in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Northwestern Kansas and in a portion of Illinois; their annual sales are about $250,000.

Brown, John L., farmer, 1003 N. Fifth.

Brown, Nathaniel, plasterer, 1001 Mt. Pleasant.

**BROWNING, H. O.,** attorney at law and Police Judge; was born in Burlington Jan. 1, 1841; he was educated in Kentucky, admitted to the bar Jan. 22, 1863, and has been engaged in practice here ever since; he was Justice of the Peace from 1872 until Jan. 9, 1878, when he was appointed Police Judge to fill vacancy, and, March 4, 1878, was elected to that office.

Browning, M. D., Jr., attorney at law, 306½ N. 3d; res. 805 N. 5th.

Brucker, Joseph; res. 806 Court.

**BRUGGE, J. H., & SON,** merchant tailors and dyers, proprietors of the Burlington Steam Dye-House, 304 N. 3d st., opposite the Barret House. Wm. J. Brugge, junior partner of the firm, has been in the business with his father for a number of years. J. H. Brugge, the senior partner, commenced in this city in a small way, and has built up a fine business. He was born in Prussia; came to America in 1840, and to Burlington in 1857, and permanently located here. Married April 6, 1842, Anna M. Akamp; they had seven children—Henry J., Joseph B, P. W., William J., Anton, Philomena, Wilhelmina (P. W., Anton and Philomena, deceased, and Mrs. Brugge died June 29, 1872). All members of St. John's Catholic Church.

**BRYAN, SYLVESTER T.,** photographer; born near Newcastle, Penn., Jan. 18, 1833; removed with parents to Henderson Co., Ill., in 1839; lived there until 1859; then he went to California, engaged in mining there for a year and a half, then returned to Illinois, and was mustered into the United States service, in Co. G 118th I. V. I., Sept. 16, 1862, served until close of the war, and was mustered out Oct. 13, 1865; he was principal musician of his regiment; after leaving the army, he came to Macomb, Ill., where he remained about two years and removed to Kirkville, where he lived until he came to Burlington, in 1874. Mr. Bryan has been engaged in his present business twelve years. He married Josephine Pearson, May 2, 1857; she was born in Centerville, Penn.; they have four children living—Amy, Minnie, Willard and Josephine; lost one son, Edgar,

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who died in June, 1861, aged 18 months.

Brydolf, Fabian, artist, 905 Summer.

Bucklew, John, carpenter, 629 S. 6th.

Buell, John, 800 N. 6th.

Buettner, Charles, furniture, 520 Jefferson; res. 841 Arch.

Buffington & Forney, wagon manufacturers; factory 1029 Osborn.

Bullock, V. W., & Co., grain dealers, 200 Valley; res. 423 S. 3d.

Burdette, John W., attorney at law and City Auditor; res. 1317 N. 7th.

**BURDETTE, ROBERT J.,** the Burlington humorist; was born at Greensboro, Greene Co., Penn., July 30, 1844; his parents removed to Cincinnati, and thence in 1852, to Peoria, Ill., where Burdette was raised and received an education such as the place afforded, graduating from the high school. In 1872, he enlisted in the 47th Reg. Ill. V., and served three years in the ranks; at the close of the war, he returned to Peoria, and, after engaging in several mercantile pursuits, all of which proved distasteful to him, he entered the editorial rooms of the Peoria *Transcript*, as night editor; he was soon promoted to the city editorship, and, soon afterward, embarked in an independent enterprise, which proved a financial failure, but made his reputation as a humorist; he then accepted the position on the staff of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, with which he is still connected, and which his humor has made famous; although that characteristic has attracted the widest attention, Burdette's literary ability is not confined to making fun; as a political writer, he has few equals, and can do a greater quantity and a greater variety of literary work, in a given time, than could reasonably be expected of two men; as a lecturer, he is no less successful than in the editorial room. Burdette married March 4, 1870, Miss Carrie S. Garrett, a daughter of a prominent Peoria merchant.

Burg, John, & Sons, wagon manufacturers, 1015 Osborn.

Burg, John, Sr.; res. 1017 N. 8th.

**BURGES, J. H.,** foreman of City Gas Works; res. 1301 Corse st.; born in Germany, in 1829; came to Burlington in 1854. Married Miss A. C. L. Valdorf in 1854; they have six children—H. H. C. (the oldest is fireman in the Gas Works, has held that position for the past two years), John H., Christine L., Mary M., Minnie, Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Evangelical Church; Liberal.

Burhans, A. H., patentee Burhans patent merchandise car.; res. 1201 Division.

Burhans, C. N., 1116 Osborn.

Burnham, J. F., foreman Oil-Mills; res. 827 High.

**BURNHAM, J. R.,** of the firm of J. R. Burnham & Co., proprietors of the Pioneer Linseed-Oil Mills; he was born March 22, 1857, in Burlington, Iowa.

Burnham, J. R., mfr. of linseed oil, 800 Osborn.

Burns, George, carriage-maker; res. 1214 Patterson.

**BURRUS, E. S.,** Deputy County Treasurer, Sec. 35; P. O. Franklin Mills; was born in Franklin Tp., Des Moines Co., May 31, 1840, and educated at the Burlington University; until 1875, he was engaged in farming and teaching school; served as Assessor of Franklin Tp. during 1872 and 1873; in 1870, Mr. Burrus was appointed Postmaster at Franklin Mills, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1879; in 1875, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving in that capacity one term. April 11, 1871, Mr. Burrus married Joanna Weirman, a native of Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn.; they have three children—Charles R., Thornton and an infant son.

Burt, N. J., & Co., seeds, 213 N. Front.

Burton. A., trimmer, 704 N. Main.

Buser, Charles, bds. 800 Valley.

Buser, Henry, blacksmith, Starr av.

Butler, Thomas, machinist, 938 Warren.

Buttles, John A., 920 7th.

CADY, HENRY C., cigar maker, res. 705 S. Boundary.

Cameron, C. A., civil engineer, 1209 S. Boundary.

Cameron, Robert, grocer, cor. Marshall and Smith; res. 114 S. Augusta.

Campbell, Bryce, carp.; res. 1603 Agency st.

Carnes, D. C., carpenter; res. Ervin st.

Carpenter, G. B. P. & E. H., jewelers, 222 Jefferson, cor. 3d.

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Carroll, John, painter; res. 1410 S. Boundary.
Carter, David, car-reporter; res. 1014 S. 13th.
Casey, John E., night watch, 802 Warren.
Casey, Patrick, laborer, 802 Warren.

**CATLETT, THOMAS G.,** attorney; was born at Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., and came to Burlington in the fall of 1873; he read law with Stutsman & Trulock, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876; he was Township and City Clerk in 1877; appointed Justice of the Peace Jan. 9, 1878, and elected Oct. 8, 1878, to the same position.

Chamberlin, Charles H., commercial agent; res. 809 N. 7th.
Chamberlin, Erastus, capitalist; res. 1031 N. 4th.
Chase, Hiram, dry goods, etc., 877 Jefferson; res. 123 N. Marshall.
Chilberg, H. C., fireman, 100 N. Gunnison.
Chrissinger, J. M., gro., 725 N. 6th.
Chrissinger, S. C., farmer, 1217 N. Oak.
Christman, J., engineer; res. Division.
Christy, I. M., 509 S. Pond.
Clapp, C. B., Agent C., B. & Q. Transfer Co.; res. 814 N. 6th.

**CLARK, SAMUEL P.,** attorney at law and Notary Public; the first colored man commissioned as Notary Public in the State of Iowa; office in Starr Block, cor. Jefferson and 5th sts.; he was born Jan. 1, 1842, in New York City; came to Burlington in 1877; he graduated at Howard's University, Washington, D. C., in 1874, and was admitted to practice at the Iowa bar during the June term, 1878, in Burlington, Iowa, where he is permanently located.

Clayton, J. D., commercial agent.
Closser, Christian, saloon, 215 Division.
Coad, G. S., box-maker, 820 Jefferson.
Coad, James, machinist, 605 S. 9th.
Coalter, T. J., Jr., carp., 523 Cameron.

**COCHRAN, R. L., DR.,** was born in Wrightsville, York Co., Penn., Dec. 18, 1843; his parents moved to Philadelphia when he was 3 years old, remained there about nine years, and then returned to Wrightsville; from their old home they went to Mechanicsburg, where R. L. commenced the study of dentistry, which he continued at the Pennsylvania College, where he matriculated; he practiced in Mechanicsburg one year and a half; in September, 1863, he came to Burlington. The struggle, the absolute poverty endured by him; the hard battle fought for success, without, as he then imagined, even the shadow of a chance, is known and no doubt well remembered by some men prominent in Burlington to-day. George Sweny recollects how he slept in an omnibus standing in front of the Lawrence House, one night; how he went hungry for the want of a few cents; how he was induced upon the young man's frank and open representation of his case to rent him a bare room in which to undertake to establish a practice. We might here mention the fact that previous to his advent in Burlington, he worked in a grocery store, in Philadelphia, owned by Isaac Griffith, as errand boy; Mr. Griffith also practiced dentistry up-stairs, and the compensation of Dr. Cochran was the privilege of having access to his (Griffith's) library and the observation of his operations. Dr. Cochran has known privations of the severest nature, which the friends of his present well deserved prosperity would hardly credit. He graduated regularly at the Missouri Dental College in 1873. Dec. 19, 1866, the Doctor married Miss Maria Holland; they have two children—Maud Z. and Willie L. He was elected Vice President of the Iowa State Dental Society in 1877, and made its President in 1878. No doubt Dr. Cochran has as fine a practice as may be found in the State; through merit and perseverance he has risen from absolute poverty to position and ease.

Cogswell, R. H. L., painter, 219 N. 5th; res. 1508 Smith.
Colby, D. B., druggist, 400 Jefferson; res. 314 S. 8th.
Colgan, Chas., contractor, 522 N. Main.
Collins, A. B., engineer, 1208 Madison.
Combs, J. C., farmer, West av.
Combs, R. B., roofer, West av.

**COMSTOCK, JOAB,** retired; born Feb. 9, 1804, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; came to Des Moines Co. in 1839, and bought a farm in Union Tp., seven miles from Burlington, where he has followed farming until 1868. Married.



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Sept. 12, 1823, Jane Lemon; they had eleven children, seven living—Milton L., Loraida E., Austin W., Mary E., Martha J., Joab C. and O. B. C. Mrs. Comstock died in May, 1875. Second marriage June 6, 1877, to Eliza Elliott. Mr. Comstock is a Republican.

Condit, W. D., gen. agent, 520 Summer.

Conlan, John, clerk, 1327 N. 7th,

Conlan, Michael, cistern-builder, res. 1327 N. 7th.

Connell, J. M., Col., U. S. Internal Revenue Collector; office 200 N. Main.

Connor, E. W., agent. 251 S. 8th.

Cook, Lyman, President First National Bank; res. 613 N. 6th.

Cook, Rudolph, Cashier C., B. & Q., office Central Block, 1235 Summer.

Cooke, T. W., Division Freight Agent C., B. & Q.; res. 510 Columbia.

Cooper, Henry, porter; res. 1205 S. 12th.

**COOPER, JOSEPH G.,** carpenter and builder; resides at No. 1305 Joy st.; he was born in Peoria Co., Ill., and came to Burlington in 1871. He enlisted in Co. D, 6th Kansas Cavalry, and served over three years, the last ten months as prisoner of war, at Tyler, Texas. He married May 27, 1869, Anna Conley; they have two children —Charles and Joseph. All are members of St. Patrick's Church; Democrat.

Cooper, W. L., attorney at law, 307½ Jefferson; bds. 306 Franklin.

**COPP, T. J.,** County Auditor, was born in Lower Canada Dec. 18, 1826; he came to Burlington in June, 1843; he was at first employed as a clerk in a dry goods store, and in the spring of 1853, engaged in the commission and forwarding business; in 1864, he was Captain of Commissary in New Mexico, and in 1865, was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico. In 1871, he was elected Auditor, and has been three times re-elected, in 1873, 1875 and 1877.

Corey, J. C., manufacturer of family medicines, 202 S. 3d.

Cornic, J. W., conductor and express messenger C., B. & Q.; res. 255 S. Boundary.

Coulter, F. J., commercial agent; res. 1207 Linden.

Coulter, James, librarian C., B. & Q. reading-room; res. 830 Spring.

Crawford, G. W., physician and surgeon, 417½ Jefferson; res. 815 S. Main.

Crawford, Humphrey, foreman C., B. & Q. shops; res. 249 S. 8th.

**CRAPO, PHILIP M.,** State Agent Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co. for eight years past, and connected with the company in Burlington for eleven years; real estate dealer, Trustee of the Armstrong Estate, and President of Burlington Mutual Loan Association; was born in Freetown, Bristol Co., Mass., June 30, 1844; he studied law in the office of Stone & Crapo, New Bedford, and, in the summer of 1862, enlisted in Co. E, 3d Mass. V. I., and served about ten months. He went to Flint, Mich., in the fall of 1863, and engaged as civil engineer in connection with the Flint & Holly R. R. His uncle was Governor of the State at that time, and he was engaged in the State offices for three years—from January, 1865, to January, 1868; he came to Burlington in April, 1868.

**CRUEGER, A.,** saloon-keeper, No. 211 S. Main street; was born in East Prussia in 1842; came to Burlington in 1867; started present business in 1874. Married Mary Eckey in 1875; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1858; they have one child—an infant unnamed. Mr. Cruger is a member of the Turner Society; Democrat.

**CULLATON, J.,** of the firm of Acres, Blackmar & Co.; was born near Watertown, N. Y., June 23, 1835; while he was yet an infant, his father removed with his family to Canada, and lived there until he was 16 years of age, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. July 27, 1861, he enlisted in the United States Navy; in June, 1862, he was promoted from sailor to master's mate; promoted to ensign in March, 1863; previous to entering the navy, he was for three years on board a whale-ship in the Pacific Ocean; in May, 1865, Mr. C. resigned his position in the navy and went to La Porte, Ind., where he published for two years the La Porte *Union*, being associated with a brother in the ownership and control of the paper; he then came to Burlington, and for eleven years has been a mem-

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ber of the firm of Acres, Blackmar & Co.

Cummings, Spalding & Co., dealers in coal, 229 S. Main.

Cunningham, Geo. J., telegraph-repairer C., B. & Q.; res. 508 N. Boundary.

Cunningham, Wm. E., dispatcher C., B. & Q. office; res. 508 N. Boundary.

Cunningham, W. J., res. 1034 N. 8th.

ferson; res. 821 Franklin.

DALEY, JOHN, boiler-maker; res. 420 Locust.

**DAAB, JOHN,** baker and confectioner, No. 856, Washington st.; born Feb. 18, 1833, in Germany, came to America in 1852, to Burlington, May 1, 1857. Married in 1860, Caroline Rustberg; has two children—Mary and John; Mrs. Daab died in 1863. Mr. Daab married the second time April 30, 1871, Catharine B. Boeck.

Daley, Wm., laborer, 1114 Agency.

Dalgleish, Walter, carpenter, 309 S. Adams.

Dalhoff, L. H., & Co., gents furnishing goods, etc., 112 Main.

Damon, Eugene, bdg.-house 1223 N. 6th.

Dana, D. E., conductor, 906 Angular.

Danforth, M., painter, 1000 10th.

Daniels, A. L., plasterer, 801 Warren.

Danner, W. T., 401 Pond.

Davies, Fred., 612 S. 9th.

Darling, John, 702 Elm, cor. 7th.

Darling & Donahue, general merchandise, 323 8th, cor. Maple.

Dasher, John S., engineer; res. 231 S. 4th.

David, B. T., Constable, 813 S. 9th.

David, John S., office 108 N. Main; res. 207 N. Gunnison.

Davis, A. E., 508 S. Boundary.

Davis, C. A., collector, 508 S. Boundary.

Davis, D. W., butcher, Agency av.

**DAVIS, W. H., DR.,** born in Livingston Co., N. Y., March 26, 1824; attended Dansville, N. Y., Academy several years, then read medicine for six years with his father and attended to office practice; after two courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, he graduated there in the spring of 1847; returning to Dansville, he practiced alternately medicine and dentistry having acquired the latter profession in 1844; leaving York State in 1850, he traveled through various sections of the West, and finally settled in Burlington toward the last of the year 1851; since that time, the Doctor has practiced uninterruptedly as an Eclectic.

Davison, George, teamster; res. 1713 Smith.

**DECKER, H.,** grocery and saloon, No. 1618 Osborn st.; born in Germany, in 1824; came to Burlington in 1856. Married Mary Roth in 1850; she was born in Germany in 1826; they have three children — Lizzie (now Mrs. Swartz), Mary (now Mrs. Duzhultz), Henry. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Lutheran Church; Liberal.

Decklotz, N., stone-mason, 1605 Mt. Pleasant.

**DEE, WARREN,** retired farmer and capitalist, res. 403 S. Main; was born in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., March 26, 1805; he lived there until 1832, when he removed to St. Armans, Lower Canada, where he lived five years; in 1838, he came to Des Moines Co. and settled in Augusta Tp., where he remained for twelve years; in 1851, he came to Burlington, where he has since lived. He has filled various township offices. Mr. Dee married Nov. 3, 1832, Eliza M. Blakesley, who was a native of Georgia, Vt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dee are members of the M. E. Church.

De Haas, Chas. P., city civil engineer; res. 1107 Pleasant.

Dehn, George; res. 218 S. 4th.

Delahaye & Purdy, liquor dealers, 101 Valley.

**DEMLING, JOHN,** dealer in groceries and provisions, feed, etc., cor. 6th and Division sts.; born Feb. 23, 1837, in Germany; came to America in 1849; to Burlington in 1850. Was elected Alderman in 1873; served two years; declined serving a second time. Married Sept. 8, 1857, to Sophia Schuers; they have three children — Charles, Louisa and John. Republican; member of the First Lutheran Church.

**DEWEIN, ISAAC,** proprietor of Dewein's Vineyard, on the extension of S. Main st.; he and his son-in-law, Mr. Ebner, own 21 acres, 10½ acres in vines; the best varieties for wines, they think, are the Concord and Ives' Seedling; they yield per year 500 to 600 gallons per acre; price from 60 cents to $2 per gallon; he has wine from 1 to 8 years

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old; Mr. Dewein was born on the Rhine, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Aug. 1, 1811; came to New York Aug. 11, 1832; thence to Cincinnati and Burlington in 1840; engaged in the cabinet business till 1848, then commenced raising grapes for wine, which he now carries on extensively; his representations as to the quality of his wine can be depended upon; the vineyard is beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi River. He married in Cincinnati, in 1835, Mary A. Reahm; had three children—Mary M., Elizabeth and Missouri; the latter died in 1841. Mrs. Dewein died in 1850. He was elected and served one term as Alderman from the 4th Ward.p Reublican.

Disque, F., & Co., dlrs. in saddles, harness, etc., 206 N. Main.

Dodge, A. C., Hon.; res. 829 N. 5th.

Dodge, A. V.; res. 823 N. 5th.

**DODGE, CHARLES J.,** of the firm of Dodge & Dodge; was born in Washington, D. C., July 31, 1852; he lived in Spain four years while his father was Minister to that country, after which he lived here continuously until 1867; in that year, he entered Notre Dame and graduated in 1874; he then entered the law department of the State University, and has been engaged in practice here since his admission to the bar in 1875. He married Miss Ella Craig, Jan. 6, 1876; she is a native of Ohio.

**DOEMLAND, CHRISTIAN,** carpenter, residence 1129 Doemland street; he was born Dec. 23, 1824, in Germany; came to Burlington in 1854. He married Nov. 11, 1849, Mary Gada; they have three children—Fred, Rachel and Bertha. Republican.

**DONAHUE, W. J.,** of the firm of Donahue & Co., cor. of 8th and Maple streets, dealers in dry goods, groceries and provisions; was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., June 18, 1841; moved to Burlington June 3, 1875. Enlisted in Co. C, 5th Penn. Artillery in July, 1864; had previously served six months in Knapp's Battery; he served till the close of the war; his regiment captured Mosely's Battery in the spring of 1864. He married July 7, 1868, Elizabeth E. Boowes; she was born July 12, 1843, at Pittsburgh, Penn.; had five children—Lizzie M., deceased; Clara D., Jennie J., Alice R. and Gertie G. Republican; members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Donahue, McCosh & Co., dealers in marble, 101 4th, cor. of Market.

Donahue & McCosh, wholesale dealers in Hardware, 100 and 102 3d, cor. Market.

Doran, Michael, carp.; res. 618 S. 4th.

**DORAN, R. E.,** mattress manufacturer, at No. 618 Jefferson st.; he was born Oct. 15, 1848, in Henry Co., Iowa, and moved to Burlington in 1873. Enlisted in the 1st Kansas Battery in February, 1863, and served till the close of the war; was in all of the battles that his regiment participated in. He married July, 1868, Emma E. Hepburn; they have three children—Franklin, Susan and Harriet M.

**DORN, PAUL,** proprietor of new McCutcheon House, Columbia st., between Main and Water; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825; came to Burlington in 1838, and engaged at farming; started present business in 1866. Married Miss E. A. Best in 1850; she was born in Ireland in 1823. Democrat.

Dorr, Russell R., 1448 Webb.

Douglass, George, manager Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, 208 N. Main.

**DRACH, JOSEPH,** merchant tailor and dyer, 309 N. 3d st., opposite the Barret House; he was born February 9, 1837, in Germany; came to America in 1869, and to Burlington October, 1876. He married October, 1877, Caroline Schmitt, widow of Robert Schmitt; she had four children by her first husband—Caroline, Oscar, Robert and Amy; and by the present marriage they have one child—Arthur. Mr. D. is a Democrat.

Drake & Dayton, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware, cutlery, etc., 113 and 115 N. Main.

Dreher, Conrad, Teutonia Hall, 421 Jefferson; res. 521 Maple, cor. of 6th.

Droegemeier & Schaefer, dealers in boots and shoes, etc., 209 Jefferson.

Dryden, Carlton, 712 Warren.

Duermeyer, F. J., shipping clerk, 1123 Spiegel.

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Duffey, M. E., real estate agt., 605½ Jefferson.

Dunbar, J. B., proprietor Passenger Depot Dining-Hall; res. 201 S. Main.

**DUNCAN, GEORGE A.,** of the firm of George A. Duncan & Co., general insurance agents; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1851, and came to Burlington with his parents in 1858. In 1862, he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Penn., remained three years, then entered Washington College, Washington, Penn., from which he graduated in 1868; in 1873, he commenced his present business as successor of F. E. Hoffman & Co.

Duncan, Thomas, 720 N. 4th.

Dunham, F. R., postal clerk, 722 N. 6th.

Dunham & Jordan, architects, 307 Jefferson.

Dunn, Moses, grocer, 513 Jefferson; res. 612 N. 3d.

**DUPUIS, LOUIS,** miller at the City Mills; he was born April 19, 1841, in Germany; came to America and to Burlington in 1865. He married, 1864, Mary Schultz; they have five children —Fred, Othelia, Louis, Anna and George. Republican.

**DUTTWILER, J.,** saloon-keeper, No. 1423 N. 8th st.; born in Germany in 1814. Married Catharine Durst in 1859; she was born in Germany in 1832; they have one child, Julia, now Mrs. Sterzing. Members of the Lutheran Church; Liberal.

**DUSTMAN, J. H.,** firm of Dustman & Bro., dealers in groceries, provisions, crockery and furniture, corner of North and 8th sts., No. 1200; he was born June 24, 1848, in Germany; came to America in 1852, and to Burlington in 1855. Married, Oct. 14, 1875, to Pauline Paule; she was born in 1853; they have two children—Ida C. and Philip H.

Dustman Bros., grocers; 1200 N. 8th.

Dustman, Peter, 819 Sycamore.

EGGLESTON, SETH, res. 1324 N. 6th.

Eads, S. J., res. 115 N. Marshall.

Eastman, Charles; res. 538 S. 10th.

Ebert, Christ. J., manufacturer of cigars, 620 Jefferson; res. 826 N. 8th.

Ebert, Jacob, painter, 1107 Garden.

Ebner, Ferdinand, gunsmith, 308 N. 3d; res. S. Main

Eckstein, David, clerk; res. 516 Court.

Edwards, Morgan, Rev., 720 Cedar.

**EELLS, CHARLES,** livery, sale and feed stable, in rear of the Barret House; entrance on 4th st.; he was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1826; moved to Burlington in 1855, and for the last ten years has been in the livery business. Married July, 1847, Susan Voden; they have three children—Charles J., Hattie S. and Louisa E. Republican.

Ehlers, A., machinist, 1300 Osborn.

Ehlers, Fred, machinist, 1026 Ash.

Eibes, Joseph; res. 306 S. 3d.

Eisfeld, E. M., & Co., clothing and gents' furnishing goods, etc., 213 N. Main.

Ekdal, Anthony, painter, 630 S. 7th.

Eklund, A. P., clerk, Cameron st.

Elliott, Kelley & Co., agricultural implements, 107 Valley.

Ellis, Chas., carp., 235 S. 10th.

**EMBICK, FRED,** Principal of Hibernia School; residence 210 S. Pond; has only been connected with the Burlington schools since 1875, but was for many years engaged in teaching at Carlisle, Penn., of which State he is a native; born in Cumberland Co.: he was educated in Dickenson College, Carlisle, Penn., and has been constantly engaged in teaching for the past sixteen years. Is married and has four boys, two now at home; book-keeping and teaching have been his principal occupations through life. During the Mexican war, he was for fifteen months in the U. S. service with the 4th U. S. I. Is a member of the English Lutheran Church, with his family.

**ENGLE, GEORGE B., JR.,** State agt. for Iowa of the Bell Telephone Co.

Epstein & Co., dealers in hides and pelts, 511 Jefferson.

Erb & Schaefer, hardware and cutlery, 204 Main.

Ervin, Nathaniel, Madison, cor. Ervin.

Esau, Frank, salesman, 1101 N. 7th.

Evans, Evan; res. 415 N. 4th.

Evans, Evan F., carpenter; res. cor. 7th and N. Oak.

Everingham, M. E., 216 S. Marietta.

Ewing, D. M., 815 N. 4th.

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Ewinger, Henry, plumber and gas-fitter; 315 N. 3d; res. 826 N. 8th.

FABERT, W. R., supt. of the J. M. Bradstreet & Son Mercantile Agency, office 202 Valley, cor. Main.

Falen, A. P., shoe-shop, 707 Jefferson; res. 120 N. Pond.

Farriher, Michael, laborer, 506 S. 4th.

**FAUSEL, F., REV.,** Pastor of First German Evangelical Church, located on the corner of 6th and Columbia streets; he was born June 23, 1827, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in August, 1850, and to Burlington July 19, 1855; he graduated at the Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Synod of North America in June, 1855; was ordained the same year in the church he now occupies. He was married Oct. 21, 1855, to Margaret Meyer; they have seven children, four living—Meta A., Hermann C., Louisa and Rosa M. He is a Republican.

Fawcett, Peter, boiler-shop, cor. Main and Elm; res. 539 S. 9th.

Fear, H. W., clerk, 1028 N. 9th.

Fear, J. H., 815 N. 6th.

**FEGAN, GEORGE,** cabinet-maker and carpenter, Sunny Side; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1823; came to Burlington in 1847. Married Maria Butt in 1849; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1829; they have two children—Walter S. and Daniel D. Mr. Fegan owns three lots, worth $7,000. Mr. Fegan is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church; Mrs. F. belongs to the M. E. Church; Republican.

**FEGAN, W. SCOTT,** attorney at law; was born in Union Tp., this county, Sept. 21, 1854; he graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1875, and was admitted to the bar the same year.

Fehse, William, carpenter, 612 S. 9th.

Feldmann, Gust, 834 High.

Fennimore, R., carpenter, 1101 N. 8th.

Fensterer, Alois, 900 Jefferson.

Fetterman, John, painter, 1407 Agency.

Fitchner, A., blacksmith, 223 N. Boundary; res. 207 N. Boundary.

Fiesman, J., Mason, 1520 Osborn.

Fink, John, blacksmith, 714 Jefferson; res. 1006 Angular.

Fischer, A. W., upholsterer, 1205 Osborn.

Fitzgerald, P. E., engineer, res. 612 Iowa.

Fitzsimmons, George, pressman *Hawk-Eye* office; res. 1136 Franklin.

**FIX, L. R.,** Vice President of White-Breast Coal and Mining Co., and Vice President and General Manager of the Iowa and Missouri Coal and Land Co.; also member of the firm of Fix & Postelwait, of Ottumwa. Mr. Fix was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 9, 1839. He served over four years in the 19th Ohio Vol. Inf.; he enlisted in July, 1861, and was mustered out in December, 1865; served as Major of his regiment. He came to Burlington in April, 1866; engaged in jewelry business in Burlington until May 1, 1878, although for the last twelve years he has been interested in the coal business, for last ten years a member of the firm of Fix & Postelwait, of Ottumwa; two years previous, with L. L. McBride & Co., of same place.

Flad, Chas. A., mfr. boots, shoes, etc., 500 Jefferson; res. 1427 S. Main.

Flad, Frederick, veterinary surgeon; res. 842 Washington.

Flege, Wm.; res. 1281 S. 10th.

Fleming, C. S., with Buffington & Forney; res. 1222 N. 7th.

Fleming, J. C., physician; office 315½ N. 3d; res. 1002 Maple.

Flemming, J. J., book-keeper; 559 S. Boundary.

Flemming, M., 559 S. Boundary.

Flindt, John A., jeweler, 204 Jefferson; res. 915 N. 7th.

Flindt, Louis, jeweler, 521 Jefferson; res. 915 N. 7th.

Fogerstoom, C., carpenter, 1618 Market.

Foley, D., carpenter, 1205 Plank.

Foote, J. G., 722 N. 6th.

**FORDNEY, WILLIAM,** contractor and builder, 512 Washington st.; he was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1818; finished learning his trade at Chambersburg. Married Sept. 3, 1840, Elizabeth Grove; arrived at Burlington Nov. 24, 1840; has served as Judge of City Elections for several years. They have four children—Maria L., Henrietta, Jane E. and William; Mrs. Fordney died May 13, 1865. She was a member of the Baptist Church; he is a Republican.

Fordney, William, Jr., 512 Washington.

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Forkel, August, harness-shop, 712 Jefferson; res. 1300 Market.
Forney, D. S., physician and surgeon; office and res. 1208 S. 10th.
Forney, James M., 803 S. 4th.
**FOSTER, T. G.,** Clerk of the Courts; was born in the town of Galt, Canada West, May 4, 1848, and removed with his parents to Boone Co., Iowa, in 1856; lived there until 1861, then removed to Des Moines. He was connected with telegraphing for two years and in the post office two years; Feb. 1, 1867, came to Burlington, since which time he has been in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, first as Deputy, then as Clerk. He married Lucia L. Schramm Jan. 3, 1872; she was born in Burlington; they have one daughter—Margaret, born Nov. 24, 1878.
Foster, Uriah; res. Ripley st.
Foster, W. P., Cashier First Nat. Bank; res. 922 N. 5th.
Fowler, C. C., Deputy Co. Auditor; bds. 310 Columbia.
Frame, Jas., coal-dealer, cor. 3d and Market; res. 903 N. 6th.
Franken, Charles, 873 Arch.
Frantz, John B., 412 Court.
Frawley, John B., passenger agent T., P. & W.; res. 1203 N. 6th.
Frazee, George, attorney, U. S. Commissioner and Collector of Customs, 307 Jefferson; res. Denmark, cor. S. Boundary.
Frazier, John, carpenter, 642 S. 10th.
Frebert, A. A., blacksmith, 308 S. 6th.
Frebert, Conrad, plasterer, 308 S. 6th.
Frederickson, Fred, 1113 S. Boundary.
Freeland, Perry; res. 1217 N. 7th.
**FREY, FREIDRICH,** stone-cutter and contractor at 1506 Boundary st.; born May 15, 1819, in Germany; came to America in 1838, and to Burlington March 15, 1851. Married May, 1850, to Margaret Papp; they have one child, Freidrich. Both members of the M. E. Church; Republican.
Friedel, Mathew, carpenter, 802 Foster.
French, Thomas, 1330 Angular.
Friday, Fred, carpenter, 117 N. Wood.
Fritts, Wm. D., 1502 Smith.
Fritts, Frank, 1802 Agency.
Fritz, Julius, machinist, 1122 Jefferson.
Fritts Brothers, druggists, 624 Jefferson.
Fuller, J. B., Rev., librarian, rooms cor. Fourth and Jefferson; res. 812 S. 7th.
**FULLER, WILLIAM E.,** attorney at law; was born in Centre Co., Penn., March 30, 1846; he removed to Stephenson Co., Ill.; thence to Fayette Co., Iowa; he was educated at the Iowa State University; graduated at the Law Deparment of that institution in June, 1870, and was admitted to the bar at the same time; previous to this, in the years 1866 and 1867, he was in the Interior Department at Washington, in the office of Indian affairs. Mr. Fuller was a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. He married Lou J. Harper, daughter of Hon. William Harper, of Mediapolis, Jan. 1, 1868; she was born at Kossuth, in this county; they have four children—Levi H., Hattie M., Stella E. and Clara Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are members of the M. E. Church.
Fullerton, Nixon, clerk, 828 Valley.
Fulton, Alexander, boarding house, 808 Valley.
Funck, Jacob, agent; res. 1022 N. 8th.
Funck, John W., teamster; res. 841 Iowa.
**FUNCK & HERTZLER,** manufacturers of the Orchard City Wagon, cultivators, plows, spring-wagons, etc., at the cor. of Jefferson and 8th sts.; their factory was established in 1856 by John A. Funck, who died on the 8th of May, 1877; an extract taken from a circular issued by the surviving partners in July, 1877, will explain the wishes of Mr. Funck, and the condition of the concern at the present time: "The sad fact of the death of our senior partner and father, John A. Funck, one of the oldest citizens of this city, which occurred on the 8th day of May last, cast a gloomy cloud around the remaining partners; but, by his precaution, which was visible in all transactions of his life, this cloud was removed, as he had made such provisions in his last will, that the business and style of the old firm shall not only continue as heretofore, but, shall under his last wishes, prosper and grow in years coming." This establishment has grown to be one of the most extensive in the West; they make 1,500 to 1,600 wagons per year; 600 to 800 cultivators; 1,500 plows; employ, upon an average, 55 men. The present partners are now John Hertzler,

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John Zaiser, A. F. Hertzler, H. R. Miller, C. D. Funck and A. B. Funck.

GADDAU, CHRIST, grocer, 1421 Thul.

**GABRIEL, HENRY,** manufacturer of cigars and snuff, 115 S. Main st.; born in Prussia in 1828; came to Burlington in 1852; since been engaged in the tobacco business. Married Barbara Durst in 1850; she was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826; they have four children—Charles, William, Louisa and Sophia. Mr. G. is Liberal.

**GAHEGAN, M. H.,** dealer in groceries, dry goods, provisions, notions, etc., corner of 9th and Maple sts.; born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1846; came to Burlington in 1857. Married May 30, 1869, Mary E. Colgan; had five children—Harry, born May 18, 1870; Charles, Feb. 28, 1872; Mary, Aug. 9, 1874; Frank M., Sept. 26, 1875; Sadie, April 5, 1878; both Mary and Sadie deceased. Members of the Catholic Church.

**GALEY, F.,** saloon and billiard parlor, Lawrence House Block. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany in 1855; in 1862, came to Burlington; worked in the Lawrence House for a period of twelve years, and at the Barret one year and a half. In 1874, married Miss Emma Felte; she was born in Lee Co., this State, in 1853; has two children—Anna B. and Edward. In politics, Mr. Galey is Liberal.

Gall, C. F., mfr. cigars, cor. 3d and Jefferson; res. 253 S. 10th.

Gantz, J., tailor, 1527 Bodeman.

Gantz, Andrew, saloon, 613 Jefferson.

Garber, Conrad, blksmith; res. 1400 S. 14th.

Gardner, E. T., dlr. in flour, 709 S. 7th.

**GARRETT, HENRY C.,** Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank; was born in Burlington Jan. 16, 1851; for the past seven years, he has been connected with the banking institutions of the city; though an unusually young man to hold a position involving such responsibility, and requiring not only extraordinary business tact and ability, but also the entire confidence of the general business public, the Directors of the bank heretofore named were so thoroughly convinced of his possession of all the qualities necessary to ably fill the position, that they unhesitatingly appointed him as Cashier of their bank, one of the leading moneyed institutions of the State.

**GARRETT, WILLIAM,** Cashier of the Iowa State Savings Bank; was born in Lexington, Ky., June 18, 1823; his father died when he was 7 years old; four years later, his mother remarried, and, in 1836, came with her family to Burlington (then Flint Hills, Michigan Territory); in 1837, he engaged as a boy in the store of Webber & Remey; remained three years, then engaged as salesman in the store of Shepherd, Leffler & Co.; on the 1st of March, 1844, he staged it over the mountains to Baltimore, purchased a stock of goods, and went into business for himself before he was 21; remained in business till 1853, then was elected Sheriff of the county as the Whig candidate; re-elected in 1855; in 1859, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Postlewait and John W. Rhodes, under the firm name of Garrett, Rhodes & Co.; remained in that business until 1862; in January, 1863, he was elected Clerk of the District Court; served until 1874; was then elected Cashier of the Savings Bank; he served his ward as Alderman for two years, and has been Secretary of the Aspen Grove Cemetery Association for over ten years. Mr. Garrett married on the 9th of May, 1848, Miss Martha Rorer, eldest daughter of Hon. David Rorer; they have had nine children seven now living, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Garrett is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church; is a Republican.

Garrett, T. M., book-keeper Iowa State Savings Bank; res. 521 Columbia.

Gauer, Val., cigars, 211 N. Main; res. 904 N. Oak.

**GEAR, JOHN H.,** son of Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; was born in Ithaca, N. Y., on the 7th of April, 1825; in 1843, he came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside; he began his mercantile career by entering the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. as saleman; he remained with this house a little more than a year, and then became clerk

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for W. F. Coolbaugh, in which position he remained for five years, when he was taken into partnership; at the end of another five years, he succeeded to the business by purchase, and has ever since carried it on, he being now the oldest wholesale grocer in the State; Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow citizens with many positions of trust; in 1852, he was elected Alderman; in 1863, was elected Mayor, he being the first Republican, up to that time, who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue; in 1867, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Co. was organized, and he was chosen President; he was active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge Road. In politics, he has always acted with the Republican party, and, in 1871, was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly; in 1873, he was elected to the Fifteenth Assembly and chosen Speaker; in 1875, he was for the third time elected to the Assembly, and again made Speaker; he was elected Governor of the State in October, 1877, and now fills the Executive chair. Gov. Gear was married, in 1852, to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vt.; has had four children, two now living.

Gieger, John, Constable; res. 1401 S. 13th.

Gerber, August, cabinet-maker, 1906 St. Paul av.

Gerlinger, Michael, 424 Lewis.

Gerlinger, Buhrmister & Co., wagon-manufacturers, 324 6th, cor. Washington.

**GEYER, C.,** proprietor of Union Hotel, Main st., corner of Elm; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835; came to Burlington in 1856; started present business in 1868. Married Anna Benne in 1859; she was born in Prussia in 1840; they have five children—George, Louisa, Ida, Maud and Emma. Mr. G. belongs to the Turner Society. During the war, he was a recruiting-officer; held the office of Steward of the Marine Hospital four years. Was Alderman two terms. In politics, he is Democratic.

Giebrick, George, saloon, 1907 S. Main st.

Gieger, Andrew, Jr., mach., res. 222 S. 3d.

Gieseker, Henry, grocery, 1406 N. 8th.

Gilbert, Hedge & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Jefferson, corner 8th.

Gilbert, James I., Gen., Prospect Hill.

Gilbert, Jas. W.; res. Vine, cor. Boundary.

Gilbert, W. D., 910 Jefferson.

Giles, J. A., Principal of Business College, corner Jefferson and Main; res. 1990 Ripley.

Gillett, William, 508 N. 8th.

Gillett, S., & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 319 N. Main.

Gillies, William; res. 501 9th.

**GILLINGHAM, W. W.,** dealer in teas, coffees, spices and fancy groceries, 308 Jefferson st.; born in Jefferson Co., New York, in 1842; came to Burlington in 1875. Married Emma Jackman in 1873; she was born in Toledo, Ohio, in 1852. Mr. G. enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 10th N. Y. Art.; held the position of 1st Lieutenant; mustered out in 1865. Republican.

Gilman, H. H., 802 5th.

Gilson, Dustin, foreman B. & M. roundhouse, 901 Summer.

**GLASGOW, S. L.,** attorney at law, was born near Winchester, Adams Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1838; he came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1856; lived there two years; then removed to Corydon, Wayne Co., where, in 1860, he was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in Co. I, 4th I. V. I., in 1861, and when the company was organized, was elected 1st Lieutenant; he resigned in 1862, and came to Wayne Co.; organized Co. D, 23d I. V. I.; was elected Captain, and appointed Major of the regiment before it left the State; he afterward became Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and Brigadier General by brevet; was mustered out in 1865; returned to Corydon, and resumed practice. In 1868, he was Elector-at-Large for Grant, and in April, 1869, he was appointed Consul to Havre, France, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1874; he was then appointed Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, remaining in that office until 1876, when he came to Burlington, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Glazeby, John, & Co., carriage mfrs., cor. 5th and Market.

Glazeby, John, 719 S. 10th.

Gnahn, John, retired; res. 127 S. 4th.

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**GOETZ, J. G.,** saloon-keeper 1319 Osborn st; born in Germany in 1845; came to Burlington in 1870. Married Louisa Anglege in 1871; she was born in Germany in 1848; they have three children, two living—George and Ada; Jessie died in 1872. Mr. G. started present business in 1875. He was in the Prussian army four years. He is a Democrat.

**GORMAN, J. H.,** meat market and provisions, North Boundary st., bet. Washington and Columbia sts.; he was born June 23, 1852, in Belfast, Ireland; came to America 1862, and to Burlington in 1872.

Gorham & Munday, props. Gorham House, cor. Main and Valley.

Gould & Doty, dressmakers, 609 North Main.

Graesser, H. J., Asst. P. M.; res. 517 S. Main.

Graesser, Nicholas, grocer, 517 S. Main.

Graff, Robt. J., Prin. Select School; res. 722 N. 7th.

Grant, G. S., res. rear North Western Brewery.

Green, R. M.; res. 400 High.

Greenbaum, Schroder & Co., dry goods, 3d, cor. Valley.

Greenbaum, S. W., 817 Summer.

Greenough, Joseph, 404 Walnut.

**GREINER, JOHN,** real estate agent; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 28, 1832, and came to the United States in January, 1854, locating in Boston, Mass., where he remained one year. He came to Burlington in the fall of 1855; he was thirteen years a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon, four years in mercantile business, and ten years in his present business; he is district agent of the A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Co.'s land department, under the firm of Frost, Greiner & Co. Has been Alderman of 1st ward since April, 1878; is Notary Public and President of School Board of Independent District. He married Barbara Wilhelm in October, 1857; she was born in Lancaster Co., Ohio; they have three children—Anna, John, Jr., and Edwin. Members of the German Methodist Church.

Gries, P. H., carpenter, 647 S. 10th.

Grimm, Lambert, 522 N. Main.

Grinelle, A., fruits, cor. Main and Jefferson; res. 213 Elm.

Groeltz, J. A., mason, 316 S. 10th.

Groetchel, Robt., carpenter, 111 N. Pond.

Groethe, Christ, carp., 1008 N. Oak.

Groethe, Wm., 1519 N. 8th.

**GROSS, J. M.,** of the firm of Beard, Mahlinger & Co., wholesale liquor-dealer; born in Bavaria; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860; came to Burlington in 1871; engaged in liquor and cigar business since he came here.

Gross, Wm., mason, 1303 Mt. Pleasant.

Grupe, A. B., painter, and dlr. in furniture, 726 Jefferson; res. 114 S. Gunnison.

Grupe, E. Y., 1104 Jefferson.

**GRUNJES, HENRY,** proprietor of Green Tree House, 207 S. Main; born in Germany in 1842; came to Burlington in 1866; started present business in 1878. Married Margaret Apple in 1873; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1849; they have three children — Lizzie, Henry and Mary.

Guelich, Paul, attorney at law, 210 Jefferson.

**GUELICH, THEODORE,** attorney and real estate, loan and insurance agent; was born in Germany Jan. 29, 1829; he came to the United States in the summer of 1851, locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained for ten years, then came to Burlington. He enlisted in May, 1861, and was Quartermaster of 1st I. V. I.; in August, 1861, he re-enlisted in Co. D, 48th I. V. I., with rank of 1st Lieutenant. Mr. Guelich is a member of the School Board, and has been from the start one of the proprietors of the *Iowa Tribune*; while in Davenport, he established *Der Democrat*, which he conducted from 1851 to 1856, after which he engaged in law, real estate and insurance business.

Guenther, P. E., mfr of cigars 705 Jefferson; res. 1503 Mt. Pleasant.

**GUEST, JAMES A.,** wholesale and retail dealer in pianos, organs, sheet music, music-books, etc.; born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.; came to Iowa in 1866; located at Belle Plaine, Benton Co., where he resided until he came to Burlington in 1874. He has been engaged in mercantile business ever since he came to Iowa.

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Gulick, Amos; res. Gilbert st.

Gunn, Thomas F., Rev., Pastor St. Paul's Church; res. 508 N. 4th.

Gunnell, Sanford, barber-shop, 208 N. 3d; res. 720 Franklin.

Gutekunst, J. M., mfr of light wagons, etc., 309 Division; res. 235 S. 8th.

HAAG, JOHN, carpenter, 1227 Caroline.

Hackmann, H., wagon-maker, 901 Locust. cor. Boundary.

Hafner, George, res; 1001 9th.

Hagarty, James, horse-shoeing shop, 212 Columbia; res. 825 N. Boundary.

Hagemann, E., far.; res. cor. of Starr and West avs.

Hagemeier, Florence, grocer, 1501 Osborn; res. 1500 Thul.

Hagemeier, Henry, 1127 Doemland.

Haight, M. J., salesman, 917 Market.

**HALL, B. J., HON.** was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1835. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in June, 1855, and came with his father to Iowa in 1839, which has since been his residence. He studied law in his father's office and has been continuously in practice since 1857. Mr. Hall was a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly, which convened in 1872, and by which the laws were revised, and the code of 1873 enacted. He was married to Miss Louise Webb, of La Fayette, in 1857.

Hall, H. W., business manager *Hawk-Eye* office; res. 600 Washington.

**HAMMACK, D. M.,** was born in Mercer Co., Ill, Jan. 31, 1848, where he spent his boyhood days; in 1865 he entered college at Monmouth, Ill., and graduated there in 1869; the same year, he studied law with Stewart & Phelps there. In June, 1873, Mr. Hammack was married to Miss Belle Stewart, daughter of his preceptor. In 1872, he came to Burlington and began the practice of law; from 1875-79, Mr. Hammack was a member of the law firm of Blake & Hammack. He served as Township Clerk of Burlington Tp. from 1874-76, and is now Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Des Moines Co.; Mr. Hammack is associated with Mr. Howard in the law business, the firm being styled Hammack & Howard, and has a one-third interest in the Burlington *Gazette*. From January 1, 1875 to January 1, 1879, he served as Deputy District Attorney.

**HAMMES, JOHN,** keeps saloon cor. of 8th and Elm sts.; born in Germany, on the Rhine; came to America and to Iowa in 1855; moved to Burlington in 1862. Married May 28, 1866, Geneva Mott; she was born in Baden, Germany, they have four children—Augusta, Amelia, Rosa and Christina.

**HAMMES, M.,** proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, cor. of Main and Division sts.; born in Prussia in 1835; came to Burlington in 1856; started present business in 1874. Married Mary Litzenburger in 1864; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1847; they have three children—Constantine, Lena, Barbara. Mr. Hammes is a member of the Turner Society; Republican.

**HARD, CHARLES,** first assistant engineer of the Water Works; he was born June 17, 1849, in Seneca Co., N. Y.; came to Burlington in 1873; was engineer in the Fire Department, also some of the time was engaged at the machine-shop of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and he assisted in the erection of the Water Works, and has been constantly engaged by the Company ever since.

Hanchett, E. H., Professor of music, 1330 Summer.

Hanna, B. M.; res. 629 S. 4th.

Hanne, Christ, tailor, 1316 N. 8th.

Hanraham, Daniel, foreman C., B. & Q. yard; res. 1108 Agency.

Happ, Henry, machinist, 205 S. Adams.

Harper, W. W.; res. 828 N. 4th.

**HARRINGTON, C. B., HON. JUDGE;** born in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 23, 1812; remained on his father's farm until 1828; he entered Middlebury College in 1829, and graduated in 1833; he commenced studying law with Royce & Hodges in Rutland, and was admitted to the bar in 1836; he served four consecutive terms in the Vermont State Legislature; was also elected State Attorney in 1853. He came to Burlington in 1857. The Judge was married to Susan Stoudert,

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of Middletown, Vt., in 1838. He was appointed sole Commissioner of the Vermont Insane Asylum in 1846, which office gave him entire jurisdiction of the institution.

**HARRIS, H. S.,** proprietor of the Harris House, and engaged in the wood trade; he was born March 13, 1832, in Floyd Co., Ky.; came to Burlington in April, 1846. He married July 3, 1856, Lizzie Marshall; they have three children—David K., Birdie and Junia. Democrat.

**HARRIS, Z. N.,** Foreman of Hose Station No. 2, Fire Department; was appointed policeman September, 1876; then Deputy Marshal; served several months; resigned, and was appointed driver of one of the hose-carts; served up to the summer of 1878, when he received the appointment of Foreman; he was born April 13, 1842, in Uuion Tp., Des Moines Co. Married March, 1865, A. E. Harris; she was born July 26, 1840; they have four children—Laura C., Ella N., Leona P. and Zoe M.

Harrison, Henry, grain-dealer, 100 N. Main

Hartman C., painter, 1515 Mt. Pleasant.

Harvey, George, portrait-painter, Sunnyside.

Haskell, Daniel, far., Mason av.

Hassel, Dominick, 803 Jefferson.

Hassel, John, grocer, Agency av., cor. Curran, Hibernia.

Hastings, J. H., yardmaster C., B. & Q. R. R.; res. 10th cor. Maple.

Hatton, Erank, editor-in-chief Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, Central Block; res. 1119 Vine, cor. Summer.

Hauber, George, locksmith, 616 Jefferson; res. cor. Amelia and Gertrude.

Haubold, Emil, clerk, 1107 S. 3d.

Haul, Henry, carpenter, 1210 Osborn.

Hauser, Frank, carp., 1508 Mt. Pleasant.

Hauser, Peter, carpenter, 902 Jefferson.

Hauser, Stephen, sawyer, 621 Prospect.

Hausknecht, Edward, tanner; res. Wightman's Addition.

Hawkins, John, tailor, 306½ N. 3d; res. 210 S. Boundary.

Hawkins, S. S., dealer in hats and caps, 201 Jefferson; res. 535 S. 10th.

Hawksworth, L., 210 S. 7th.

**HAY, A. T.,** proprietor of Hay's Steel Works, No. 115 Columbia st.; native of Montgomery Co., Penn.; came to Iowa in 1851, in the interests of the Ill. & Miss. Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Burlington; left that business in 1854, and went to Minneapolis as agent of the U. S. Land Office, returning to Burlington in 1857, when he opened a real estate and law office, which business was conducted until 1866, and relinquished on account of ill-health; since then, has been engaged as an inventor and manufacturer, specifically in scientific and metallurgic investigations, which have resulted in what is now known as the Hay Steel Process. Mr. Hay is self-educated; his early education, until he became of age, having been extremely limited; during this time, he was bred to his father's trade—a blacksmith; since attaining majority, he has given himself a thorough scientific and legal education. His wife is a native of Iowa, born at Burlington in 1835, and is the oldest native Iowan.

**HAYDEN, WILLIAM F.,** carpenter and contractor, 417 Valley st., also carries on the business of plumbing and gas-fitting at 306 N. Main st.; he was born Nov. 5, 1836, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and moved to Burlington with his parents in 1840; learned his trade here, and has continued the business since; he was elected Alderman from the 4th Ward for the years of 1878 and 1879. He married Dec. 6, 1858, Susan Jackson; they have six children—Leota P., born Oct. 8, 1859; Jessie L., Dec. 24, 1861; Maggie E., Aug. 10, 1865; Sadie M., Sept. 19, 1867; Edward J., June, 2, 1870; Nellie B., Dec. 19, 1876. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Hearne, L. D., carp., 1113 S. 10th.

Hedge, Thomas, 607 N. 5th.

**HEDGE, THOMAS, Jr.,** attorney at law; born in Burlington June 24, 1844; educated at Andover Academy, Yale College, and Columbia College law school; engaged in practice of law in Burlington since 1869. Mr. Hedge enlisted in Co. E, 106th I. V. I., Oct. 10, 1864; was made 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, same regiment: served until July, 1865.

Heffner, George, printer, 1421 N. 7th.

Heffner, H. C., foreman *Gazette* office; res. 1421 N. 7th.

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Heid, George, engineer, 218 S. 9th.
Heider, Daniel, 905 Washington.
Heider, John J., general insurance and real estate broker, Main cor. Valley.
Heil, Casper, brewer, 863 Jefferson; res. 905 Jefferson.
Heimbeck, George, gunsmith, 218 Washington; res. 614 Jefferson.
Hein, John, saloon, 312 N. 3d; res. 616 Maple.
Heinz, Frederick, mason, 209 S. Wood.
Heinz, J. H., painter, 620 Jefferson; res. 1211 Linden.
Heisey, J. W., book-keeper, 620 Cedar.
**HELLMUTH, H.,** proprietor Hellmuth's Brick-yard, Sunny Side; born in Germany in 1831; came to America in 1855, and located at New Orleans; engaged in blacksmithing for one year; came to Burlington in 1856; engaged in the saloon business on 3d st. for fourteen years; in 1878, he started present business. Married Mary Seyeng in 1863; she was born in Germany in 1841. They have four children—Mamie, Louisa, Ada, Herman. Mr. H. owns ten acres of land, valued at $10,000. Republican.
Hemphill, Austin, carp., 1405 Agency.
Henneberg, Fred., 915 S. 10th.
**HENNEBERG, J. F.,** of the firm of Beard, Mahlinger & Co., wholesale liquor merchants; born in Prussia; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856; remained there only a few weeks; then went to Frankfort, Ky.; there two years; then removed to Canton, Ohio; lived there one year; from 1859 to 1865, he resided in Natchez; in 1855, went to Europe with his family; remained there until 1868, when he came to Burlington; engaged in farming in this township until 1876; since then in present business.
Henry, Elias, mason, 317 N. 6th.
Henry, George C., 423 N. 3d.
**HENRY, G. R., M. D.,** 321 N. 3d st., is a native of Kentucky; graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Class of 1849; commenced practice in this city the following year; has been a resident since removal with his father to this place in 1845; became President of the Hay Metallurgic Co. in 1876; retains the position still; the Directors of the company are: Hon. John H. Gear, M. S. and John G. Foote, Geo. C. and G. R. Henry, incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purpose of carrying on the process of purifying iron and manufacturing steel by what is known as the Hay process.
Henry & McDill, physicians and surgeons, 319½ N. 3d.
Herberth, M., saloon, res. cor. Basett and 6th
Hermann, Henry, shoe store, 203 Jefferson; res. 403 S. 5th.
Herminghaus, Hugh, dlr. leaf tobacco; res. 815 High.
Herron, J. C., Rev., Pastor U. P. Church.
Hertel, John M., miller; res. 1115 14th.
Hertzler, John, 1102 N. 6th.
Hess, H. G., com. mer. and dlr. in groceries, 700 Jefferson; res. 1113 Agency av.
**HEYER, C.,** restaurant, 107 N. Main st.; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1841; came to Burlington in 1866. Married Emma Casper in 1866; she was born in Pella, Iowa, in 1848; they have one child by adoption—Clara. Mr. Heyer enlisted in 1864 in the 3d N. J. C.; was in the battles of Charleston, White's Landing and numerous others; was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison for a short time; mustered out in 1865. Is a member of the Druid Society. Members of the Lutheran Church. Democrat.
Higbee, Geo. H., Sec. and Treas. Murray Iowa Works; res. 603 Summer.
**HILL, GEORGE;** was born in England Dec. 2, 1840; came to Genesee Co., N. Y., where he lived three years. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Mo. Eng. Reg., and served until the close of the rebellion. Came to Burlington in 1865; in present business ever since.
Hilem, Frank, coppersmith, 209 Washington; res. 722 Lynn.
**HILLEARY, ALEXANDER,** a native of Virginia; born in 1809; in 1827, removed with his parents to Harrison Co., Ky.; thence to Quincy, Ill., in 1831; during the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he entered the service and served during the greater part of that war; in 1833, he left Illinois and came to seek his fortune in the new country

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of Des Moines Co.; after traveling about, located in Burlington Tp., his present home. Dec. 2, 1834, Mr. Hilleary and Sarah Morgan daughter of the late Judge Morgan, were joined in marriage under circumstances similar to those which marked the first wedding in this section, that of W. R. Ross and Mrs. Hilleary's sister, Matilda. The laws of the Territory of Michigan had not been fully enforced here when Mr. H. wished to marry, and to avoid future trouble, he secured the services of a Monmouth official; obtained a marriage license at that place, and arranged to take his expectant bride and the wedding party across the Mississippi on a flatboat. On the day above named, the ceremony was duly solemnized under a tree on the Illinois shore, and the happy couple returned to Burlington. Have had twelve children; eight living—Martha Ann (married S. A. Flanders, of Union Tp., who served in the war of the rebellion), Mary J. (married A. Parsons, of Burlington), William C., (married Miss Mary F. Robison; reside in this township), Matilda (married J. B. Martelle, of Burlington), Louis N., at present attending school at the Medical University of the City of New York), Ida, Emma, Frances and Clara H.; children deceased are Elizabeth, John (who served in the 1st Iowa C. during the war of the rebellion, was wounded near Camden, Ark., and died from the effects of the wound April 26, 1864, aged 23 years), Sarah, Alice and Eliza Jane. Mr. Hilleary is one of the pioneers of Burlington Tp.; he well remembers the hardships and trials of the early pioneers. Acts with the Republican party; is a member the Christian Church. He started in life poor, and all his property, which he is now enjoying in peace and comfort, was acquired by his own exertions.

Hillhouse, H. R.; res. 610 N. Main.

Hillhouse, A. J., collector and special agent, 119 N. Marshall.

Hillhouse, Wm., Capt., riverman, 610 N. Main.

Himelrich, Samuel, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, etc., 211 Jefferson; res. 904 Washington.

Hinkle, Henry, grocery, 717 Valley.

Hirsch, Henry, 602 Boundary.

Hirsch. L., clothing, etc., 123 S. Main.

**HITCHENS, J. E.,** blacksmith and horse-shoeing, 113 Columbia st.; he was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio. Dec. 22, 1833, and came to Burlington in 1865. Married Feb. 20, 1858, Sarah A. Ray. He is a Democrat.

Hoag, J. B., baggage-master, B., C. R. & N.; res. 1517 N. Boundary.

Hodapp, S., shoe-shop, 317 N. Front.

Hoerr, Geo., bakery, 213 Washington.

Hoerr, W. G., 102 S. 6th.

Hoerr, Philipp, steam bakery and confectionery, 207 N. 5th; res. 131 S. 6th.

Holiday, J. W., physician and surgeon, cor. 3d and Jefferson; res. 322 High.

**HOLLY, IRA A.,** Superintendent Water Company; born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 27, 1842; in 1859, he went to Lockport, N. Y.; was connected with the Holly Manufacturing Co. for three years, then returned to Seneca Falls, where he remained until March, 1868, when he went to Sparta, Wis.; he started machine-shops there which he conducted until his shops were destroyed by fire in June, 1868; went to La Crosse, Wis., soon after the fire, and took charge of the machine-shops of Geo. M. Leach; remained there only a short time; in July, 1868, he came to Burlington, and entered the shops of the National Iron Works; afterward became superintendent of the iron works of Charles Sowden; continued in that position until 1874. Mr. Holly was engineer of the Fire Department of Burlington from 1869 to November, 1875; he then went to Evanston, Ill., as Superintendent of the Water Works of that city; remained in that position until Feb. 15, 1878, when he returned to Burlington and erected the Holly Water Works for the Burlington Water Co., after completion of the works, in June, 1878, he was appointed Superintendent thereof. Mr. H. served his apprenticeship with Downs & Co., manufacturer of pumps, Seneca Falls; afterward, he was engaged in woolen manufacturing business.

Holtkamp, Charles, Rev., Pastor First German M. E. Church; res. 713 N. 8th.

Hook, Jos.; res. 1410 Madison.

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Hopkins, Frank, yardmaster C., B. & Q.; res. 320 Pine.

**HOPKIRK, W. H.,** Professor of Natural Science in the high school; res. 505 Summer st.; has held his present chair for six years; is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University—Class of 1872, and is building up for himself a fine reputation as a scientist. Has recently married.

Horner, William, book-keeper; res. 863 High.

Hornung, Paul meat market, 916 Locust.

Hosford, R. F., supt. stock-yards, East Burlington; res. 421 Columbia.

**HOUSEWORTH, WM. McD.,** carpenter and builder; shop on West Jefferson st.; he was born in Ross Co., Ohio, July 11, 1832; moved to Burlington in September, 1845; learned his trade with Richard Howard. Has served as Township Trustee; held office as Member of the Board of Education for the last ten years. Married March 19, 1853, Mary A. Beck; she was born in Vermont; they have five children—George F., Walter S., Minnie S., William J. and Marion J.

Howes, Josiah, Dr.; bds. Barret House.

Howland, T. S., Secretary C. E. Perkins; res. 510 Columbia.

Howser, Stephen, foreman.

Hoyt, F. W., contractor; res. 1104 S. 14th.

Hubner, A., restaurant and saloon, 205 S. Main; res. 1100 Division.

Hubner, F. G.; res. 1219 N. 7th.

Hudson, Silas A., retired; res. 501 N. 5th.

Huffman, Leon, undertaker and furniture dealer, 412 N. Main; res. 842 Franklin.

Hughes, Luke, contractor, 418 S. 3d.

Hulsebus, B.; res. 1103 Garden.

**HUMMELL, WM.,** Principal of South Boundary School; res. 1200 Summer st.; has been connected with the city schools ten years.; received his education at Howe's Seminary and Training School in Mt. Pleasant, of which city he is a native, born there May 19, 1844. Entered the U. S. Army in September, 1861, as a private of G, 11th Iowa Infantry; was mustered out July, 1865; was taken prisoner in the battle before Atlanta, July 22, and taken to Andersonville; escaped while being transferred to prison in South Carolina; was recaptured and taken to Charleston, thence to Florence, S. C., where he was paroled the following December. August 1, 1868, married Mary J. Hutton, born in Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 6, 1848; they have four children—Orlando, born Jan. 8, 1871; Wilfred, Jan. 5, 1873; Georgia Mary, 1875; and Stella, 1878. Republican. Owns city property to the amount of $3,000.

Hunger, Hermann, salesman, 1402 S. 10th.

Hungerford, H. J., Cashier American and U. S. Express Cos.; res. 516 Washington.

Hunt, H. H., res.; 627 S. Main.

Hunt, H. E., grocer, 117 N. Main; res. 627 S. Main.

Hunter, N. R., cigars, 123 N. Main; res. 905 Spruce.

Huppert, Matthias, ice-dealer; res. 1128 Franklin.

Hupprich, A., machinist, 1413 Thul.

**HURD, J. L.,** dealer in wood and coal, also general commission merchant, cor. Columbia and Main sts.; born in Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 16, 1822; come to Iowa in 1854, and to Burlington, December, 1877. Married April, 1842, to Nancy Green; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio; they have five children—Orra W., Sarah L., Mary S., Chloe E. and Lelia A. Mrs. Hurd is a member of the Presbyterian Church; a Republican.

Hurd, J. C., Rev., Pastor First Baptist Church; res. 920 College av.

Huston, E. S., attorney, cor. Main and Jefferson; res. 305 Spruce.

**HUTCHINSON, A. C.,** County Treasurer; was born in Haddam, Conn., Nov. 1, 1836, and came to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856; after a residence there of two years, he removed to Tennessee, where he lived until 1861, when he came to Burlington, and engaged in the dry goods business, first as salesman, then as proprietor, until he was elected Treasurer in 1875; he was re-elected in 1877; was Secretary of Independent School District for four years, from 1871 to 1875.

Hynes, Findley, lab.; res. 1112 S. 15th.

IHRER, WM., grocer, cor. Jefferson and 6th; res. 2d flour.

Ill, William, saloon, 1604 Market.

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Illick, T. J., attorney, 212½ Jefferson; res. 1501 Division.

Ingersoll, Addison, fish-market, foot of Columbia; res. 103 N. 7th.

Ingraham, C. M., attorney, 208 N. 3d; res. 921 N. 5th.

**INGHRAM, WM. D.,** Principal of North Oak St. School; res. 923 N. Oak st.; is now engaged for the thirteenth year in connection with the city schools, having become Principal of Germania School in 1865; he is emphatically a Burlington boy; his parents were married in this county; he was born here July 30, 1840; was educated within fifteen miles of the city; read law with Starr & Phelps here, and commenced his work as a teacher in this county in 1859. His wife, Miss S. M. Coalter is a native of Henry Co., born in 1842; they have five children living. Mr. Inghram has been longer connected with the city schools than any other teacher now employed by the Board; has been Principal of N. Oak St. School since 1870; his city property is worth about $1,500.

Ita, Ulrich, 1301 Flora.

JACKSON, ANDREW, carpenter; res. Brown, cor. of George.

Jackson, Harry, brakeman; res. 717 Valley.

Jackson, J. M., foreman C., B. & Q. repair-shop; res. 643 S. 8th.

Jackson, Matthew, Rev., Evangelist; bds. St. James Hotel.

Jackson, W. H., Rev., Pastor of the M. E. African Church.

Jacoby, Alexander; res. 1110 Agency.

Jacobson & Farber, wholesale dealers in paper-stock and woolen rags, 101 S. 3d.

Jacuinet, Dennis, saloon and barber-shop, 1105 N. 8th; res. cor. 8th and North.

Jaeger, J., shoe-shop, 1706 Mt. Pleasant.

Jaeger, J. M., plasterer, 1124 Doemland.

Jaeger, J. Phil., book-keeper, 110 N. Main; res. Main, corner Darwin.

Jaggar, E. D.; res. 823 N. Main.

Jaggar, Wm. L., 823 N. Main.

Jarvis, H. J.; res. 107 S. 6th.

Jarvis, W. N., General Western Agent I. B. & W. Ry. Co.; office 101 Central Block, N. Main; res. 1103 S. 8th.

Jenkins, J. W., carriage works, 3d st.; res. 636 S. 7th.

Jensen, Richard, decorative painter, 618 Jefferson; res. Curran, Hibernia.

Jenny, Antoine, mach., 513 Maple.

Jetkowsky, Wm., wagon-maker, 1316 N. 6th.

Johnson, A. B., bdg. house 217 N. 8th.

Johnson, C. M., engineer, 315 S. 5th.

Johnson, F. A., conductor, Starr av., cor. Williams.

Johnson, Fred, foreman C. B. & Q. paint-shop; res. 226 S. Boundary.

Johnson, J. A., carp, 317 S. Augusta.

Johnson & Myer, dlrs. in wood, coal and ice, 319 S. Main.

**JONES, G. NELSON, M. D.,** Secretary and Treasurer of Des Moines County Medical Society; office 322½ N. 3d st.; is a native of Quebec Province, Canada; graduated at McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada; in 1874, spent one year in the St. Thomas Hospital, London, and came to Burlington in October, 1875; was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Des Moines County Medical Society Nov. 15, 1876, a position which he continues to hold.

**JONES, SAMUEL H.,** capitalist; was born in Maryland and came with his father to Burlington at an early date; from 1861–65, he was engaged in mercantile business at Denver, Colo., and since his return to Burlington devotes his entire attention to looking after his real estate interests.

**JONES, WESLEY,** wholesale and retail dealer in books, stationery and fancy goods; born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1839; is the son of Wesley Jones, Sr., a native of Maryland, and one of the earliest merchants of the city; the latter died in 1848, of cholera. During 1864 to 1865, Wesley Jones, Jr., was engaged in mercantile and trading business at Virginia City, Montana; returning to Burlington, he established himself in 1866, in his present trade.

**JONES, J. W. C.,** attorney at law; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1844, and removed, with his father, in 1847, to Newberry, S. C.; he was educated at Columbia College, South Carolina, and graduated from that institution in 1861; he came to Burlington in the fall of 1865; in 1866, he organized and taught for two years a High School at Pleasant Grove, this county; in Sep-

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tember, 1868, he went to Danville and conducted an Academy until the fall of 1870; in 1871, was chiefly engaged in writing for educational periodicals and preparing for normal work; from 1872 to 1876, he was Principal of the Burlington city schools, and a Conductor of Normal Institutes; in 1875 and 1876, he instituted a system of graded schools in Grafton, Ill., and at the same time organized a Normal Institute at Jerseyville; in January, 1877, he was admitted to the bar. In 1865, he married Miss Hattie E. Tolman, who was born in Medina Co., O.; they have five sons —Lambert B., Benson E., Lewis T., Robert Lee and John Tracy. Mr. Jones has been prominently identified with the political interests of Iowa and Illinois, in various ways, and has been active in campaign speaking in the interests of the Democratic party.

Jones, S. H., capitalist, cor. 4th and Jefferson: res. 222 Court.

Jones, Wesley, books and stationery, 223 Jefferson; res. 222 Court.

Jordan, William; res. 1013 N. 6th.

Jud, D., cigar mfr., 236 S. 9th.

Julius, Fred, 808 Foster.

KAISER, J. C., salesman, 401 S. 10th.

Kammermeier, Fred, 707 N. 8th.

Karley, Jacob, saloon, 319 S. Leebrick.

Kastner, William, 127 N. Marshall.

**KAUFER, JOHN,** of the firm of Kaufer & Weber, meat market, 703 Jefferson st., McCash's Block; he was born May 17, 1841, in Germany, and came to America and to Burlington in 1868. He married May 6, 1873, Caroline Blume; they have one child—John. Members of the German Evangelical Zion Church.

Kaufer & Weber (J. K. and H. W.), meat market, 703 Jefferson.

Kaut, George, 1305 Ætna.

**KAUT & KRIECHBAUM,** dealers in stoves and tinware, 304 N. Main st. and 118 Jefferson st.; they carry a large stock and good assortment in their line; George Kaut was born March 15, 1845, in Des Moines Co.; enlisted in Co. B, 13th U. S. V. I. on the 18th of November, 1861; mustered out Nov. 18, 1864; at the battle of Vicksburg was wounded; he was in ten engagements while in the service. He married May 23, 1871, Mrs. B. Funck; they have one child—Nellie G. He is a Republican.

Kellar, Michael, tailor, 321 N. Main; res. Agency.

Keller, Michael, janitor, 105 N. 8th.

Kelly, A. S., clerk C., B. & Q. office.

**KELLEY, HORACE A.,** attorney at law; was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.; came with his mother to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1855; in 1861, he came to Burlington; he graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan College in 1870, and from the Law Department of the State University in 1872, at which time he was admitted to the bar. He was Township Clerk in 1873 and 1874, and again elected for 1878; he is Secretary of the Board of Education.

Kelley, Thomas, special agent Burlington Insurance Co.; res. 522 Cameron.

Kempf, Andrew; res. 204 S. Boundary.

Kendall, F. G., grocer, cor. 4th and Washington; res. 807 S. Main.

Kendall, W. A., General Agent B., C. R. & N.; res. 903 N. 7th.

Kessler, Vincent, saloon, county road.

King, J. M., capitalist; res. 513 S. Main.

**KINNEAR, W. W., CAPT.,** agent for the Keokuk & Northern Line Packet Co.; he was born July 2, 1836, in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn.; moved to Dubuque, Iowa, 1845, with his parents, and, in 1862, commenced steamboating as carpenter on a steamer, and, in 1864, was promoted and placed in command of a steamer; in 1865, was promoted again as Assistant Superintendent of the La Crosse, Minnesota & St. Paul Packet Co., and remained there for six years; in the winter of 1872, was elected Superintendent of the People's Towboat Line, running from St. Louis to Dubuque; held that position tion till the consolidation of the Towboat and Northwestern Union Packet Company with the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern Packet Line Co., and made what is now called the Keokuk & Northern Packet Line Co.; and Capt. Kinnear was placed in command of one of the company's boats, and afterward was Assistant Superintendent till the spring of 1878, when he was appointed agent for the company at Burlington, which



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position he still holds. He married July 5, 1858, Sarah A. McLaury, of McGregor, Iowa; they have one child —Mary A.

Kinsella, Michael, Rev., Pastor St. Patrick's Church; res. 902 Washington.

Kirchherr, C. F., meat market, 902 Maple; res. 301 S. 9th.

Kirchoff, Wm.; res. 127 S. Boundary.

Klein, F. G., teacher, 717 N. 8th.

Klein, Joseph, grocer, etc., 1428 Osborn; res. same.

Klein, Max, confectioner, 310 N. 3d; res. 107 S. Leebrick.

Klindt, Ferdinand, machinist, 902 Garden.

**KNAPP, J.,** wagon-maker and blacksmith, 1424 N. 8th; born in Baden, Germany, in 1851; came to Burlington in 1868; since been engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing. Mr. Knapp is a Liberal.

Knapp & Walker, blacksmiths and wagon shop, 1224 N. 8th.

Knaup, Theo., cooper-shop, 1705 Mt. Pleasant.

Knoener, C. H., grocer, 1101 9th.

Koch, Jno., far., 843 Court.

Krahn, Henry, shoe-shop, 813 N. Oak.

Kraiser, Geo., saloon, cooper-shop, 806 Cedar; res. 712 S. 9th.

Kreidler, J. B., assistant priest, St. John's Church; res. 147 7th.

Krider, Danl., carp., 111 E. Lynn.

Kriechbaum, A., 125 S. 7th.

Kriechbaum, Geo., mfr. tin and sheet-iron ware, 320 N. Main; res. 703 N. 3d.

Kriechbaum & Givens, steam spice-mills, 410 N. Main.

**KRIECHBAUM, HENRY,** baker and confectioner, 310 N. 3d st., opp. the Barret House; born in Burlington, February 28, 1851. Married March 30, 1876, Ida Ziock; they have one child Henry. Democrat.

**KRIECHBAUM, JNO. P.,** owns a fruit farm of nine acres, on Prospect Hill and on Waite st.; he was born March 12, 1819, in Germany; came to America and to Baltimore 1831, with his parents, thence moved to Carlisle, Penn.; fall of 1832, moved to St. Clair Co., Ill., and, in 1839, to Burlington; went into the grocery business in 1844; closed out the grocery and commenced the coopering business and continued that till 1864, during that time had purchased a saw-mill in Henry Co., planted a vineyard on the place he now occupies and built a comfortable house, a two-story brick 32x42 feet, besides an L and a good cellar for the preservation of his wines; has been elected Alderman two different terms. He married March 28, 1842, Elizabeth Funck; they have seven children — August, Charles, Fred, Edward, Theodore, Emily and Nellie. Members of the Evangelical Church; Democrat.

**KRIEG, L.,** dealer in staple and fancy groceries, flour, feed, wood and willow ware, notions, etc., corner Jefferson and 5th sts.; born in Baden, Germany; came to America in 1844, to Burlington in 1848; elected Alderman from the 2d Ward February, 1864; elected for a second term from the 3d Ward, 1876; third time, Alderman at-Large, March, 1878. Married Oct. 30, 1851, at St. Louis, Eva C. Seppich; they have nine children — Edward, Julia, Julius, Albert Charles, Emma, Adolphus, Leopold and Otto. Republican.

Kromholtz, Anton, shoe-shop, 243 S. 8th.

Kropp, Edward, architect, 210 Jefferson; res. 614 Arch.

**KROPPACH, OSWALD,** Assessor; was born in Prussia Sept. 24, 1832; came to New York Dec. 7, 1853, remaining there some seven months, and from there removed to St. Louis, where he resided about one year; from St. Louis he went to Chicago, staying there about five months; the latter part of 1855, he came to Burlington, where he engaged in the manufacture of gents' and ladies fur goods and dealt in hats and caps; in 1870, he sold out to R. M. Washburn. Mr. Kroppach has been elected to the office of Assessor, four times, in 1871, 1872, 1874 and 1878; he has been a prominent member of the Turner Society since his residence in Burlington. Jan. 1, 1854, Mr. Kroppach was married to Sophia Zeppenfeld, in Chicago; Mrs. Kroppach was born in Prussia; they have had six children, two of whom died in infancy; the living are Emma, Bertha, Robert and Otto.

Krueger, Hermann, dealer in rags and old iron; res. 1304 N. 6th.

Kuechen, Frank X., clerk, 143 S. 8th.

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**KUENZLER, J.,** saloon-keeper, cor. 1619 Osborn, cor. Corse; born in Switzerland in 1837; came to Burlington in 1868. Married Caroline Hilzinger in 1862; she was born in same place. Mr. K. is a member of the A. O. U. W.; Democrat.

Kueser, Joseph, clerk, 619 Washington.

Kuhl, Philip, Rev., Elder German Conference M. E. Church; res. 538 S. 10th.

Kuhn, J., & Sons, broom-makers, 414 N. Main.

Kuhlemeier, A. H., General Agent German Ins. Co.; res. 600 S. Boundary.

Kuithan, F., physician and surgeon; office 324 N. 3d; bds. Union Hotel.

**KUPPER, JACOB,** has a vineyard of nine acres on the extension of South Main st.; manufactures wine and brandy; also manufactures brick; he was born on the Rhine in Germany; came to America in 1849; to Burlington in 1850; has served two years as County Assessor. Married February, 1848, Anna Baschta; had three children—Frank, Charles and Jacob; Mrs. Kupper died March 10, 1853; Mr. Kupper married the second time May 13, 1853, Mary Mohloch; have nine children living—Amelia, August, William, Emma, Arthur, Mollie, Lillie, John, Clara. Republican.

LACAMP, J., cooper, 1013 S. 13th.

Lageson, Otto, carpenter, 1229 N. 7th.

**LAGOMARCINO, A., & CO.,** No. 113 S. Main st., wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic fruits; also agents for D. D. Mallory's oysters; A. Lagomarcino was born in Italy. Married Maria Tassing in 1873; she was born in Italy; they have two children—Paul and Lizzie. Mr. L. is a Democrat.

Lahee, John, ins. agt., cor. 3d and Washington; res. 831 N. 5th.

Lalk, Wm. F., retired, 308 S. 7th.

Lalor, J. C., civil engineer, 1002 S. 5th.

Lane, George H., attorney at law, 315½ Jefferson; res. 624 N. 4th.

Lange, Paul; res. West av.

Lange, Paul & Co., pubs. *Iowa Tribune* (German), 322 N. Main, cor. Washington.

Langewort, H., 903 N. 8th.

Larkin, L. T., 1335 N. 7th

Larkin & Lundgren, groceries, 101 Marshall.

Larson, Charles, mason, 317 S. Leebrick.

Larson, John, cabinet-maker, 1300 Joy.

Lattner, G. A., clerk, 927 N. 8th.

**LAUENROTH, C.,** dealer in dry goods, notions, hats and caps, millinery, and tailoring, No. 1329 N. 8th st.; born in Germany in 1830; came to Burlington in 1856. Married Frederica Rachel in 1859; she was born in Germany in 1841; they have five children—Emma, Friedrich, Louisa, Christopher, and William. Republican.

Lauer, Adolph, clk., 521 Vine.

Lauman, George C., Vice President First National Bank; res. 828 N. 5th.

Lavelle, Michael, policeman, 236 S. 4th.

Lawrence, A. T., saloon, 501 Jefferson; res. 1209 N. 8th.

**LAWRENCE, W. B.,** proprietor Lawrence House, cor. of 4th and Jefferson sts.; born May 11, 1814, at Oneida, N. Y.; moved to Madison Co., Ohio; thence to Burlington in 1840; elected Alderman from the 3d Ward, 1858; served two years. Married Dec. 23, 1840, Eliza J. Owens; had one child—Aquilla T., born June 29, 1842. Mrs. Lawrence died December, 1847; Mr. Lawrence's second marriage was April 28, 1850, to Eliza Ross; she was born Sept. 9, 1814.

Lawson, W. B., civil engineer, 528 Summer.

Leadley, Allison; res. 827 Warren.

Leebrick, E. A., mfr. and dlr. in boots and shoes, etc., 206 Jefferson.

Leebrick, S., farmer, West av.

Leffler, Frank, photographer, 311½ Jefferson; res. 616 Maple.

Lehmann, Joseph, wines and liquors, 109 Jefferson; res. 421 Washington.

Lehmann, Joseph, leader of band, 1007 Mt. Pleasant.

Lehmann, Samuel, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 205 N. Main; res. 825 N. 7th.

**LEICHT, FRED,** sexton of Aspen Grove Cemetery; res. Sunny Side; born in Germany in 1831; in 1847, came to America and located in Hamilton Co., Ohio; engaged in farming until 1855; came to Burlington in 1855, and engaged in farming; in 1866, was elected sexton of the Aspen Grove Cemetery, which position he has held ever since. Married

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Anna M. Dreher in 1853; she was born in Germany; they have ten children, Phillipina, Henry, John, Amelia, Peter, Matilda, Frederick, Emma, Frank, George. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Druid Church; Republican.

Leicht, Philip, saloon, 325 N. Main.

Leis, Joseph, saloon, 301 Boundary.

Leiwe, George, 843 Arch.

Lemberger, H.; res. 1857 Lemberger st.

Lemberger, J. C., clerk, 919 Garden.

Lemberger, Pilger, wholesale cigars and tobacco, cor. Main and Valley.

Levi, August, 819 N. 4th.

**LIEB, JOSEPH,** saloon and beer-bottling establishment, 1010 Osborn st.; born in Bavaria, Germany, came to America and to Burlington in 1867. Married in 1871, Dora Studmaster; they have four children — Emil, Charley, Adam, Joseph.

Liebstadter, B., dry goods, 205 Jefferson; res. 819 N. 4th.

Liebstadter, J.; res. 808 N. 7th.

Liebstadter & Levi, wholesale dealers in millinery and notions, 108 N. Main.

Lightfoot, Edward, carp., 915 S. 14th.

**LINDER, A.,** bakery, 711 6th st.; born April 14, 1840, in Ross Co., Ohio. Enlisted in Co. C, 82d Ill. Vol., 1862; was in most of the battles of his regiment; at Chancellorsville was wounded; served till the close of the war; mustered out July 2, 1865. Married Feb. 3, 1868, Kate Kramer; they have five children — Minnie, William, Lillie, Frank, Nellie.

Linder, John, saloon, 882 Washington.

Linder, Rudolph, barber-shop; res. 1114 Pleasant.

Linder, Wm. L., clothing and gent's furnishing goods, etc., 120 Jefferson; res. 870 Valley.

Lindner, George, 870 Valley.

Lindstedt, Fred., harness-shop, 310 N. Main; res 520 Columbia.

**LISLE, C. A., A. M.,** Principal of the High School; res. 512 S. Gunnison st.; has been engaged in his present work five years; graducated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Class of 1872, at which time the highest honors were so evenly divided between himself and Mr. Cunningham, now editor of the Kearney *Times*, that the decision was made by lot. Mr. Lisle is a native of Belmont Co., Ohio; came to Iowa in 1861, and entered the United States service at 16 years of age; since leaving college, Mr. Lisle has received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater; filled the Principal's chair in the West Hill School of this city one year, and had charge of the schools at Red Oak another. Married Miss Spry, a native of Iowa; has two children. Members of the M. E. Church.

Little, Oliver, carpenter, 131 S. 5th.

Lockwood, T. W., 100 N. Main.

Lofstrom, Charles D., shoe-shop, 214½ Jefferson; res. 510 May.

Long, Joseph, turner in wood and ivory, 1700 Mt. Pleasant.

Long, Joseph, saloon, North Hill; res. 1400 Mt. Pleasant.

Long, Joseph, cigar-maker, 201 N. Main; res. 1700 Mt. Pleasant.

Long, Martin, 1400 Mt. Pleasant.

Lorenz, Otto, 107 S. Boundary.

Lounsberry & Co., livery stable, 223 Valley.

Love, James, books and stationery, 316 Jefferson; res. 912 N. 3d.

Ludde, Geo. H., dry goods and groceries, N. Oak and 9th.

Ludwig, J. F., manager W. U. Telegraph, cor. Main and Washington; res. 920 Jefferson.

Lund, Peter, tailor-shop, 311 Jefferson; res. 124 N. Pond.

Lundeen, N. P., clerk; res. Ripley st.

Lundgren, John; res. 1303 Angular.

Lundgren, P. J., 112 S. Marshall.

Lutz, Conrad, printer and wood-engraver; res. 525 S. Pond.

Lyons, William, Burlington Manufacturing Co.; res. 315 S. Pond.

MAC LEAD, W. H., clerk, 519 S. 10th.

**MAHLINGER, CHARLES,** of the firm of Beard, Mahlinger & Co., wholesale liquor merchants; was born in Germany Sept. 18, 1821; came to New York in August, 1849; came to Burlington in January, 1850; engaged in brewery business until 1856, then sold out, and for one year he was engaged in farming pursuits, subsequently carried on retail liquor business, being proprietor of the Hyde Park Gardens for two years; he then became traveling agent for Fred Becker, wholesale liquor dealer, and continued with Mr. Becker

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until 1868; afterward engaged in cigar business for eight months, when he became connected with Mr. Becker again, and continued with him until June, 1877, since which time he has been a member of the firm with which he is now connected. Mr. M. has been President of various German societies of Burlington.

Marble, Clark, attorney at law, cor. 4th and Washington; res. 1100 Pleasant.

Markwalter and Stendeback, marble, monuments and headstones, granites, etc., 624 Jefferson.

Martelle, J. B., dentist, 311½ Jefferson; res. 1725 West av.

Martin, Jacob, retired, 881 Arch.

Martin, Jacob, Jr., grocer. 881 Arch.

**MARTIN, JAMES N.,** City Marshal; appointed April 1, 1878; he was born in Lubec, Washington Co., Me., July 14, 1844, and moved to Burlington in 1867. Enlisted in Co. A, 15th Me. Vols., Nov. 21, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 24, 1864, in the same company; brevetted Major April 9, 1864; mustered out as Captain and Brevet Major July 26, 1866; was civil engineer and railroad contractor until 1874. Married June 14, 1870, Zilla L. Parsons; she was born in Parsonfield, Me.; they have four children living—James N., John L., Daisy S. and Frank P. Republican.

**MARTINSON, A.,** saloon, No. 319 Leebrick st.; born in Sweden, Aug. 9, 1842; came to America in 1872; to Burlington in 1875.

**MASON, CHARLES, HON.,** banker; was born in Pompeii, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1804; he went to West Point as a cadet in 1825, where he remained for six years, two as a cadet and four as an Assistant Professor; he spent the year 1831 and part of 1832 in New York City, and, in the autumn of the latter year, went to Newburg, where he remained two years in the practice of his profession; the next two years were passed in New York, the last six months as editor of the *Post*. In 1836, he relinquished that and came West on an exploring expedition. Returning, he was married Aug. 1, 1837, to Miss Angeline Gear, of Berkshire, Mass., and, early in the November following, he brought his wife to Burlington. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for this District, and one of Gov. Dodge's Aides. On the division of Wisconsin Territory and the organization of Iowa Territory, he was made Chief Justice of the Territory, and, at the same time, held the office of First Solicitor of Burlington. He held the office of Chief Justice until May, 1847, when he resumed practice. The Governor appointed him to represent the State in the matter of the boundary difficulty with Missouri, which question was decided in 1849. He was also appointed by the Governor to revise the code of Iowa, which resulted in the code of 1851. He was elected under that code Judge of the county, and served one year, when he was elected, in the summer of 1852, President of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, upon which he resigned his position of Judge. In May, 1853, he was appointed Commissioner of Patents, which office he resigned in 1857. In the fall of 1858, he was elected member of the State Board of Public Instruction and served one term. In the fall of 1859, he went to New York, and was connected with the *Scientific American* for less than one year, going from thence to Washington in 1860, where he engaged in the practice of patent law; this office he still maintains. Judge Mason is at the present time President of the Burlington Water Co., President of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, President of the Burlington Street Railway Co., Treasurer of the School Board, Vice President of the Burlington, Keosauqua & Western Railroad Co. and President of the German-American Savings Bank. He has one daughter—Mary J., wife of George C. Remey, Commander in the Navy.

Mason, Jno. E., book-keeper, 701 S. 8th.

**MATHES, OTTO,** dealer in groceries, corn, feed, crockery and Berlin earthen cooking vessels, cor. North and 7th sts.; he was born Jan. 21, 1832, in Germany; came to America in 1852, and to Burlington in 1860. Enlisted in Co. D, 48th Bat. I. V. I., and served the term of his enlistment. Married,

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Oct. 15, 1866, Mrs. Eliza Holstein. He commenced business where he is now located, in 1870. Is a Republican.

Mathes, Christian, candle and soap mfr., 107 Osborn; res. 726 N. 4th.

Mauro, Wm. H.; res. 702 Columbia.

Mauthe, Casper, shoe-shop and res. 1505 Mt. Pleasant.

May, Enoch; res. 1216 Angular.

May, Gerhard, carp., 716 Summer.

Mayer, Chas., blacksmith-shop, N. Boundary.

McAllister, R. S., agt. Red Line Freight, Central Block; res. 1017 S. 6th.

**McARTHUR, M. C.,** livery and sale stable, cor. 3d and Valley sts.; he was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1831; moved to Burlington in November, 1856; was elected Alderman from the 6th Ward four terms; has acted as agent for the American Express Co. since 1856. He married Dec. 22, 1858, Virginia Corse; they have three children—Wm. C., Murray A., and Arthur. Republican; members of the Baptist Church.

**McCASH, WILLIAM F.,** proprietor of planing-mill and factory, cor. of Front and Elm sts.; appointed Chief of the Fire Department April 1, 1878; born in Burlington July 27, 1844. Enlisted in Co. K, 1st Mo. Eng.; served three and one-fourth years; mustered out in the winter of 1864. Married October, 1874, Ella Spratley; they have two children—Willie and Emma. He is a member of the First Baptist Church.

**McCASH, WM. D.,** retired; born Jan. 25, 1813, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; went to St. Louis in 1835; to Burlington in 1838; opened a feed stable in 1839; ran a stage line to Keokuk, and, in 1840, contracted to carry the mails from Davenport to Grand View, and added to his livery stock; at that time, had the best turn-outs the place afforded; owned the first hearse in the town, and its first use was at the burial of Mr. Bradstreet, who was shot; in 1842, built a carriage-shop; when the war broke out, so many of his men went to the army, he closed that branch of his business; he built the first buggy in the town; was in the livery business from 1838 to 1871; he also built the first public hall in Burlington, on Lot 251; it was used for a court-room for a long time, and the First Baptist Church used it for a place of worship. He was elected Alderman in 1842, and served a number of years; was Supervisor several years. In 1871, retired from business; in 1874, went to California; spent four years there and has just returned. Married in 1837, in St. Louis; has two children—Wm. F. and Eleanor; Mrs. McCash died in 1845; Mr. McCash married again in 1846; they have six children—Cyrenius L., C. A., physician in Modoc Co., Cal.; Mary B., Add. L., Cora A., Gracie L. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

McConn, Alexander; res 1520 Ætna.

McConnell, James, retired, 919 9th.

McConnell, S. R. & I. C., wholesale dlrs. in leather, saddlery hardware, belting, etc., 309 N. Main.

McCosh, Thompson; res. 201 8th.

McCutcheon, Samuel; res. McCutcheon House.

McDermott, Patrick, grocer, 216 Washington; res. 614 N. Main.

McClintock, J. C., Rev., Pastor First Presbyterian Church; res. 919 Washington.

McKitterick, Edward, Cashier Merchants' National Bank; res. 812 N. 7th.

McKeel, J. C., china and glassware, 200 N. Main.

McKullough, J. K., foreman McCash's planing-mill, 547 S. Boundary.

McLain, J. W., bds. 138 S. 7th.

McLane, W. T., collector; res. 305 Summer.

Mecke, August, merchant tailor, 620 Jefferson; res. 910 Garden.

Mecklinberg, August, 1312 N. 6th.

Mecklinberg & Tegler, blacksmith and wagon shop, 1221 N. 8th.

**MEHMEL, FRED.,** restaurant and saloon, cor. of 4th and Jefferson sts.; born in Germany July 26, 1843; came to America in 1865; to Burlington in 1866.

Melcher, Henry, meat market, 805 Jefferson; res. 1125 Osborn.

Mellinger Bros., news depot, 200 Jefferson, cor. Main.

Mellinger, Samuel, real estate agt. 312½ Jefferson; res. 715 S. 4th.

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**MERCER, W. G.,** Supt. of the Hawkeye Carriage Co., cor. of 4th and Valley sts.; was born Dec. 4, 1852, at Newport, Ky.; moved to Burlington in 1858. Married Feb. 26, 1874, Ella M. Kline; they have two children—Maude and Kline M.

Mercer, J. M., marble-works, 423 Valley.

Merritt, George; res. 250 S. Boundary.

Mesmer, Dominick, grocer, 239 S. 9th.

Mesmer, Gebhard, cooper, 854 High.

Mesmer, Michael, shoe-shop, 1552 Ætna.

Mesmer, Philip, salesman; res. 240 S. 9th.

**MESPELT, FRIEDRICH,** proprietor of a vineyard on the extension of S. Main st.; owns nine acres; he was born in Prussia March 29, 1825, and came to America, and to Burlington, in 1854. Married January, 1851, Hannah Hoffman; they have one child—William. Mr. Mespelt averages 800 gallons of wine per year; he has a fine place, and a comfortable home. Is a Republican.

**MESSENGER, C.,** lessee of Prospect North and West Hill Horse R. R.; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1833; came to Burlington, 1854. Married Nov. 6, 1856, Margaret Clark.

**METZ, JOHN,** meat market on the cor. of 8th and Franklin sts.; born May 7th, 1839, in Germany; came to America May 7, 1865; to Burlington May 4, 1867. Married June 25, 1865, Elise Liebich; they have five children—William, Anna, Julia, Chas. and Oscar.

Meyer, Charles, blacksmith, Emmett and Agency.

Meyer, Christ., grocer, 224 Division; res. 312 S. 4th.

Meyer, C.G., news depot; res. 513 N.Main.

Meyer, Dominick, 1341 Griswold.

Meyer, John; res. 312 S. 5th.

Mikkelson, Christ., 915 Garden.

Millard, Frank, 700 Washington.

Millard, F., & Co., lumber dealers; yard, 400 S. Main.

**MILLER, C. C.,** with John H. Gear, wholesale grocer; born in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., April 19, 1833; came to Louisa Co, Iowa, in 1846; engaged in farming pursuits two years, then went to Mt. Pleasant, and was there employed as clerk for twelve years in the mercantile house of his uncles, P. & A. Sanders; he then entered into partnership with his father in the drug business; this partnership continued about two years, until the death of his father; then he carried on the business alone for two years, when he sold out and again entered the store of P. & A. Sanders, and continued with them until he enlisted in 1864, in Co. A., 45th I. V. I.; he was in the service about six months, subsequently with Sanders again, also on farm near Springfield, Ill.; since 1870 he has been in the position he now holds. Mr. Miller married Catherine Eyre September 2, 1855, at Springfield, Ill.; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill.; they have three children—Wm. M., Lewis A. and Carrie S. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Christian Church.

**MILLER, CHAS. J.,** dealer in groceries, notions, crockery, etc., southwest cor. of Summer and Dill sts.; he was born Dec. 12, 1835, in France; moved to America in 1852; visited a number of the States in 1868; settled in Burlington; enlisted in Co. F, 39th Ohio, in 1861, and was elected 2d Lieutenant by his company; was in all the battles his regiment engaged in; was wounded at Osceola, Mo. Was married in 1862 to Margarett Wirth; they have seven children—Mary A., Ida S., Emma H., Lily M., Franklin G., Mary T., Charles S.

Miller, George A., Principal West Madison School; res. 1223 Summer.

Miller, Henry, carp., 1106 S. Boundary.

Miller, Henry, Jr., grocer, etc., 217 Division; res. 238 S. Sixth.

Miller, Henry; res. 1106 S. Boundary.

Miller, J. D., & Co., mfr. of split baskets, cor. of Front and Pine.

**MILLER, JOHN G.,** Secretary of Burlington Insurance Co.; was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 14, 1850. He lived there until 1868, when he came to Burlington and connected himself with his present business. He has been solicitor, special agent and secretary since June, 1874.

**MILLER, J. H.,** dealer in furniture and manufacturer of upholstered goods, 315 N. Main st.; he was born April 29, 1843, in Warren Co., Ohio, and moved to Burlington in 1870; married Nov. 14, 1867, to Mary E. Swem;

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they have two children—Florence and William. Mr. M. is a Republican.

Miller, J. P., stoves and tinware, 609 Jefferson; res. 804 Valley.

Miller, John P.; res. 842 Valley.

**MILLER, WM.,** photographer, N. 3d st., opposite the Barret House. He was born July 27, 1827, in Germany; came to America in 1854, to Burlington 1858. Married Feb. 11, 1855, Clara George.

Miller & Mott, dry goods and groceries, 1000 Summer, cor. of Dill.

Millspaugh, A. E.; res. Gilbert st.

Moehn, Henry, cooper, 863 Arch.

Moehn, Henry, cooper, 1401 Mt. Pleasant.

Moehn, Wm., grocery and saloon, 1403 Mt. Pleasant.

**MOLANDER, JOHN,** carpenter and cabinet-maker, 512 Jefferson st.; born April 4, 1848, in Sweden; came to America in 1870, and to Burlington June 17, 1878. Married Nov. 14, 1872, Nellie Monson; they have two children—Minnie M. and Delilah A. He is a Republican.

**MONTFORT, A. W.,** of the firm of Montford & Hill, photographers; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 13, 1846; his parents removed with family to Canada when he was an infant, lived there about five years, then removed to Detroit, where he lived twelve years; in 1865, he came to Burlington; has been engaged in present business ever since he came here.

Moore, Henry, capitalist, 3d, cor Court.

Morehouse, Ebenezer, bookbinder; res. 417 S. 9th.

**MOREHOUSE, WM. H.,** Treasurer of the Centennial Mutual Life Association; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1832; lived there until 1839, when his parents removed with family to Orleans Co., N. Y., where they resided nine years, then came to Kane Co., Ill.; lived there about fifteen years; for several years, Mr. Morehouse has resided in Iowa; he was in mercantile and express business at Janesville, Iowa, several years. He has been connected with the corporation he now represents over two years.

Morgan, A. T.; res. 314 S. Pond.

**MORRISON, FISHER,** County Recorder, was born in Perry Co., Penn., March 26, 1840; when 6 years of age, removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Iowa; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855, and lived in Washington Tp. until 1874, when he was first elected Recorder; he has been twice re-elected, in 1876 and 1878. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 25th I. V. I., and was in all the battles in which his regiment engaged previous to his discharge on account of wounds received at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Mortensen, Charles, saloon, 409 Jefferson.

Moss, S. C., physician, 1313 S. 13th.

**MOTT, JOSEPH C.;** born in the Kingdom of Baden, Sept. 2, 1844; came with his mother to America in 1850, and made his home on a farm six miles distant from Burlington; in 1857, they moved to the city. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in the 25th I. V. I.; was 2d Sergeant of Co. G; went through the same battles and military experiences during the active service, as his friend Boquet. After his return from the war, he entered the dry goods business, and has since acted mostly as clerk. For some time, however, he carried on the grocery business on his own account. He was married in 1866 to Narcissa J. Grupe, and the union has been blessed with one child —Charles E. Mott.

**MUCKENSTUREN, VALENTINE,** saloon, 304 Valley st; born in Germany Nov. 10, 1836; came to America in 1854, and to Burlington in 1860. Married in January, 1861, to Catharine Mohm; she was born in Germany; came to America in 1854; they have seven children—Emma E., Leopold H., Geo. B., Frank J., Barbara, Katie A. and an infant. Members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat.

**MUENZENMEYER, FRED. T.,** meat market, cor. 12th and Angular sts; born Feb. 1, 1851, in Germany; came to America and to Burlington in 1871.

**MUENZENMEYER, OTTO,** meat market, 908 Maple st.; born in Germany; came to America in 1868, to Burlington in 1869. Married in March, 1870, Minnie Krieg; they have five children living—Lena, Fred., Louisa, Minnie and Eugene.

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Muenzenmeyer & Dobblemann, meat market, 910 Maple.
Murphy, Edward, painter, 214 N. 5th; res. 611 N. 7th.
Murray Iron Works & Machine-Shops, Boundary, between Columbia and Washington.
NAIRN, GILLIES & CO., planing-mill, etc., 5th, cor. Valley, and 6th, cor. Valley.
Nairn, James R., 407 S. 10th.
Nassau, W. W., physician and surgeon, 420 N. 4th.
Nathorst, H. T., physician, 321 Jefferson.
Nealley Brothers, nurserymen, Madison av., south of city limits.
Nees, Peter, botanist, florist and gardener, Starr av., cor. Mason.
Neff, Andrew, mach., 1215 Gnahn.
Neihaus, J. F. W., carp., West av.
Nelson, J. R., Pres. Burial Case Co., 513 N. 6th.
Neubrand, F. X., Rev., Superior St. John's Church; res. 145 7th.
Neugebauer, August, proprietor Atlantic House, 209 Division.
Newberg, Jno., carp.; 662 May.
Newman, Jabob, far., west of S. Oak.

**NEWMAN, THOMAS W., JUDGE,** was born in Somerset Co., Md., on the 23d of January, 1829; his father, Isaac Newman, died in 1840, and, five years later, the mother removed with her family to Baltimore, where she died in 1846, leaving her children to the care of Thomas, the eldest son; he pursued his studies in Washington Academy, Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Md., and, beginning his legal studies soon after leaving school, was admitted to the bar in 1850, after which he immediately removed to the West, and established himself in his profession at Burlington. At the opening of the war, through the influence of Senator Grimes, he was commissioned Captain in the 11th U. S. Inf., and at once entered upon the duties of Recruiting Officer and Military Commander at Burlington; in 1862, he was sent to Indianapolis, Ind., on mustering and disbursing duty, and, in the fall of that year, was appointed Commander of that post, which position he held until the spring of 1863; after three years' service, he was forced to resign his commission on occount of impaired health by reason of exposure and exhausting activity in the discharge of his duties, and, after some time spent in recuperation, he again entered upon the practice of his profession; aside from his profession, he has filled many positions of honor and trust; from 1855 to 1857, he held the office of Judge of Des Moines County, and, in the fall of 1874, was appointed by Gov. Carpenter to fill a vacancy in the office of District Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa; at the October election, he was elected for the unexpired term, ending Jan. 1, 1875, and for the full term of four years from that date; in 1855–56, he was Director of the Burlington & Missouri R. R. Co.; and, in 1876, was Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington; since the organization of Burlington University, in 1852, he has been one of its Trustees. Since the organization of the Republican party, Judge Newman has been closely identified with its interests; in religious belief, he is a Baptist. He married on the 3d of November, 1852, Miss Sarah A. Warren, of Central New York; they have had six children, five now living; Nellie, a daughter of fifteen years, and a young girl of more than ordinary promise, died in the spring of 1873.

Nicholas, J. R., dentist, 209 Jefferson; res. 1400 Ætna.
Niemann, George, & Co., gro., 322 N. 4th.
Niemann, John, gardener, 1501 Mt. Pleasant.

**NIEWOHNER, JOHN,** proprietor of the Farmers' Home, formerly the Orleans bowling-alley, at 406 N. Main st.; he was born August 12, 1837, in Prussia; came to America and to Burlington in 1855; elected School Director for two terms—1873 and 1874—and Alderman from the 1st Ward, 1877. He married December 7, 1858, Wilhelmina Kean; they have six children—Edward, John, Henry, Charles, Celia and George. Democrat.

**NILSON, S.,** merchant tailor, 219 Division st.; born in Sweden October 21, 1836; came to America in 1869; to Burlington in August, 1863.

Nist, George, mason, 107 N. Gunnison.
Nixon, S. E., homeopathic physician, 311½ Jefferson.

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Nortberg, Charles, carpenter, 718 S. 12th.
Norton, Dennis, res. 818 N. 7th.
Norton, Jos., grain-buyer; res. 1037 N. 7th.

O'BRIEN, CHARLES, capitalist; office 321½ Jefferson; res. 315 N. Boundary.

Ockert, Jacob, mfr. of cigars, 202½ Jefferson.
Ogden, C. W., Cashier T., P. & W.
Ohrt, Adolph, 1700 Mt. Pleasant.
Ohrt, H. C., real estate, 301 Jefferson; res. 906 N. 6th.

**OLMSTED, C. E.,** proprietor of Orchard City Flouring-Mills; was born where Jacksonville, Ill., is now located, Jan. 6, 1823; at the age of 4 years, his parents removed to St. Louis, where they resided two years, and then removed to Le Roy, Genesee, Co., N. Y.; Mr. O. resided in New York State until he came to Burlington in 1856; he engaged in the milling business here in 1857; built the Oriental Mills in Chicago, in the spring of 1861; in 1864, returned to Burlington, and built the present Orchard City Mills; sold out the mills in 1867; in 1870, he went to Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kan., and there built flouring-mills, and, in May, 1877, returned to Burlington.

Olson, Olof, foreman planing-mill, 644 May.

**OPPICE, S.,** born in Italy in 1841. Married Louisa Aralda in 1866; she was born in New York City; they have four children—Frank, Joseph, Louisa and Mary. Members of St. Paul's Church; Republican.

Orm, George, builder, 103 S. Adams.
Orndorff, J. A., prop. St. James Hotel, corner Front and Columbia.
Orth, Adolph; res. 1700 Mt. Pleasant.

**ORTH, P. J.,** dealer in groceries, provisions and liquors, 1614 Agency st.; he was born Sept. 9, 1843, in Germany, and came to America in 1852. Married Feb. 14, 1871, Louisa Gepheart; they have four children—Herbert, Mary, John, J. E., Peter; all members of St. John's Church; he is a Democrat.

Ortleb, Wm., bakery, 1315 N. 8th.

**OSBORN, E. & W. M.,** wholesale dealers in paper and stationery, twines, blank books, etc., 217 Valley st. The junior partner of this firm came to Burlington in June, 1856, and established the job printing and paper business in Coolbaugh's Block, Main st., where he remained until 1861, when his establishment was consolidated with that of the *Hawk-Eye* and was removed to Starr's building on 3d st., adjoining the Barret House. The *Hawk-Eye* establishment having been sold to Edwards & Beardsley, in the fall of 1865, he went south, returning in the spring of 1867, when the firm of E. & W. M. Osborn was established in John S. David's building on Front st.; in the fall of 1869, the establishment was consolidated with the job printing and bookbinding concern of Snow & Vogt, on Valley st., E. Osborn and Frederick Vogt retiring; W. M. Osborn, S. W. Snow and T. R. Acres, continuing under the firm name of Osborn, Snow & Co.; in 1874, the other partners having retired, the business was continued by E. & W. M. Osborn. Both partners of this firm have been identified with the manufacture of paper and the paper trade from childhood, and are supposed to know paper and the needs of the trade for goods in that line as well as any firm in the country. Mr. E. Osborn was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1813; at the age of 9, with relatives, he removed to Western New York, by New England people then considered the Far West, soon after entering a paper mill at Dansville, Livingston Co., and serving a term of nine years as an apprentice to the manufacture of paper, which in those days was made entirely by hand; afterward, when machinery had been introduced, he continued with the mills at Dansville until 1851, when he removed to Niagara Falls, engaging with the mills at that point, a few years afterward removing to St. Charles, Ill., and, in 1864, joined his son in this city. W. M. Osborn was born at Dansville, N. Y., in 1834; learning and working at the printing business in the *Herald* office; in 1852, joining his parents at Niagara Falls and working in Buffalo; in the fall of the same, year he removed to Detroit, and, in the spring of 1853, coming west to Chicago, where he engaged with Mr. S. P. Rounds, so well known to the printing fraternity of the West as dealer in printers' furnishing

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goods, with whom he remained until his removal to Burlington in 1856.

**OSGOOD, J. C.,** President of the Whitebreast Coal & Mining Co.; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1851; came to Iowa in 1870; he was connected with the Union Coal & Mining Co. at Ottumwa until 1874; he then came to Burlington, and was Cashier of the First National Bank here until the fall of 1877; he has held his present position since January, 1878.

Osterberg, Christ., copper works, Boundary; res. 1200 Valley.

Ostrander, J. A., Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agt. B. & S.W., Central Block; res. 109 S. Marshall.

Otten, J. M., boots and shoes, 422½ S. Main; res. 204 Vine.

**OVERTON, D. Y.,** attorney at law; born near Morristown, N. J., Oct. 31, 1822; admitted to the bar at general term of the Supreme Court held at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1852; he was engaged in practice at Elmira, N. Y., until 1857; then came to Burlington. Mr. Overton has held various municipal offices; he was active in the work of organizing the present public school system of this city; Secretary of the Board of Education for some time. He married Mary C. Scott, in October, 1864; they have one child—Anna C.; by former wife he has two children—Frank A. and Percy.

Owen, F. L., printer, 1001 10th.

Owen, Owen, clerk, 1001 10th.

PAIN, WM. W., carp., 1118 South.

Palm, John, cabinet-mkr., 520 Jefferson; res. 161 S. Adams.

Palmer, Luke, capitalist, 303 6th.

Palmer, Luke, jr., attorney, cor. Main and Jefferson; res. 303 S. 6th.

**PALMER, M. M.,** drug store, 906 Maple st.; he was born in Madison Co., Ill., Oct. 7, 1842. Enlisted, August 1862, in Co. F, 83d Ill. V. I.; served till the close of the war; mustered out July 5, 1865; was in all the battles of his regiment; he served most of the time as druggist of the regiment. Came to Burlington, March, 1876. Married, Sept. 19, 1871, Florence Everett; she was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1850; they have one child—Walter E., born Oct. 4, 1875. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

Parmeter, A. M., engineer, 549 S. 8th.

Parr, Wm., Supt. Burlington Mfg. Co.; res. 509 S. 3d.

Parsons, Albion, clerk, 927 Jefferson.

Parsons, C. B., dry goods, 309 and 311 Jefferson; res. Starr av., cor. Spray.

**PARSONS, F. T.,** with T. W. Barhydt & Co.; born in York Co., Me., June 27, 1832; came to Burlington in 1852; Mr. Parsons was engaged in banking business here for fourteen years; afterward carried on lumber business for twelve years; while in the banking business, he was connected with the Old State Bank and its predecessors; Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank; subsequently held same position with the National State Bank; he is now serving second term as Alderman; he is also Treasurer of University.

Parsons, T. L., capitalist; res. 422 Jefferson, cor. of 5th.

Parsons, W. W., homeopathic phys., 214 N. 3d; res. 205 S. Pond.

Passmore. W. W., 1118 10th.

**PATCHEN, G. H., DR.;** born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1845; moved to Wisconsin with his parents when 10 years of age. He entered Monmouth College in 1862, and graduated in 1866; immediately after, he began the study of medicine under his father, U. R. Patchen, then residing in Burlington; during the winter of 1866 and 1867, he attended a course of lectures in Chicago; also in New York, from 1867–68, where he graduated in March, 1868; he returned to Burlington, and at once began practice, and has been very successful as a homeopathic physician. For three years, he was Secretary of the former Society of Homeopathic Physicians of Iowa, lately known as the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa. The Doctor is a member in good standing of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Western Academy of Homeopathy. On Oct. 26, 1875, he was married to Laura A. Spencer, oldest daughter of Richard Spencer, Esq, of Burlington; they have one daughter—Jessie L. Mr. and Mrs. Patchen are both members of the Congregational Church.

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Patterson, Chas. T., clk. Summer st. car station; res. 1115 Summer.

**PAULE, C., MRS.,** owns a vineyard and vegetable garden on the extension of S. Main st.; she was born in Germany July 17, 1827. Married Philip J. Paule Feb. 14, 1849; he was born May 1, 1822, at Wurtemberg, Germany; they came to America and to Burlington May 13, 1853; he bought a farm and followed farming till 1868, then purchased and moved on the place that his family still occupy; Mr. Paule died Aug. 3, 1869. He and his wife were members of the Evangelical Zion Church. They have eight children—Christina R., Mary U., Paulina P., Louisa, Philip J., Anna P., Charles C., Emma R.

Payne, A. C., carpenter, 1301 13th.

Peabody, Samuel, police, Union Depot; res. Henry, cor. of Division.

**PEARCE, JOHN S.,** plumber and gas-fitter, 622 Jefferson; also agent for the Pneumatic gas-machine; he was born in England May 29, 1816; came to America with his parents in 1818, and to Burlington in 1855; in 1861, was elected Justice of the Peace. He married, in 1840, Anna M. Hewitt; they have two children—George H. and Anna H.

Peasley, D. W., northwest cor. of Marshall and Valley.

**PEASLEY, JAMES C.,** President of the National State Bank of Burlington, was born in Henderson Co., Ill., on the 30th of March, 1840; his father, Francis J. C. Peasley, was one of the first settlers of Illinois, having emigrated from Lower Canada in 1835; he removed to Burlington in 1842, and died there ten years later; James C. attended Illinois College, at Jacksonville; having a decided preference for a business career, did not wait to graduate, but left school in 1860, and not long after secured a situation in the Des Moines County Savings Bank; in 1864, he received the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he became Cashier of the National State Bank, at that time under the Presidency of F. W. Brooks; after the death of Mr. Brooks, in the spring of 1869, Mr. E. D. Rand was elected President, and he was succeeded by Mr. Peasley in the spring of 1871. Mr. Peasley married on the 10th of October, 1866, Miss Louisa S. Green, of Lawrenceville, N. J. Mr. Peasley is a Republican.

Peele, Vincent; res. 615 Pine.

Pefferman, Wm., capitalist, 603 S. Main.

Pegan, Leonidas, commercial agent, 626 Foster.

Peich, F. W., organ-builder, 920 S. Boundary.

Penny, J. W., grain-buyer, 917 Jefferson.

**PENROSE, WM.,** dealer in farm machinery; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1834; he lived in Ohio until 1868, when he came to Burlington; engaged in present business ever since he came here. Mr. Penrose married Olivia Thompson June 9, 1858; she was born in Columbiana Co., O., March 11, 1839; they have five children—James R., Rebecca L., John T., Mary L. and Wm., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Penrose are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Perkins, Albert A., china and glass ware 314 N. Main; res. 1228 Smith.

Parkins, Chas. E., Vice-President and Superintendent C., B. & Q. R. R.; res. Dill, cor. of White.

Peterman, J. M., manager billiard-hall, Board of Trade.

Peterson, Andrew, clk.; res. 417 Marshall.

Peterson, Frank, cabinet-maker 116 S. Gunnison.

Peterson, Nels, proprietor Burlington House, 321 N. Front.

**PETERSON, P. G.,** manufacturer and refinisher of straw goods and dealer in plaster blocks, 405 Valley st.; born in Norway, May 14, 1845; came to the U. S. in 1866. Mr. Peterson was connected with several railway companies as civil engineer; among others, the Lake Superior & Mississippi, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Companies. He was for four years in straw goods business in Chicago and Milwaukee; he came from Milwaukee to Burlington in February, 1876; engaged in present business ever since he came here. Mr. Peterson married Lizzie Foreman Jan. 7, 1875; she was born in Wisconsin; they have two chil-

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dren—Guild, born Oct. 19, 1875, and Anna, Nov. 19, 1877.

Phelps, Chas. H., District Judge; res. 935 N. 5th.

**PHELPS, FRANK**; was born in Middlebury, Vt., a little village under the shadow of the Green Mountains, where he passed his childhood and youth. He received a classical education, and graduated at Union College in 1854; in 1855, he sought the Western wilds. One pleasant summer morning, in 1857, he went to the office of the Burlington *Daily Hawk-Eye* to carry a message; the proprietor, Clark Dunham, asked him to write an item of a runaway on Jefferson street; he wrote it, and Mr. Dunham offered him a position on the paper; under that good man (whose memory he holds in affection), he tried to learn the newspaper trade. In 1859, he went to Louisiana, and spent a pleasant year among the planters of Rapides, as a school-teacher. During the war, he was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army; after this unpleasantness had been settled (together with the bills, which lasted for three years after the war), he returned to civil and newspaper life; he was for a season, the editor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Times;* returning to Burlington, he returned to his first-love, the *Hawk-Eye;* after laboring for a time there, he established the Burlington *Daily*, which, after a year of hard work and fun, fell among thorns. Mr. Phelps is now the city editor of the Burlington *Gazette;* he has the honor of age in Burlington newspaper work, no other person connected with Burlington journalism, having started in the newspaper world at the time that he commenced it with his good friend, Clark Dunham.

Phillips, M. W., hats, caps, etc., 201 Jefferson; res. 531 S. 10th.

Pierson, A. G., far.; res. fair grounds.

Pierson, John, far.; res. Agency road.

Pierson, J. L., Sec. and Treas. Burlington Lumber Manufacturing Co.; res. 501 Pond cor. of Amelia.

Pierson, Johnson, postal clerk, 119 S. Marshall.

Pietsch, Ferdinand, dry goods, 1425 Osborn; residence same.

Pilger Brothers, wholesale grocers, 209 N. Main.

Pilger, Jacob; res. Sunny Side.

Pilger, L. W.; res. 1015 N. 10th.

Pilger, T. L., retired; res. 715 N. 6th.

**PILGER, WM.**, of the firm of Pilger Bros., wholesale grocers, was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15, 1845; when an infant, his parents removed to Burlington. In his business career he was first in the harness trade, later a commercial traveler, and has been engaged in his present business since Feb. 1, 1873; the trade of the firm of Pilger Bros. is chiefly in Iowa, Northern Missouri and Western Illinois, though it also extends into Kansas and Nebraska. Their average sales are $260,000 per annum.

Pilling, A. H., physician, 304 S. Boundary.

Pilling, W. E., attorney at law; office 312½ Jefferson; res. 304 S. Boundary.

Pollock, Granger & Chittenden, furniture, etc., 102 3d.

Pond & Co., butter, eggs, etc., 827 Jefferson.

**POOR, CORNELIUS L.**, attorney at law; was born in Allegheny Tp., Venango Co., Penn., May 13, 1845, and lived there until May, 1875. He was educated at the State Normal Institute, at Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn., and admitted to the bar at Franklin, Penn., September, 1874, and has been in practice ever since. He has been City Solicitor since April, 1878.

Poor & Millspaugh, attorneys at law, 312 Jefferson.

Poppe, Ewald, teacher high school; res. cor. 7th and Walnut.

Poppe, Max E.; res. cor. 7th and Walnut.

Potter, T. J., Div. Supt. C., B. & Q. and B. & M., Central Block; res. 400 S. 8th.

**POWER, JOHN C., HON.**, attorney at law; was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio; previous to his coming to Burlington, in 1856, he resided ten years in Cincinnati. His first business in the West was farming. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Co. D, 8th I. V. C.; he was mustered in as 2d Lieutenant, and mustered out as Captain, in 1865. In the fall of 1862, he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was elected County Judge, which position he held until Jan.

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1, 1869, when he resigned, having been elected Circuit Judge in the fall of 1868. He held that position for four years, and, since 1873, has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Prenzler & Althof, wholesale liquor dlrs., 214 Washington.

Price, J. W., 1013 3d.

Price & Henry, druggists, 320 N. 3d.

Prugh, Isaac, undertaker, 700 N. Main.

**PURDY, HIRAM,** wholesale liquor merchant; was born at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1814; when 5 years of age, his parents moved to New York City; the first business he engaged in was the manufacture of sash, show-cases, etc., in the Bowery, New York, in 1835, which he continued until 1857; he originated the first metal show-case about the year 1844, he was also the projector of the first street-railway. During his residence in the metropolis of America, he took an active interest in all political issues, and his influence was largely felt in elections, both municipal and national. He came to Burlington in 1857, and engaged in his present business in 1860. Mr. Purdy's remarkable inventive genius is well known and conceded by experts, a large number of valuable and useful inventions being the result of his labors in that direction, among which may be mentioned a patent process for guaging liquor; an improvement patented for distilling purposes, another for odorizing; he is also the patentee of a Steam Boiler, Cyclone principle, a Cyclone Heater, Grain-Car Doors, Cattle-Bar for stock-cars, Fruit-Jars, etc. The Cyclone Heater deserves more than a passing mention. It combines the gas and smoke burning principles, making it fuel-saving and desirable on account of cleanliness and increased heating qualities. The arrangement of the apparatus is simple, not liable to get out of order, and adapted to every form of heating apparatus now in use, and to every condition where artificial heat is required.

Putnam, James, President Iowa & Mo. Land Co., 116 Market; res. 705 N. 5th.

QUELL, WM., carp., 830 Foster.

Quick, C. B., Union Furniture Co.; res. cor. Smith and Gunnison.

Quigley & Reiner, saloon, 105 S. Main.

Quinby, George; res. 814 Walnut.

RAAB, EMANUEL, 901 N. 5th.

Raab, R. M., 318 Franklin.

Raab Bros., merch. tailors, 217 Jefferson.

Rabistein, Louis, 135 S. 6th.

Raesch, John, shoe-shop, 835 Jefferson; res. 1429 Osborn.

Ramge, Ferdinand, painter Burg & Sons; res. Sunny Side.

Ramge, George, 800 N. 6th.

Ramge & Reusch, meat mkt., 806 N. 6th.

Ramge, Wm., meat market, 1510 Osborn.

**RAND, E. D.,** President of the Burlington Lumber Co.; office on the cor. of South and Front sts.; he was born July 23, 1814, at Watertown, Mass.; moved to Burlington in the fall of 1839; in 1856, was elected to the State Legislature. Married, April, 1837, Sarah A. Pond; have two children now living—Geo. D., born February, 1838, and Mary A., born in September, 1840; Mrs. Rand died in June, 1850; Mr. Rand's second marriage occured June, 1852, to Caroline A. Sherfey; have four children—Elbridge D., Jr., born August 11, 1853; Charles W., born Feb. 12, 1855; Horace S., born May 11, 1861; Carrie, born March 17, 1867.

Rand, E. D., & Co., mfrs. of lumber, 846 Jefferson.

Rand, E. H., dlr. in wood and coal, 630 Jefferson; res. 136 S. 6th.

Rand & Carson, mfrs. of lumber, near railroad bridge, foot of South.

Randall, George, grocer, 1100 N. Oak.

Rankin, Thos. R., 107 S. Marietta.

Rankin & Dodge, com. merchants, 605 Jefferson.

Ransom, H. B., 425 N. 5th.

Ransom, H. B. & J. J., physicians and surgeons, 215 Jefferson.

**RAPER, T. J.,** Chief of Police, appointed April 1, 1878; born in Greene Co., Ohio, May 20, 1844; moved to Burlington in 1868. Enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ohio V. I.; served fourteen months; then transferred to an Indiana regiment; promoted to 2d and then to 1st Lieutenant; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866. Served one year as policeman, and, in 1873, resigned; was elected Constable in the fall of that year, and served two years; re-elected,

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and served up to the time of present appointment. Married Jan. 21, 1864, to M. E. Shearer of Indianapolis. Republican.

Raper, Hiram, farmer, 1315 Summer.

Rapp, Jacob, locksmith, 309 Washington; res. 419 Maple.

**RAPPOLD, GEORGE,** born in Wiesenbach, a small town in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Dec. 4, 1826; came to America in 1849, and settled in Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was for two years engaged at the cooper business; in 1851, Mr. Rappold spent several months in Connecticut, at the carpenter's trade, and from there went to Georgia, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner until the beginning of the rebellion; during his nineteen years' sojourn in the South, Mr. Rappold was engaged in the grocery and saloon business, working also part of the time at his trade as carpenter; in 1871, he came to Burlington, where he has since been engaged in the saloon business. In 1852, George Rappold and Miss W. Rahner were united in marriage.

Rasche, Wm., 1333 N. 8th.

**RAY, GEO. O.,** of Ray & Filley, dealers in farm machinery and seeds, corner 3d and Market sts.; is a native of Burlington, educated here; has been engaged in his present business twelve years, and a member of the present firm since 1877. Ray & Filley do an extensive jobbing trade, principally along the lines of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; have a branch house at Red Oak, from which they supply their Southwestern Iowa trade; Mr. Filley has charge of the Red Oak branch, and resides in that city; the firm occupies about 10,000 feet of floor room in this city; their sales run from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum and are rapidly increasing since the establishment of their new house at Red Oak.

Ray, Harvey, Jr., 927 N. 7th.

Reed, L. P., Reed House, cor. 4th and Division.

Reid, Frank, shoemaker, 206 Jefferson; res. 503 Wood.

**REINER, C.,** saloon-keeper, 105 S. Main st.; born in Oedendorf, Germany, in 1845; came to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1869, and to Des Moines Co. in 1873; worked in the Eagle Hotel one year; started present business in 1874. Democrat.

Reinert, Daniel, saloon, 213 Valley.

**REMEY, JOHN T.,** Cashier of the National State Bank; born in Burlington, Iowa, June 4, 1844; Mr. Remey was connected with the Union National Bank of Chicago, from 1863 to 1871; since 1871, he has held the position he now occupies. Married Mary L. Rorer Oct. 30, 1872; she was born in Burlington; they have one child—David Rorer, born July 11, 1878.

Renshaw, M. R., painter, 1115 S. 13th.

Renshaw, S. J.; res 859 High.

Reppert, Christian, wine mfr.; res. head of Bodeman.

Reppert, Henry, blacksmith; res. head of Bodeman.

**REUSCH, FRANK,** meat market, No. 703 6th st.; born in Europe, Sept. 11, 1847; came to America and to Burlington in 1865. Married November, 1870, to Mena Flead.

**REUSCH, JOHN,** meat market at 1204 8th st.; born Sept. 26, 1848, in Germany; came to America and to Burlington in 1869. Married January, 1874, Serena Strotman; they have two children—Clara and Wm. F.

Reynolds, J. H., photographer, 211½ Jefferson; res. 415 S. Marshall.

Rhodes, Jno. W., dry goods and groceries, 117 Jefferson; res. cor. Madison and Denmark.

**RICHTER, A.,** druggist, No. 1319 N. 8th st.; born in Germany in 1844; came to Burlington in 1870, and engaged in the newspaper work in connection with the *Iowa Journal* and *Iowa Tribune;* started present business in 1871. Married Lydia Baucer in 1870; she was born in Germany in 1849; they have three children—Mary, Johanna, Frederick. Members of the Latter Day Saints Church; Liberal.

**RIEPE, CASPAR,** Constable; born in Germany Sept. 27, 1834; came to America in 1853, and to Burlington in 1855; in Benton Tp. he was elected, and served two terms, as Road Supervisor; in 1863, he was elected Constable in the same township, and served three terms; in 1878, was elected Constable in Bur-

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lington Tp. He married in 1854 Hannah Benne; she died in 1857, and he married, second time, Louisa Poggemoaller, 1858; they have seven children —Anna L., August H., Mary, Matilda, Frank A., Louisa and Arthur. They are members of the Evangelical Church; he is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; Democrat.

Riepe & Hulsebus, grocers, 323 Jefferson.

Rinker, Andrew, shoe-shop, 904 Maple; res. 808 S. 10th.

Ripley, I. N., accountant, 408 S. 9th.

**RITZMAN, J. B.,** dealer in groceries, provisions, crockery and glassware; born March 12, 1834, in Switzerland; came to America in 1854, to Burlington in 1856. Enlisted in Co. F, 5th I. V. C., September 1861; served over three years; was in several battles; mustered out October, 1864. Married September, 1861, Mary A. Michler; they have six children—Rosalia, Adalheit, Clara, J. W., Matilda, Mary. He has been engaged in business since 1865.

**ROBB, R. L., M. D.,** 302 N. Main st.; born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Burlington in 1875; is a graduate of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College. In 1872, married Miss Sarah L. Miller; she was born in Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Robb is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; they have four children—Henry, Nettie, Emma and Lizzie. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

**ROBERTSON, GEORGE,** attorney at law; born in Jessamine Co., Ky., May 9, 1831; he graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, in Kentucky, in the spring of 1854; came to Burlington in the fall of 1854. Mr. Robertson was Mayor of Burlington in 1872 and 1873; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1874.

Robinson, S., commercial agent, res. 307 S. Augusta.

Roesch, John, shoe-shop, 835 Jefferson; res. 1429 Osborn.

Roesner, Muenzenmeyer & Bro., meat market, 1120 Angular, and corner 9th and South.

**ROESENER, ERNST,** meat market, 1121, corner of South and 9th sts.; born Jan. 23, 1848, in Germany, and moved to America and to Burlington Oct. 28, 1873. Married March 31, 1875, Louisa Muenzenmeyer.

**ROHDE, H. FREDERICK,** attorney at law; was born in Holstein, Germany, May 9, 1852; he came to Iowa City in 1871; he was educated at St. Joseph's Institute and Iowa State University, until 1876, when he attended Cornell University for one year, after which he was graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University in 1878; he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Burlington since May 1, 1878.

Rolfsmeyer, E. H., clerk, 1210 N. 9th.

Rollins, J. H., sewing machines, 412 Jefferson.

Ronaldson, M., merchant tailor, 315 Jefferson; res. 214 S. Pond.

**ROOT, RICHARD, COL.,** Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa; born in Carroll Co., Md., February 21, 1836; located in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1859, where he resided until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he entered the army as Ensign of Co. E, 1st Kan. V. I., serving six months in that regiment; he then came to Mt. Pleasant and organized Co. K, 19th I. V. I., of which he was elected 1st Lieutenant; soon after, he was promoted to the captaincy of Co. E, 8th I. V. C., and then made Major of his regiment; subsequently, he was commissioned to organize scattering regiments of Sherman's army; after organizing the 35th, 36th and 37th U. S. Regulars, he was commissioned Colonel of the 36th. After leaving the service, he returned to Mt. Pleasant, and there resided until 1877. He has served as U. S. Marshal eight years; he was first appointed in March, 1871.

**ROOT, R. T.,** book publisher; was was born in Ontario, Sept. 21, 1848; he came to Chicago in 1866, and for three years engaged in book canvassing; in 1869, he came to Burlington, where he started in the publishing business. Among his list of works produced are: "The Life of Christ," and "Foot-Prints of Time," copyrighted and issued in 1874. This specialty has proven a great success; through agents, he has

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canvassed many sections of the country and sold a very large number of copies; in addition to these, he has also published several religious works. He was married to Miss Anna F. Pine, a native of Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1870, by whom he has three children—Richard Willis, Nellie May and Florence Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Root are members of the M. E. Church.

**RORER, DAVID, HON.,** native of Pittsylvania Co., Virginia; born there in 1806; came to Burlington March 27, 1836, about two years after the city received its name; has been constantly engaged in practicing law since coming to this city; for the past twenty-five years, has been the attorney of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; is author of a work on Judicial Sales, which has already passed into a second edition, and has now ready for publication a work on railroad law of two large volumes, which will be issued from the press very shortly; has also in course of preparation an exhaustive history of the Northwest, and in course of publication by Callahan & Co., of Chicago, a work on American Inter-State Law. Judge Rorer was one of the founders of the Historical Society, founded here in 1843, the records of which were afterward burned; his colleagues in this work were Greenleaf Nealy and Dr. Hoyt; Judge Rorer is also a member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and has a most valuable historical library, comprising some exceedingly rare and ancient volumes; Judge Rorer wrote the original Articles of Incorporation of the city (then town), and has been intimately identified with all its history.

Rossell, W. M., contractor and builder, 831 N. 7th.

Roth, Jos., far., Madison av.

Roth, Theo., carpenter, 1149 Franklin.

**ROTHE, WILLIAM,** manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealer in willow and rattan ware, 108 S. 3d st.; born Aug. 27, 1844, in Germany; moved to America in 1860, and to Burlington April, 1875; enlisted in Co. E, 2d Ohio I. V. I., April 17, 1861; served three months, was mustered out; re-enlisted Aug. 22, 1861, in Co. A, 17th Mo. V. I., 15th Army Corps; served for over three years; mustered out Sept. 25, 1864; was in all of the battles of his regiment. Married October 17, 1871, Christina Ender; they have two children—Minnie M. and John N. Republican.

Rothenberger, L. H.; res. 1124 Agency.

**ROTHENBERGER, PH. P.,** proprietor of the City Brewery, No. 1122 Agency st.; he was born Nov. 4, 1838, in Germany; came to Burlington May 28, 1857; he married in 1860 Christina Wage; they have four children living—Ann, born April 12, 1861; Mary, October, 1863; Ida, 1868; Henry, July, 1870. His children have all been baptized. He is Independent.

Ruff, Hubert, mason; res. 212 S. 9th.

Rundorff, Emil, 617 N. 7th.

Rundorff, Theodore, 406 North.

Rundorff & Brenner, hardware, 320 Jefferson.

Rundorff & Brother, dry goods and groceries, 701 N. 6th.

Runge, Ed. F., confectionery and restaurant, 220 Jefferson; res. 806 3d, cor. Arch.

Runyan, L. M., Polk, north side Prospect Hill.

SABIN, JOHN, house-mover, 316 S. Wood.

Sales, D. J.; res. 1002 Maple.

Saling, Jacob, 408 S. 10th.

**SALTER, WM., REV.,** was born in Brooklyn, L. I., on the 17th of November, 1821; his parents were natives of Portsmouth, N. H.; he descended from John Salter, mariner, who came from Devonshire, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Portsmouth; on his mother's side, he is descended from Alexander Ewen, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, before the Revolution; Mr. Salter received his education in the city of New York, and graduated from the University of that city, in 1840; he spent two years in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and one year in the Seminary at Andover, Mass.; after teaching school awhile in South Norwalk, Conn., he came West with a number of young ministers, and arrived at Burlington in October, 1843;



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he spent two years as a missionary in Maquoketa, Andrew, Bellevue, and Jackson Co., generally, and, on the 15th of March, 1856, was invited to become Pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington; he has remained here ever since, a continuous pastorate of over thirty-three years; Mr. Salter, besides his regular ministerial duties, has devoted a portion of his time to literature; he published, in 1863, "The Letters of Ida R. Parker," a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, from the press of Crosby & Nichols, Boston; this work is a rare treasure to the friends of the gifted lady, whose beautiful Christian character is so well illustrated in this contribution from her correspondence; it is dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grimes, widow of the late Senator Grimes, of this city; during the rebellion, he prepared a work entitled, "The Great Rebellion in the Light of Christianity," a book for the times, which was published by the Reform Book and Tract Society of Cincinnati; Mr. Salter published the "Church Hymn-Book," a very excellent collection of hymns and tunes, now used in his own congregation; from time to time, he delivers sermons and lectures on various subjects of public interest; they all display those sober and solid qualities which have made Mr. Salter one of the best-wearing ministers in Iowa; he prepared "The Life of James W. Grimes, Governor of Iowa from 1856–1858, and Senator of the U. S. from 1859–1869," published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in 1876; on the occasion of the fiftieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society, he delivered an address, full of historical research, commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Iowa by Marquette and Joliet, June 17, 1673; a writer in the "Annals of Iowa" for July, 1873, which contains the address, says: "It was delivered in a faultless style of oratory, in strict harmony with its scholastic composition." Mr. Salter is liberal and Catholic in his views, aims, and spirit, recognizing the broad seal of the Christian life as a better passport to Heaven than the badge of any particular sect; churches, sects, ordinances, services, with him, exhaust their whole significance in being helps to the attainment of the Christian character. From his earliest recollection, he has been an anti-slavery man; many years ago he bore the reproach of being called an "Abolitionist," and illustrated his faith by assisting more than one fugitive to escape from bondage; some of the early citizens may remember the incident of he and others sending one of this class across the river in a dry goods box. Mr. Salter was married on the 25th of August, 1846, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Deacon E. P. Mackintire, of Charlestown, Mass., by whom he has three sons; the eldest graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1871, pursued theological studies at Yale and Harvard, was for one year incumbent of Parker Fellowship, and student at Gottingen; his second son, Edward Sumner, graduated at Amherst College in 1877, and is devoting his life to music; the youngest, George B., is learning mercantile business. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Mr. Salter by the University of Iowa, in 1864.

Samson, Erz, shoemaker, 209 Jefferson, res. 503 Vine.

**SAMSON; WILLIAM J.,** Principal of South Hill School; res. 1000 S. 9th st; has been engaged three years in his present capacity, and was connected with the Monmouth and Kirkwood schools in Illinois before coming to this city; is a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, and was educated at Monmouth, Ill.; his wife, Flora I. Bates, is a native of Ohio; has one child. Members of Division Street M. E. Church.

**SAUNDERSON, R. G., A. M.,** City Superintendent of Schools; res. 402 Leebrick st.; has held his present position since 1873; has been connected with the schools since 1872, in which year he graduated from the Iowa State University. His father was a Colonel in the British army; his mother of Scotch birth, residing in Ireland at the time her son was born. Prof. Sanderson was married Jan. 27, 1877. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

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Saum, B. L., professor in business college.

**SCHAFER, CHARLES L.,** clerk for the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.; born in Burlington Jan. 28, 1849. Married in November, 1873, Sophia Schlick; they have three children—Theodore, Lydia and Bertha. He is a Democrat.

Schaefer, Fred., shoemaker, 615½ Jefferson; res. 923 Jefferson.

Schaefer, Jost, shoe-shop, 213 N. 8th; res. 923 Jefferson.

Schaefer, Julius, 408 N. Boundary.

Schaefer, Martin, shoe-shop, 205 Washington; res. 1201 Doemland.

**SCHAFFNER, WM.,** Sheriff; was born in Germany, April 4, 1835, and came to America in 1852; he landed at Baltimore; remained two months, then went to New Orleans, and thence to Louisville, Ky., in 1853; in 1855, he came to Burlington, and was engaged in the brewery here for sixteen years; in 1872, he was elected Sheriff to fill vacancy, and re-elected in 1873, 1875 and 1877; he was City Weighmaster for eight months in 1872. Mr. Schaffner's wife was Dorothea Gebrick, who was born in Germany; they have nine children—Adelaide, Caroline, Bertha, Thea, Alfred, Ida, Siegfried, Angeline and Wm., Jr.

**SCHAUNBERG, F.,** saloon, 1510 Osborn st.; born in Switzerland in 1842; came to Burlington in 1862, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. Mr. S. has one child—William—by former marriage; present wife's maiden name was Louisa Asher; married in 1873; she was born in Germany in 1854; they have three children—Mattie, Rosa and Frederick. Mr. S. enlisted in the 1st Mo. Art.; was mustered in, 1862; mustered out in 1865; was in the battles of Dallas, Lost Mountain, Nashville and several others. Democrat.

Scarff, John, physician and surgeon, 201 N. 3d.

**SCHENCK, C. M.,** Secretary of the Whitebreast Coal and Mining Co.; born at Franklin, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1850; came to Burlington in 1871; in the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.'s General Offices here until 1872; from that time until July, 1877, he was in the employ of Wm. Bell & Co., as book-keeper; since July, 1877, he has been connected with the company he now represents.

Schenck, O. H., City Treas.; res. 621 N. 5th

Schick, Charles, saloon, 711 Jefferson; res. 1503 Thul.

Schier, Joseph, mer. tailor, 516 Jefferson.

**SCHIPPERT, S.,** was born in Prussia in 1844; came to Burlington in 1856. Married Barbara Fritz; she was born in Prussia in 1850; they have three children—Joseph, Annie and Minnie. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Germania Societies; holds the office of Financial Secretary of the A. O. U. W. Is a Democrat.

**SCHIPPERT & SCHMITTEL,** "Merchants' Restaurant," No. 305 Main and 202 Jefferson.

**SCHLACHTER, A.,** saloon, cor. of Division and Leebrick sts.; born in Germany; came to America in 1866; to Burlington in 1867. Married Oct. 2, 1870, Sophia Enger; they have three children—Joseph, Anna and Ida.

**SCHLAMPP, JNO.,** "Schlampp's Exchange," No. 306 3d st.; born in Germany in 1832; came to Burlington in 1855; in 1858, started in the saloon business, which he has since continued. Married Barbara Berger in 1855; she was born in Germany in 1834; died in 1876; has six children—John, Annie, Matilda, Charles, Oscar and Frank. Mr. S. is a member of the Turners' Society. Republican.

Schlapp, August, 920 N. 8th.

Schmidt, Charles F., hardware, 111 N. Main; res. 820 N. 8th.

Schmidt, George, grocer, 223 N. Front; res. 820 N. 8th.

Schmitt, Peter, capitalist, 827 Warren.

**SCHMITTEL, JOHN,** born in Burlington in 1852. Married Annie Weggemyost in 1875; she was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1856; they have one child—Charles J. Mr. S. is a member of the Germania Benevolent Society, with family members of St. John's Catholic Church; Democrat.

Schmeig, Frederick, 912 N. 7th.

Schneider, George, Mason st.

Schnell, F. P., 927 Garden.

Scholer, Jacob, wine manufacturer, Bluffs south of Berry & Co.'s saw-mill.

Scholes, Thos. C., foreman C., B. & Q. shop, 812 S. 4th.

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Scholl, Jacob, carpenter, 818 Cedar.
Schott, Jos. S., wholesale leather and saddlery hardware, 112 Washington.
Schramm, C. F., 1102 3d.
Schramm, Fred, grocery, 424 N. Main; res. 307 N. Boundary.
Schramm, H. C., salesman, 506 N. 8th.
Schramm, J. S., dry goods, 212 Jefferson; res. 616 Columbia.
Schramm, Rheinhardt, blacksmith, 315 Division; res. 500 S. 10th.
Schramm & Schmieg, dry goods, 119 Jefferson.
**SCHREI, ADOLPH,** dealer in groceries, notions, crockery, etc., at 815 South st.; born in Germany Dec. 26, 1839; come to America and to Burlington, June 2, 1855. Enlisted in Co. E, 25th I. V. I. in 1862; served till the close of the war; was in most of the battles of his regiment; mustered out with his regiment. Was elected Alderman from the 7th Ward in 1876. Married Nov. 15, 1865, Caroline Steinmier; they have seven children—Edward F., Wm. A., Louisa, Mollie, Emma, Lillie, Clara.
**SCHROEDER, J. H.,** dealer in merchandise, cor. of Agency and Osborn streets; he was born June 14, 1846, in Des Moines Co., Iowa. Married May 19, 1870, Anna M. Schroeder; they have three children—Edward L., Clara J., Louisa L. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.
Schuff, Anton, carpenter, 819 N. Oak.
Schultz, August, physician, 876 Jefferson.
Schumann, Wm., saloon, 219 N. Front; res. 616 S. Main.
Schwarz, Casper, shoe-shop, 225 Division; res. 234 S. 3d.
Schwerin, Charles, gardener, res. 106 S. Pond.
Scott, George R., retired, 243 S. 7th.
Scott, H. H., dry goods, etc., 307 N. Main; res. 612 Washington.
Scott, L. B., res. 112 S. Gunnison.
Sellon, W. R., 210 S. Augusta.
Sellon & Jarvis, law reporters, Parsons' Blk.
Sennett, Wm., nurseryman, 907 Jefferson.
**SHAFER, J. A.,** drug store, cor. of Leebrick and Emelia streets; born in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1837. Enlisted August, 1862, in Co. A, 83d Illinois V. I.; served till the close of the war; was in all of the battles that his regiment was engaged in; the last year of the service, he was detailed and served in the Medical Department; mustered out June 28, 1865. Married Dec. 5, 1872, Sophia W. Mills; they had one child—Arthur. Mrs. Shafer died Sept. 29, 1874.
**SHERFEY, J. M.,** firm of Rand & Co., lumber dealers; office and yard at No. 846 Jefferson street; he was born Dec. 2, 1831, in Frederick, Md.; moved to Burlington in 1837. He married Oct. 31, 1858, Mary A. Rand; they have six children—Sarah M., Mary L., Catharine M., Herbert R., Raymond M., Ruth C. Members of the M. E. Church: Republican.
**SHAUGHNESEY, MICH'L,** owns saloon cor. of North and 7th sts.; born in Centre Co., Penn., March 17, 1845; came to Burlington in 1876.
Shick, Chas., saloon, 711 Jefferson; res. 1301 Plank.
Shontz, I. & J., auction and variety store, 417 Jefferson.
**SIMMS, JOHN H.,** dealer in groceries and provisions, cor. of Gertrude and Williams sts.; he was born at White House, County Antrim, Ireland; came to America in 1870; to Burlington in September of the same year. He is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.
Simpson, J. C., land commissioner; res. 623 Marshall.
Simpson, Wilkinson & Co., paint works, 300 S. Main.
**SINGER, JOHN G.,** dealer in groceries, provisions and feed, at 918, cor. 10th and Locust sts.; born April 9, 1831, in Germany; came to America, 1853, and to Burlington, 1856. Married April 27, 1857, Angelika Kreisser; she was born Jan. 19, 1834; they have six children—Louisa, Mary, John G., Bertha, Emma, Clara.
Skinner, R. S., station freight agent C., B. & Q.; res. 1103 5th.
Slatcher, Adrian, saloon, 1606 Division.
Slack, Chas. E., attorney at law, 210 Jefferson; res. 1209 Market.
Slocomb, J. A., speculator; res. 1200 Mt. Pleasant.
Slosson, Ed., 502 Pond, cor. of Amelia.
Smalley, John, Plunder Store, 313 Jefferson; res. 231 S. 5th.

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Smith, A. Q., insurance agent, cor. Main and Jefferson; res. 100 Clay.

Smith, Cook & Co., tobacco works, 3d cor. of Valley.

Smith, D. N., real estate, 211 and 213 S. 3d

Smith, E. A., photographer, 313 S. Gunnison.

Smith, F. A., 719 Columbia.

Smith, J. A., Principal Montrose high school; res. 908 Valley.

**SMITH, J. W.,** Foreman of Hose Station No. 4; appointed Aug. 11, 1878; appointed Policeman April 2, 1874; served till May, 1875; joined the Fire Department Jan. 18, 1876; served till July; then was placed on the police force; served till 1877; he was born May 28, 1840, in Germany; came to America with his parents, in 1852; to Burlington July 25, 1873. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, in Co. E, 49th N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of th war; at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, was wounded quite seriously in the neck and shoulder; was in most of the battles of his regiment; was confined in the hospital about three months; mustered out on the 27th of June, 1865. Married March 18, 1874, Dora Schnittger; they have one child—Fred W. Democrat.

Smith, P. T., dentist, 209 Jefferson; res. 101 S. Augusta.

**SMITH, W. B.,** dealer in groceries and provisions, 116 5th st.; born in England July 10, 1825; came to America 1844, and to Burlington in 1851. Married April 26, 1842, Lettie Brooks; they have one child—Daniel B., born Dec. 29, 1848.

**SMITH, W.,** lodging-house and restaurant, No. 109 S. Main st.; born in Cologne, Germany, in 1843; came to Burlington in 1873; has since been engaged in the hotel business. Married Miss Williams in 1874; she was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1856; they have one child—William, born in 1879. Enlisted in the 53d Ill., in 1863; was in the battles of Atlanta, Marietta, Savannah, and several other smaller ones; held the position of Sergeant in the 53d; mustered out in 1865. Democrat.

**SMYTHE, P. HENRY, HON. JUDGE,** was born near Abington, Washington Co., Va., March 10, 1829; was admitted to the bar in 1857, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was married to Miss Crocker, of the above-named place, in 1851. The same year of his admittance to the bar he came to Burlington. Of a family of five children, two are now living. Mr. Smythe was appointed Judge of the District Court by the Governor, in April, 1874, which office he resigned in September of the same year. The Judge's only son is Professor of Greek in Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn.

Snyder, G. W., physician, 1003 N. 6th.

**SNYDER, T. B.,** attorney at law; was born August 27, 1845, in Pleasant Grove Tp.; he worked on his father's farm in his youth; received a common-school education, and when 18 years of age taught school in the winter of 1863; then entered Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant; after an interruption of one year in his studies, he re-entered college in the fall of 1865; in June, 1869, he graduated with the degree of A. B.; in the fall of the same year, he began the study of law, in the office of Judge T. W. Newman; in September, 1870, he entered the State Law School at Iowa City, and graduated in June 1871; in October, 1871, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Des Moines Co., subsequently re-elected; since Jan. 1, 1876, at which time he left the office above mentioned, he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of law; in 1872, he received the degree of A. M. from Alma Mater; since January, 1864, Mr. Snyder has been a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, he is a Republican, and and has stumped different parts of the country during several campaigns, always taking an active interest in political issues.

Southwell, Calvin, 813 Cedar.

Sowden, Chas., blacksmith, 222 Main; res. 912 Valley.

Spaar, Joseph, 1400 S. 12th.

Speidel, Geo., carpenter; res. cor. Division and Adams.

Spencer, Richard, Secretary Gas Co., 202½ Jefferson; res. 625 Division.

Spencer, Robert, 515 S. Pond.

Sponholtz, Charles, City Weighmaster, 208 N. 5th; res. Starr Avenue and Spray.

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Sprenger, Geo. M.; res. 1011 South.

Sprenger, Henry, blacksmith-shop in rear of Summer st. car station; res. 1215 S. 10th.

Sprenger, Michael, blacksmith-shop 1820 S. Main; res. George st.

Squires, C. P., 802 N. 5th.

Squires, C. P., & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, 112 Jefferson.

Stadtlander, Wm. S., Jr., grocer, 862 Washington; res. Osborn st.

Starker, Chas., President Iowa State Savings Bank; res. Prospect Point.

Starr, Chas. E., attorney, 315½ N. 3d; res. 309 N. 6th.

Starr, H. W., attorney, 315½ N. 3d; res. 309 N. 6th.

**STEECE, L.,** Principal of North Hill Public School; res. 1600 Osborn st.; has 365 enrolled pupils; been connected with the city schools nine years; native of Maryland; educated in a printing office; commenced teaching twenty-one years ago; taught five years; and, in 1862, entered mercantile business; came to Iowa in 1857. Is married; has five children—the eldest a clerk in the book house of Wesley Jones, this city; his eldest daughter, who graduated from the high school, Class of 1878, is now in the training school preparing for work as teacher.

**STEINBRECHER, JOHN,** manufacturer of boots and shoes, 1023 8th st.; born Dec. 11, 1853, in Russia; came to America in 1874, and to Burlington in 1876. Married in 1872 Mary Betz; they have one child—Fannie.

Steinmeier, Frederick; res. 613 Elm.

**STEINBRECHER, DEHN & LAU,** pork-packers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of fresh and smoked meats, cor. of 3d and Washington sts.

**STENGER, P.,** keeps saloon on the cor. of Washington and 3d sts.; born July 10, 1821, in Germany; came to America and to Chicago in 1847; to Burlington, 1857; was in the employ of the U. S. Government a few months as baker. Is Independent in politics. He is a member of the Turners' Society. Has visited California three times; twice by water and once by the plains, and returned the same way; spent about twelve years in that State; he has traveled extensively; been in nearly every state in the Union, and part of Mexico.

**STERZING, B. F.,** grocery and feed store, No. 803 N. Oak st.; born in Germany, in 1854; came to Burlington in 1875, and engaged in the confectionery business. at No. 202 Jefferson st., until 1876, then in the saloon business at the northwest corner of Main and Washington sts.; in 1877, went into the ice business, and still engages in it on a larger scale; office at the corner of 8th and Oak sts. Married Julia Duttweiler in 1877; she was born in Burlington in 1851; they have one child—Thekla. Mr. S. is Secretary of the Turning Society Vorwaerts, which office he has held for the past two years.

Sterzing, B. F., dlrs. in ice, southwest cor. of N. 8th and N. Oak.

Stewart, J. R.; res. 1028 N. 6th.

Stewart & Hayden, plumbers, steam and gas-fitters, etc., 306 N. Main.

Steyh, Henry, harness shop, 221 Division; res. 418 S. Boundary.

Steyh, Wm., civil engineer; res. 1107 Summer.

**STONE, JOSEPH C.,** was born in Westport, N. Y., July 30, 1829; removed to the Territory of Iowa in 1844, received a limited education at the public schools, studied medicine, graduating at the medical department of the St. Louis University, Mo., in 1854. Enlisted as a private soldier in the 1st I. V. C., in June, 1861; was made Adjutant of the regiment; was promoted Captain, and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers in 1862; was promoted and brevetted in 1864 and 1865, served to the close of the war. Has since practiced his profession; was elected to the 45th Congress, as a Republican, receiving 17,184 votes, against 14,814 votes for Westley C. Hobbs, Democrat, and 700 votes for the Greenback candidate.

Straessler, Leopold, grocer, 1100 Chalfant.

Strickland, A. R., conductor, 903 N. 3d.

Strodel, Jos., clerk, 929 N. 5th.

Struckman, Fred, saloon, 1500 Osborn.

Stubbs, Wharton, carp., 804 S. Main.

**STUTSMAN, A. H.,** District Judge; was born in Morgan Co., Ind., Dec. 21, 1840, and came to Iowa, Lee Co., near West Point, with his parents, in 1842.

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He enlisted in Co. C, 1st I. V. C., in July, 1861, and served until March, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability, having lost his left arm at Bayou Metoe, Aug. 27, 1863; in 1865, he read law with Judge Beck, and was admitted to the bar in December of that year; in the spring of 1866, he commenced practice in Chariton, and, a year later, pursued a course at the Michigan University, graduating in 1868; in 1869, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, resigned in 1870, and came to Burlington; he was City Solicitor in 1873 and 1874; Police Judge in 1875, 1876 and 1877; in October, 1878, he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District, which position he now occupies.

**STUTSMAN, S. H., DR.;** was born in Indiana Oct. 25, 1836; his parents moved to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1842; after receiving a suitable education, he entered the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in 1863; immediately afterward, he entered the army in the 45th I. V. I., as Assistant Surgeon, remaining in the service until September, 1865; then located in the practice of medicine in Lucas Co.; in December, 1876, the Doctor moved to Burlington, where he has since practiced; he is a member of Des Moines Co. Medical Society. In 1860, he married Miss Lizzie Mooney; they have three children—Wm., Carl and Lenora. Mr. and Mrs. Stutsman are members of the Methodist Church.

Sunderland, John, Sr.; res. 515 Summer.

**SUNDERLAND, NATHAN P.,** Postmaster; born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1825; came to Burlington in 1848; engaged in grain and milling business here for ten years, then in pork-packing business until 1871; he served four years as County Supervisor; in 1871, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held that position ever since.

**SUTTER, J.,** plow and repair shop, Thul; res. 1525 Thul st.; born in Switzerland in 1824; came to Burlington in 1854; worked in Ray & Parker's plow-shop; in 1876, started present shop. Married Anna Boardman in 1853; she was born in Switzerland in 1833; they have two children—Anna and Ida. Members of the Catholic Church; Republican.

**SUTTER, ROBERT,** proprietor of a saloon cor. of 6th and Jefferson sts., was born Nov. 1, 1845, in Switzerland; came to America, and to Burlington in January, 1868. Married April 14, 1870, Christina Dehlinger; they have two children—Joseph R. and Anna. He is a Republican.

Swan, J. M., & Co., grocers and druggists' sundries, 409 Jefferson.

Swan, L., lightning-rods and pumps, 716 Jefferson.

**SWENY, GEORGE,** real estate and loan agent, also Notary Public, conveyancer, etc., was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1820; he was engaged in the drug business at Xenia, and for a period of five years was in the drug and jewelry business in Kenton, Ohio. In 1853, Mr. Sweny came to Burlington, where he has been constantly active and successful in business, having been engaged in money loaning and real-estate transactions; for several years of his residence in Burlington, he was interested in the drug trade. Mr. Sweny has always been prominently identified with every public enterprise in the city; is a Director of the Merchants' National Bank; Director and Secretary of the Main St. and Prospect Hill Street-Railway Co.; he is also Secretary of the Burlington & Colorado Mining Co.; the mines of the Company are located near Georgetown, Colo. Feb. 11, 1868, Mr. S. was married to Mary H. Pine, a native of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Sweny are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Sweny has been a member of that denomination since his 16th year.

**SWENY, MERIT, COL.,** of the firm of Sweny & Bell, proprietors of the Barret House; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1827; in 1849, he went to California; he was second in command under Kit Carson in the Indian campaign in that region; he was commissioned Colonel by the Governor of California, and held various important civil and military positions there; in 1851, he returned to Ohio, and en-

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gaged in mercantile business at Lebanon, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, which he continued for about nine years; in 1865, he bought the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, and conducted that for three years; he then purchased a half interest in the Put-in Bay property, and subsequently built the Put-in Bay House, which was the largest summer hotel west of the Alleghanies, having ample accommodations for a thousand guests, and which he successfully managed for nine years; the house was destroyed by fire Aug. 30, 1878; Col. Sweny still retains his interest in the property, and expects to rebuild the hotel immediately; in November, 1877, Col. Sweny and his son-in-law, J. M. Bell, of Toledo, became proprietors of the Barret House, of Burlington; under their management no pains or expense have been spared to make their hotel equal in all respects to any in the State; the house has been entirely remodeled with special care to make it cheerful and home-like to the traveler; a passenger elevator, propelled by hydraulic power, the only one in the State of Iowa, has been added to the various other improvements of this fine hotel; owing to the popularity and enterprise of these gentlemen, the patronage of the Barret House has been very largely increased, and they are now doing a fine business.

Swendler, A. G., lime, cement, etc., 414 N. Main; res. 617 S. 6th.

TELL, J. L.; res. 1408 S. Boundary.

Tallant, J. F.; res. 706 Locust.

Taylor, John, clerk; res. 522 Court.

Taylor, M. J.; res. 1503 Division.

Taylor, M. J. & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco, 210 Market.

Taylor, Richard, apothecary and druggist, 212 N. 3d.

Taylor, S. E., fire and life insurance agent, 307 Jefferson st.; res. 715 N. 7th.

Tegler, Fred; res. 1219 N. 8th.

Tegler & Mecklinberg, wagon and blacksmith shop, 1221 N. 8th.

**TEGLER, F.,** wagon and blacksmith shop, 1219 8th st.; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1827; came to Burlington in 1856; started present business in 1875. Married Louisa Linhardt in 1852; she was born same place in Germany in 1827; they have one child—Louisa, born in 1854. Mr. T. is a Democrat.

Tell, J. L., police, Louisa st.

Tell, Wm., shoemaker, 1408 S. Boundary.

Teuscher, Louis, grocer, 900 N. 6th; res. 850 Franklin.

**THE BURLINGTON NOTION COMPANY,** Burhans Patent Merchandise Car, was organized in 1878; C. P. Squires, President; M. S. Foote, Secretary; Directors, C. P. Squires, M. S. Foote, A. H. Burhans, J. G. Foote and H. D Squires.

Theil, Charles, basket-maker, 1505 Mt. Pleasant.

Thienes, Jacob, vintager, Sunny Side.

Thielengerdes, D., cabinet-shop, 1344 Griswold.

**THEANES, CHARLES,** ticket broker and barber, 115 S. Main st.; born in Madison, Ind., in 1854; came to Burlington in 1865. Married Julia Keen in 1875; they have one child—Herbert, born in 1876. Mr. Theanes is a member of Sir "Knights of Maccabees." Democrat.

**THOMAS, S. O.,** Principal of West Hill School; res. on Western av; was the first Principal of the school upon its establishment, and held that position four years, when his health compelled retirement from school work; resumed charge in 1875, and has been constantly engaged in teaching since; was born in Allegheny, educated in Washington Co., Penn., and came to Iowa in 1864. Just after casting his ballot for Abraham Lincoln, enlisted in the 85th Penn. V. I.; fall of 1861, was transferred to the 8th Independent N. Y. Battery, Capt. Fitch commanding; was mustered out July 4, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Married Nov. 2, 1871, Jessie Donnell, a native of Iowa; has two children—Frank D. and Stella May. Owns city and county property to the value of $9,500.

Thul, Fred., commission merchant, 116 Market; res. 714 Spruce.

Thuleen, N. A., mason, 1203 Valley.

Tibbles, C. E., sewing machine agent, 405 Jefferson; res. 225 5th.

Tieman, Chas., carpenter, 1107 Ash.

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Tillman, R. J.. Rev., physician, 1011 S. 10th.

**TOBIN, B. J.,** proprietor of the Teedrick House, cor. of 8th and Valley sts; he was born June 3, 1854, in Waushara Co., Wis.; came to Burlington 1871. He married, 1876, Ellen Leaf; they have two children—Wm. and Mary E. Members of St. Patrick's Church.

Toma, Wm., auctioneer, 1237 Stowe.

Tomlinson, Wm. E.; res. 1814 Ash.

Torrey, Wm. A., Cashier Ger. Am. Sav. Bank; res. 106 S. 6th.

Touzalin, A. E., land commissioner C., B. & Q.; res. 621 N. 7th.

**TRACY, JOSHUA, HON.,** was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1845; his parents were among the early settlers of Ohio; his father was a farmer, and he remained upon the farm until he was 19 years old, when he entered Beverly College, Washington Co., Ohio; later he attended the Institute of Prof. Samuel L. Howe, at Mt. Pleasant. He came to Iowa in 1846, and settled in Burlington in 1850, studying law with Hon. M. D. Browning, and was admitted to the Burlington bar in the fall of 1852. In 1853 he was elected City Attorney, and continued in that office for two years; he was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and served during the sessions of 1854-55 and the called session of 1856. In the fall of 1858, he was elected District Attorney of the First Judicial District of Iowa, and was twice re-elected to the same office, holding it until the fall of 1869, when he was appointed District Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Francis Springer, and was elected to the office in 1870 for a term of four years, but, owing to the meager salary of that office, resigned in the spring of 1874 and entered upon the practice of his profession. He married in October, 1847, Mrs. Antoinette Kinney, nee Stone, daughter of Col. H. A. and Miranda Stone, formerly of Albany, N. Y., but among the early settlers of Iowa. Judge Tracy's son, Samuel K., is a partner in his father's office.

Trainor, A. F.; res. 246 S. 8th.

Trau, W. F.; res. 301 Division.

Trimble, Archie, carpenter, 1106 S. 15th.

Troxel Bros., furniture, etc., 316 N. Main.

Troxel, John H., 551 S. Boundary.

Troxel, Joseph; res. 915 Warren.

**TRULOCK, THOMAS J.,** attorney at law; was born in Scott Co., Ind., in May, 1840; in 1850, he came to Burlington with his father, Samuel Minor Trulock, who was afterward killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., while serving in 72d Ill. V. I. Mr. Trulock was admitted to the bar previous to 1870, and in that year commenced practice. He was County Superintendent of Schools from 1869 to 1871; was Alderman of the 6th Ward for four years, and for the last two years has been Justice of the Peace.

Trumpfeller, Henry, carp., 403 S. Pond.

**TSCHOEPE, M.,** German bookstore, No. 204 Jefferson st.; born in Prussia, in 1841; came to Burlington in 1870; started present business in 1876. Married Margaret Balles in 1866; she was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1846; they have four children —Lizzie, William, Erwin, Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the German M. E. Church. Mr. T. enlisted in the 1861, Co. C, 24th Wis. V. I.; he was in over one hundred engagements; was mustered out in 1865. Republican.

Tubbesing, Wm., clerk, 241 S. 5th.

Turner, George; res. opposite Fair Grounds.

Twiford, A. S.; res. 230 S. 6th.

Twining, H. M., photographer, 922 N. 3d.

Tyndall, Thomas; res. 712 N. 5th.

UHLER & McLAIN, contractors and builders, 100 S. 5th.

Umberger, A. S., carriage-trimmer; res. 310 Franklin.

**UNLAND, HENRY,** manufacturer and dealer in imported and domestic cigars, No. 119 S. Main st.; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1845; came to Burlington in 1866; has since been engaged in the cigar business.

**UNTERKIRCHER, P. F.,** furnishing undertaker, livery and sale stable, at 206, 208 and 210 Washington street; he was born Nov. 3, 1826, in Munsingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg; came to America, landed in New York Nov. 3, 1853; went to Hartford, Conn., and thence to Tecumseh, Mich., then

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Burlington; was elected Alderman from the 2d Ward in 1875. Married Oct. 14, 1855, Phebe Jans; they have eight children—Fred. L., Philip A., George L., Charles T., Horace G., Emma, Ida. Nellie. Democrat.

Uttry, Frekerick, mfr. boots and shoes, 302 Jefferson; res. 708 High.

VALENTINE, JONES, agent, res. 310 S. Gunnison.

Vance, J. W., clerk, res. 603 Division.

Vetter, Julius, shoe-shop, 902 N. 6th; res. 1215 N. 6th.

Virgil, A. K., director Conservatory of Music.

**VIRGIN, W. T., DR.,** was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1843; in 1850, with his parents, he came to Washington Township, Des Moines Co.; after receiving the necessary education for ordinary life purposes, he enlisted in the army in 1861, with the 1st I. V. I. for three months' service, and re-enlisted in the 4th I. V. C.; about one year later, he was discharged from that regiment on account of sickness; after his recovery of health he entered the Mt. Pleasant Select School, and at the end of the term he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. Pierson, of Mt. Pleasant; he attended two courses of lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1867; in April of the same year, he located in Burlington and commenced the practice of medicine. Dr. Virgin has for many years had the honor to be Treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa. In 1869, he was married to Miss Ella Hickok, and has now three children—Maud, Alice and William C. Dr. Virgin has been unusually successful as a homeopathist, and has to-day probably as large a practice as any physician of his school in the State.

Von Behren, Frederick, farmer, res. West avenue.

Vorwerk, Benjamin, farmer, 265 S. 10th.

Vorwerk, Joseph, Sr., far., res. Sunnyside.

WACHSMUTH, CHARLES, geologist; res. 111 S. Marietta.

Wagner, Charles, 704 Summer.

**WAGNER, CHARLES,** proprietor of the Valley Street House, 413 and 415 Valley st.; he was born Jan. 25, 1823, in Germany; came to America in 1846, and to Burlington in 1848. Oct. 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 57th Ill. V. I.; served till July, 1863; was discharged on account of disability. He married Oct. 1846, W. Smith; they have three children—Caroline, Charles and Edward. All members of St. John's Church.

Wagner, F. L. & C. F., grocers, 501 Boundary, cor. Vine.

Wagner, George, Sr., 704 Summer.

**WAGNER, JOHN,** brewer at the City Brewery; born Nov. 6, 1849, in Germany; came to Burlington Sept. 7, 1871. Married April 28, 1874, Mary H. Wagner; they had one child—John A.; Mrs. Jager died March 27, 1876; second marriage, April 14, 1877, to Caroline Jager; they had one child—Edward, now deceased. Mrs. Wagner is a member of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

**WAHL, CHARLES,** proprietor and owner of the Pacific House, 418 Main st.; born in Germany Feb. 2, 1848; came to America and to Burlington Jan. 5, 1869. Married Dec. 20, 1875, Mary Paule; she has two children by her former husband—Chas. Paule and Julius Paule.

Wahrer, M., physician and surgeon, 118 and 120 Market.

Waite, J. L., managing editor *Hawk-Eye;* res. 1102 Jefferson.

Waldhoff, John, meat market, 208 N. 4th.

Waldin, Charles, jeweler, 315 Jefferson; res. 613 N. 3d.

Waldin, G. H., jeweler, 216 Jefferson; res. 514 N. 3d.

Waldin, Henry, jeweler, 612 N. 3d.

**WALKENHAUER, CARL;** owns a vineyard, orchard and vegetable garden on the extension of South Main street; he has fourteen and a quarter acres, a very nice place, good house, and outbuildings; he was born April 19, 1822, in Germany; came to America and to Burlington in 1853. Married Jan. 24, 1847, Henrietta Kook; she was born July 8, 1823, in Germany; they had two children—Charles C. (the oldest died Nov. 5, 1857) and Henry C. Mr. and Mrs. Walkenhauer are members of the Evangelical Church; he is a Democrat.

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Walker, Henry, 822 Linden.

**WALKER, R. C., M. D.,** President Des Moines County Historical Society; commenced the practice of medicine in this county in 1862, having attended two courses of medical lectures at the Michigan University; graduated from the medical department of the University in 1864, and immediately entered the army as a contract surgeon; was soon commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 115th U. S. Col. Inf.; served until 1866, when he was mustered out, and located for practice in this city; has been County Physician five years of that time, and, on the 20th of November, 1878, was elected President of the County Medical Society; is also Commissioner of Insanity for the county, and a member of the Board of Examiners for United States pensions. Is a married man, and owns about $7,000 worth of city property.

Wallace, L. S., Rev., Pastor Olivet Church; res. 103 S. Marietta.

Walton, H. H.; res. 1226 S. 10th.

Warden, W. H., ins. agent, 307½ Jefferson; res. cor. Oak and Amelia.

Warth, C. G., 837 Court.

Warth, C. G., & Co., mineral-water factory, 831 Court; office 108 Osborn.

Washburn, R. M., hats and caps, 207 Jefferson; res. 217 Elm.

**WATERS, O. P.,** Secretary of the Centennial Mutual Life Association; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 23, 1830; came to Iowa in September, 1848; located at Bloomington (now Muscatine); that was his home until January, 1874; he then removed to Mt. Pleasant, where he remained until his removal to Burlington; while at Muscatine he was engaged in mercantile business most of the time; he carried on the flouring-mill business there for two years, and part of three years he he devoted to soliciting life insurance; was in woolen-mills at Mt. Pleasant.

Weber, Henry, Agency av.

Weber, Jacob, shoe-shop, 1200 Locust.

Weber, John; res. 501 S. 3d.

Weber, Otto, meat market, 416 Gertrude.

**WEDERTZ, A.,** blacksmith and wagon shop, No. 1800 Mark Lane; born in Germany in 1836; came to Burlington in 1860; has since been engaged in the wagon and blacksmith business. Married Hermena Pratzh in 1863; she was born in Germany in 1840; they have nine children—Bertha, Clara, August, Otto, Alexander, Albert, Hedwick, Meta, Earnest. Democrat.

Wedertz, Charles; res. 521 Vine.

Wedertz, C. F., carriage-maker; res. 521 Vine.

Wedertz, Charles, & Co., gen. com. merchs., 201 S. Main.

**WEGNER, N.,** saloon-keeper, Osborn st.; born in Prussia in 1825; came to Burlington in 1853. Married Mary Yager in 1850; she was born in Prussia in 1831. Have three children—Jacob, John, Clara. Mr. Wegner intends changing his business to groceries, etc. Owns twenty acres of land valued at $5,000. Members of the Catholic Church.

**WEHMEIER, C. H.,** dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 409 and 411 Jefferson st.; also wholesale dealer in flour; born in Prussia; moved to America in 1856, to Burlington in 1857. Married in Oct., 1864, Sophia Linckling; they have five children—Charles F., Christian H., Anna M., Lydia L., Ida S. H. Members of the German Evangelical Zion Church; Mr. Wehmeier is one of its Trustees; Republican.

Wehmeier, F. J., 215 S. Wood.

Wehmeier & Brother, gro., 41 Jefferson.

Weider, Jacob, Coroner, 510 N. 3d.

Weider, J. S., agent, 729 N. 8th.

Weil, Frank, 601 S. Boundary.

Weil & Hirsch, hides and pelts, 615 Jefferson.

Weinrich, Hermann, mfr. of vinegar, 814 S. 13th.

Weinrich & Co., mfrs. of vinegar, 115 N. Front.

**WERTHMUELLER, ALFRED,** one of the proprietors of the Union Brewery, Mt. Pleasant st., No. 1307; established 1852. He was born Sept. 22, 1835, in Germany, and came to America 1851, to Burlington 1852, and, in the spring of 1875, was elected Alderman from the 1st Ward He married in 1864 Charlotte Van Ende; they have two children—Nanny and Dorotha. Republican.

Werthmueller, Geo., druggist, 218 Washington; res. 1217 N. 9th.

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Wesner, Wm. M.; res. 701 S. 4th.
Wheeler, Jno. T., job printer, *Gazette* office.
Whipple, Geo., 258 S. Boundary.
Whipple & Allen, sewing machine agents, 319 N. 3d.
White Bros., stoves and hardware, 318 Jefferson.
White, J. W., retired, 913 S. 4th.
Whiteley, T. C., attorney at law, 9 Starr House; res. Zenobia, cor. of Marshall.
Whiting, C. H., pianos, organs, etc., 409 Jefferson; res. Perkins av., cor. of South.
Whittaker, George; res. 1013 S. 5th.
Whittaker, James, novelty works; 223 Angular.
Wickman, N. P., saloon, 319 N. Front.
Widick, Samuel G., millwright, 1227 S. 10th.
Wigert, C. R., apothecary, 213 Jefferson.
Wightman, W. W., 518 High.
Wightman & Co., coal, wood, 223 S. Main.
Wigren, Peter, dealer in ice, 1230 N. 6th.
Wilcox, Franklin, res. Starr av., cor. Spray.
Wiley, R. F., dealer in ice, 105 N. Main.
Wilkins, Albert, boots and shoes, 214 Jefferson; res. 509 N. 3d.
Willet, Adam; res. 719 Lewis.
Willner, B., retired; res. 303 S. 10th.
Willner, Chas., attorney, 302 N. Main; res. 303 S. 10th.
Wilson I. P., surgeon and dentist, 317 N. 4th.
Winter, Danl., 852 Osborn.
Winter, D , & Co., planing-mill, 815 Osborn.
Wissner, John, carpenter; res. 123 N. Pond.

**WOELLHAF, HENRY,** wholesale and retail bakery, 121 S. Main st.; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834; came to Burlington in 1854; since been engaged in the bakery business. Married Augusta Brach in 1874; she was born in Prussia, 1851; Mr. W. has six children by former marriage—Henry, Chas., Louisa, John, Albert and Bismarck; has two children by present wife—Clara and Frank. Mr. W. is a member of the Druids' Society, and of the A. O. U. W.; holds the office of Reciever in the latter. Members of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Woellhaff & Mason, merchant tailors, 218 N. Main.
Woepkin, Henry, lab.; res. 1014 N. 10th.

**WOEPKING, WM.,** of the firm of Jorden & Woepking, hardware and tinware, No. 1200 N. Oak st.; born in Germany in 1851; came to Burlington in 1857; started in present business in 1874. Married Christine Wolbrand in 1876; she was born in Burlington in 1853. Members of the German Evangelical Church; Republican.

Wolbers, Fred; res. 314 S. 6th.

**WOLF, R., & ITA,** wholesale manufacturers of furniture, on Osborn st.

Wolf & Lorenz, manufacturers of cigars, 215 N. Main.
Wolverton, William, 1712 Ripley.
Woodhead, Thos.; res. 613 Warren.

**WOODWARD, W. E.,** Justice of the Peace; born May 14, 1820, in Essex Co., N. Y.; moved to Iowa in 1845, and to Burlington in 1848, and followed his trade of printer until 1852, when he bought an interest in the *Gazette*, and was foreman of the printing department; in 1854, he sold his interest in the *Gazette*, and took the position of foreman on the *Hawk-Eye;* served in that capacity for twelve years, then, in 1866, was appointed Agent for the Merchants' Union Express Co.; served there till 1868; that year was elected Alderman from the 6th Ward, served one term, then commenced work at his trade; in 1877, was elected to fill vacancy as Mayor, and, in the fall of 1878, was elected to the office he now holds—Justice of the Peace. He married, in 1840, Jane Frazier, who died in 1846, and Mr. Woodward married, the second time, Mary E. Buchannan, in 1851, and they have one child—James R.

Wortman, L. E., Prof. Collegiate Institute.

**WRIGHT, E. G.,** attorney and dealer in real estate; was born near Dodgeville, Des Moines Co., Feb. 1, 1842; in 1865, he came to Burlington, having graduated at the law school in Albany, N. Y., and had been admitted to the bar; he was City Attorney in 1868.

**WYMAN, J. H.,** wholesale and retail dealer in carpets, wall paper and curtains; born in Lancaster, Mass.; came to Burlington in 1852; he has

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been in the carpet business ever since he came here; he was with the old firm of J. S. Kimball & Co., who established the business here in 1837; Mr. Wyman has been engaged in the jobbing trade since 1863; present business established in 1869; his sales are principally in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas; annual sales are about $75,000.

YALEY, G. W.; res. 1318 South.

**YAGER, J. P.,** proprietor of Commercial Hotel, No. 109 Front st.; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1838; came to Burlington in 1850, and engaged in the grocery business; started in the hotel business in 1868; in 1876, was burned out, but rebuilt immediately, and has since continued in the business. Married Annie Steffins in 1860; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1836; died in 1873; has two children—Chas. A. and William C.; married Dora Bowman in 1874; she was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1842; died in 1878. Mr. Y. belongs to the Druids' Association. Democrat.

Yanaway, Chas., contractor; res. 115 S. Gunnison.

Yanaway, Jacob, contractor; res. 155 S. Gunnison.

Yearick, S. W., physician and surgeon, cor. cor. 5th and Jefferson; res. 1103 Pleasant.

Young, N. S., contractor; res. 700 Spruce.

ZEIDLER, JOHN G., carpenter, 723 Wightman.

**ZAISER, HENRY,** dealer in dry goods and groceries, 1021 8th st; born Feb. 1, 1829, in Europe; came to America 1853, to Burlington, October, 1859. Married January, 1856, Mary Burg; they have ten children—John A., Wm. H., Gus. C., Lewis, Amelia, Fannie, Edward, Anna K. and Emma M. (twins), and Henry O.

Zellar, F. W., saloon, 601 S. Main.

Zellar, George, saloon, 512 Division.

**ZERBER, E.,** proprietor of Eureka saloon, 111 S. Main st.; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1845; came to Burlington in 1849; started present business in 1871. Married Eliza Sterling in 1875; she was born in Burlington in 1855; they have two children—William and Henry. Mr. Zerber is a member of Sir Knights of Maccabee. Enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Co. H, 48th Iowa Regiment; mustered out in the fall of same year. Republican.

**ZIEGELMULLER, L.,** dealer in groceries; keeps provisions, feed and flour, beer garden and saloon, 1507 Mt. Pleasant st.; he was born Aug. 22, 1821, in Bavaria, Germany; came to America Sept. 15, 1846; lived in Kentucky for two years, and Aug. 1, 1848, arrived in Burlington; he was elected Alderman from the 1st Ward, and served in that capacity for eight years; and has been elected Township Trustee and served two terms. Married Sept. 11, 1843, Julia A. Wagner; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 19, 1820; they have two children living—Margaret V., born April 3, 1854; and Caroline A., born June 17, 1857. Members of St. John's Church; Democrat.

**ZIMMERMANN, J.,** Pastor of the German Evangelical Zion Church, located on 5th street, between Washington and Columbia sts.; he was born Aug. 20, 1826, in Switzerland; came to America in 1853, and located in Freeport, Ill. Finished his education, and was ordained to the profession of the ministry before he left his native country, and he commenced his labors on his arrival at his adopted home; in June, 1864, he moved to Burlington. He married Nov. 12, 1854, Magdalena Auer; they have four children—John A., William C., Albert E. and Martin F. He is a Republican.

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## BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. BURLINGTON.)

ANDERSON, JOHN A., far., S. 30.

BEHNE, AUG., far., S. 20.

Behne, August, Jr., far., S. 20.
Bicklin, C. H., far., S. 20.
Buckhauser, F., far., S. 30.
Brandmeier, C. D., far., S. 5.
Brader, Casper, far., S. 18.
Brucker, James, Jr., far., S. 18.
Behme, Wm., far., S. 30.
Brucker, J., far., S. 20.

DIESELHORST, C., far., S. 18.
Davis, A. G., far., S. 21.
Dieselhorst, Daniel, far., S. 6.
Dierecks, Henry, far., S. 7.

**DIERCKS, J. F.,** farmer, Section 18; born in Prussia in 1827; came to Des Moines Co. in 1846. Married Miss W. Meier, in 1853; she was born in Prussia in 1829; have seven children—Henry, Wilhelmina, Dina, Harmon, Beckey, William, Matilda. Mr. D. owns ninety-four acres of land, valued at $75 per acre. Members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. D. was Road Supervisor one year. Democrat.

Davis, Alex., far., S. 19.
Doran, Fenton, far., S. 29.
Davis, John A., far., S. 19.
Dahner, Gebhart, far., S. 19.

ERTSINGER, GEORGE, far., S. 16.

**EVERSMANN, H.,** farmer, Sec. 20; born in Burlington in 1843. Married Annie Kestner in 1865; she was born in Bavaria in 1842; they have five children—Pauline, William, John, Jacob and Mary. Mr. E. owns 400 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; has held the offices of School Director, Road Supervisor, and is Secretary of School Board. Members of the Catholic Church; Liberal.

Eversman, Henry, far., S. 21.
Eads, Henry W., far., S. 3.
Eads, C. F., far., S. 3.

FANNING, F. C., far., S. 5.

**FRITZ, D.,** farmer, Sec. 30; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1823; came to Des Moines County in 1850, has since been farming. Married Mary A. Saltser in 1846; she was born in Wurtemberg also; they have six children—John J., Mary A., Christina, Katherine, Daniel S., Maggie K. Mr. Fritz owns 80½ acres of land, valued at $6,000. Has held the office of Road Supervisor two years; School Treasurer, eight years. Members of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

**FUNK, G. H.,** farmer, Sec. 20; born in Des Moines Co., in 1838. Married Katherine Fengel in 1868; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1846; have five children—John A., Walter B., George H. A., Irvin M., Oscar C. A. Owns 155 acres of land, valued at $90 per acre. Democrat.

GIESELMAN, ANDREW, S. 29.

**GANTZ, H.,** market gardener, Sec. 30; born in Burlington in 1847. Married Mary Matlinder in 1870, also a native of Burlington, born 1854; have four children—Lita, Bertha, Eddie and Joseph; owns ten acres of land, valued at $4,000. During the late war, Mr. Gantz belonged to the Sappers and Miners. Members of the Catholic Church; Liberal.

Ganz, J. and H., fars., S. 19.

HILLEARY, ALEX., far., S. 30.

Helcher, Henry, far., S. 20.
Hippe, John F., far., S. 29.
Huffman, Jessie, far., S. 4.

**HUNTER, W.,** far., S. 7, born in Ireland in 1812; came to Des Moines in 1839; since been engaged in farming. Married Rebecca Givean in 1838; she was born in Ireland in 1819; they have six children; Martha, Bessie, Rebecca, Catherine, Jane and William. Mr. Hunter owns seventy-one acres of land valued at $50 per acre. Has held the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director.

Heckenberg, F., far., S. 17.

JONES, W. B., far., S. 18.

KROCKEL, JACOB, far., S. 32.

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Kautz, John E., far., S. 20.
Kunz, William, far., S. 20.
Kroeger, Fred., far., S. 8.
Koestner, George E., far., S. 16.
Kalchdaler, Jacob, far., S. 7.
Kuterer, Antone, far., S. 7.
Kroeger, F., far., S. 5.

LUTH, HENRY, far., S. 6.

MYER, JOHN F., far., S. 19.

McAllister, D. C., far., S. 5.
Miller, George, far., S. 17.
McAllister, James, far., S. 3.
Mibahn, G., far., S. 7.

NEALLY, G. C., far., S. 20.

Neally, George, far., S. 20.
Neally, Joseph B., far., S. 17.

OTTO, GEORGE, far., S. 20.

Ort, Charles, far., S. 16.
Ost, Frank, jail guard, Burlington.

PATTERSON, JOHN, far., Sec. 31.

**PATTERSON, JOHN.**
Pickup, Richard, far., S. 5.
Pickup, Joseph, far., S. 5.
Pickup, Ed., far., Sec. 8.

RASCOMB, HENRY, far., S. 19.

Reese, Christian, far., S. 9.
Rincker, John, Sec. 19.

SOWERWEIN, V., far., S. 30.

Sowerwein, George, farmer, S. 7.
Stelter, Henry, far., S. 6.
Steingraber, Charles, far., S. 18.
Stefany, M., far., S. 19.
Steingraber, C. R., far., S. 16.
Sater, M. J., far., S. 14.

TALBERT, W. J., far., S. 29.

**TRIMBLE, H.,** farmer, Sec. 6; born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1822. Married Mary Walker in 1848; she was born in Randolph Co., Va., in 1822; they have six children—George, Isabel, John, Samuel, Noah and Mary A. Mr. Trimble owns 165 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; was School Treasurer one year; Road Supervisor one year. Democrat.

Thayer, C. D., far., S. 17.
Thomas C. and E., fars., S. 19.
Timmerman, C., far, S. 5.

WALKER, PERRY, far., S. 4.

**WALDIN, A.,** far., S. 7; born in Germany in 1822; came to Des Moines Co. in 1864; since been engaged in farming. Married Johanna Pilling in 1849; she was born in Germany in 1829; they have four children—Olga, Paul, Renhardt and Walden. Mr. W. was in the Prussian army seventeen years. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $3,600. Members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

**WALKER, S. M.,** far., Sec. 4; born in Des Moines Co. in 1841. Married Elizabeth O. McAllister in 1871; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1851; they have one child—Martin S., born in Summit Co., Col., in 1872. In 1863, Mr. Walker went to Colorado; engaged in mining; returned in 1878, and purchased present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre.

Wehmer, Henry, farmer, S. 21.
Winklemire, C., far., S. 2.
Walker, John, far., S. 9.
Walker, James, far., S. 3.
Walker, Eber E., far., Sec. 5.
Walder, Charley, far., S. 6.
Walker, Silas, far., S. 9.
Wilde, Chris. E., far., S. 8.
Wykert, N., far., S. 18.
Warth, Gotlieb, far., S. 17.
Wykert, Theo., far., S. 18.
Wykert, Thomas, far., S. 20.
Weis, G. M. & F. C., fars., S. 20.
Wambsganz, J., far., S. 20.
Waldin, A. H., far., S. 7.

ZART, F. J., far., S. 17.

Zimmerman, H., far., S. 19.
Zaiss, C., far., S. 7.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ABLE, C., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Dodgeville.

Allen, Robert, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Dodgeville.

Alexander, J., carp., S. —; P. O. Dodgeville.

Archer, R., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Latty.

Arel, P., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Sperry.

Arnold, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Dodgeville.

BACKENBURG, P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Dodgeville.

**BACHER, M.,** wine-maker, S. 17; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Germany in 1820; came to Des Moines Co. in 1856. Married Mary Brow in 1842; she was born in Germany in 1822, and died in 1874; has five children—Christina, Jonas, Philip, Siernon, Freeman. Mr. Bacher is a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, Liberal.

Ballard, L. D., far., S. 35; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Ballard, S., Sec. 35; P. O. Franklin Mills.

**BARCLAY, J., DR.,** Dodgeville; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1836; in 1859, commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. R. Brown, at Greensburgh, Penn.; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia; graduated in 1861; commenced practice in partnership with Dr. Brown; was with him until 1862, then came to Dodgeville, where he has since enjoyed a large practice and good success. The Doctor is a Mason of twenty years' standing; strong Republican.

Barton, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Beckman, C., far., S. 9; P. O. Sperry.

Beckman, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Dodgeville.

Beckman, Theo., far., S. 32; P. O. Dodgeville.

Beckman, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Dodgeville.

Beers, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Sperry.

Benkert, C., far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.

**BENNAGE, A. G.,** farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1818; came to Des Moines Co. in 1870; since been engaged in farming. Married Miss Catherine Miller; she was born in Germany in 1827; they have two children—Susan and John; owns 98½ acres of land, valued at $5,000. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. B. is a strong Republican.

Bergsten, shoemaker, Sperry.

Berry, W. C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Blake, W. E., far., S. 12; P. O. Sperry.

Bloom, J. C., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Dodgeville.

Bormaster, E., far., S. 11; P. O. Sperry.

Bormaster, F. & E., farmers, Sec. 11; P. O. Sperry.

Borse, F., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Burlington.

Brewer, H., Jr., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Dodgeville.

Burrus, T. F., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Burscher, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Sperry.

CALLOWAY, A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sperry.

Carrigan, C., far., S. 26; P. O. Dodgeville.

Chappel, R., clerk, Dodgeville.

Christenson, N., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Clark, C., far., S. 15; P. O. Dodgeville.

**CLARK, WM.,** farmer, S. 12; P. O. Sperry; born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to Des Moines Co. in 1839, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Mary J. Umphreys in 1834; she was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1819; they have eight children—Cynthia A., Nancy J., David U., Mary E., Sarah M., Nathaniel W., Martha E., John F. Mr. Clark owns 210 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Members of the Christian Church; Greenbacker.

Cockayne, H., far., S. 13; P. O. Sperry.

Cross, D., far., S. 4; P. O. Sperry.

Cross, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Sperry.

Crawford, D., farmer, S. 3; P. O. Dodgeville.

DEEN, S., far., S. 13; P. O. Sperry.

**DEEN, GEO.,** farmer, S. 13; P. O. Sperry; born in Upshur Co., Va., in 1824; came to Des Moines Co. in 1845; remained here one year; returned to Virginia and remained until 1854, when he located permanently in Des Moines Co., and has since engaged in farming.

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Married Miss D. Foster in 1848; she was born in Virginia in 1830; has eight children—Jacob, Judy A., Mary S., Dan. W., George W., Lafayette, Matilda, Kittie. Mr. D. owns 278 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Democrat.

Deen, W. L., merchant, Sperry.

Depperman, F., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Latty.

Downer. H., saloon-keeper, Dodgeville.

Downer, J. B., carpenter, Sperry.

Dreckmire, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Sperry.

Dunn, Z. F., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Sperry.

FARLEY, H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Feldman, J., farmer, S. 25; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Fenk, Wm., far., S. 32; P. O. Dodgeville.

GARGAN, H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Franklin Mills.

**GARRELS, JOSEPH,** was born in Hanover, Germany. in 1856; has worked on his father's farm until 1877; then he commenced farming for himself. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

**GARRELS, W.,** far., S. 8; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Germany in 1820; came to Des Moines Co. in 1876; has been farming since. Married Sarah Werden in 1856; she was born in Germany in 1823; has four children—Joe, Albert, Williard, Harm.; they have one child by adoption—Annie. Owns seventy-five acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Members of the Lutheran Church; Greenbacker.

Gerke, A., wagon-maker, Dodgeville.

Gerlinger, C., far., S. 7; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Grannaman, H., far., S. 10; P. O. Dodgeville.

HAMMIN, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Sperry.

Hannum, T. E. & W. J., fars., S. 1; P. O. Sperry.

Harmer, D. G., far. S. 30; P. O. Burlington.

Harris, M. C., far., S. 35; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Hartzell, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Dodgeville.

Haynes, G., far., S. 10; P. O. Sperry.

Heitmein, H., far., S. 7; P. O. Dodgeville.

Hess, H., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.

Hess, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.

Hill, F., far., S. 12; P. O. Sperry.

Hill, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Sperry.

Hill, L., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Sperry.

**HIXSON, GEO. W.,** far., Sec. 10; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Des Moines Co., in 1852. Married Miss Kate Neley in 1873; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1854. In politics, Mr. Hixson is a Republican.

Hixson J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Dodgeville.

Housman, A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Hucke, C., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Huston, Geo., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Dodgeville.

Huston. U., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Dodgeville.

JACKSON, E., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sperry.

**JACKSON, E. F.,** far., Sec. 26; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Des Moines Co. in 1849. Married Mary Allen in 1870; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1849; they have three children—Nettie, Jessie and Mattie. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jackson has held the office of Township Assessor two terms and Township Clerk two terms. Republican.

Jackson, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Sperry.

Jackson, G., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Sperry.

Jackson, W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Sperry.

Johansimirer, C., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Dodgeville.

Johnson, F., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Jones, E., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Sperry.

Jones, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Sperry.

KASSING, H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Sperry.

Kassing, S.; P. O. Sperry.

Kline, A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Dodgeville.

**KLINE, C. B.;** P. O. Dodgeville; first son of Jacob and Mary Kline; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1844; lost his left arm by a threshing machine in 1850; after leaving school, he spent one year as traveling daguerrean artist; subsequently, he engaged in farming; in 1858, he started for the mountains, returned after a short absence; in 1859, he with four others went to the mountains, engaged in exploring, cattle-dealing, etc.; in 1863, he held the position of policeman in the city of Denver, Colo.; afterward was engaged in transportation and grocery business; he has crossed the plains altogether eight times; is now settled in good circumstances at



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Dodgeville, engaged in mercantile, hotel and farming business. In Feb. 1864, he married Lavina Jackson; has had five children, all now living. Mr. K. is a gentleman of culture and refinement.

Kline, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dodgeville.

Kline, S., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Dodgeville.

Kolbe, J., blacksmith, Dodgeville.

**KOPP, J. M., HON.,** S. 28; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836; in 1846 came to Washington Co., Wis.; engaged in farming until 1866; then he removed to this county, and has since engaged in farming. In 1860, he married Miss Mary Wagner; she was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1838; they have six children —Charles, William, John, Edward, Annie and Lizzie. In 1877, Mr. Kopp was elected Representative for the Burlington District; has held all the township offices, and enjoys the full confidence of the people. Mr. K. owns 130 acres of land valued at $55 per acre. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. I, 45th Regular Volunteers; was in the battle of Nashville and several others; mustered out in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Kopp are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. K. is a Republican.

Korff, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

Korff, H., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

Kroeger, H., far., S. 27; P. O. Dodgeville,

LOGAN, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Dodgeville.

Logan, R., far., S. 5; P. O. Dodgeville.

Logan, Wm., far., S. 5; P. O. Dodgeville.

Loux, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Lowe, J. D., wagon-maker; P. O. Dodgeville.

Lowe, Robt., far., S. 24; P. O. Latty.

Lines, A., far., S. 15; P. O. Dodgeville.

Lines, J. R., far., S. 20; P. O. Dodgeville.

Lines, N., far., S. 20; P. O. Dodgeville.

Lutz, N., far., S. 36; P. O. Franklin Mills.

McCALLON, D., SR., far., S. 27; P. O. Dodgeville.

McCarty, W., far., S. 25; P. O. Dodgeville.

**McCULLOUGH, J.,** farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Des Moines Co. in 1854, and has since been engaged in farming. Married Emma Gregory in 1864; she was born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1846. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. M. has held several township offices; owns 222 acres of land valued at $50 per acre. He is a stanch Republican.

McDonald, Jno., far., S. 4; P. O. Dodgeville.

McDonald, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Dodgeville.

McDonald, J., Jr., far., S. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

McDonald, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Dodgeville.

McLaughlin, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Dodgeville.

Marshall, B. M., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Marshall, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Miller, C., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Dodgeville.

Miller, L. D., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Dodgeville.

Miller, L. M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Sperry.

Moore, J. B., far., S. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

Mumme, J. A., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Burlington.

Murphy, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dodgeville.

Myer, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Dodgeville.

Myers, S., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Sperry.

**NEYHART, A.,** far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1808; came to Des Moines Co. in 1857; farming since. Married Catharine Smith in 1856; she was born in Luzerne Co., also; they have one child —Andrew; Mr. N. has eight children by a former marriage—Sylvester, Silas, John, Washington, Phineas, Joseph, Mary A., Sallie A.; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Members of Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

Newcomb, Wm. S., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Sperry.

Neyhart, Jno., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

OGE, F., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Oleander, O., far., S. 12; P. O. Sperry.

Orndorff, F., miller, Franklin Mills.

Orr, P., Sec. 9; P. O. Dodgeville.

Osborn, H., Sec. 1; P. O. Sperry.

PING, B. G., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Sperry.

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**PENNY, T. J., REV.,** Sec. 2; P. O. Sperry; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1827; came to Des Moines Co. in 1844; returned to Pennsylvania in 1852; came again to this county in 1870. Married Martha E. Weaver in 1856; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1835; they have four children—Mattie R., John W., Lucy, Thomas C.; Mr. Penny owns ninety acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; Republican.

Ping, M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Sperry.

Pitchard, Jno., lab., Sperry.

RATCLIFF, T., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**REED, S.,** far., Sec. 16; P. O. Sperry; born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1824; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855; has farmed since. Married Sarah Blake in 1848; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1825; they have nine children; the living are Lydia (now Mrs. Galino), John, Mattie, William, Susan (now Mrs. Shurts), Elizabeth and Joseph S.; Mary J. died in 1854, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Reed enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, 39th I. V. I.; was in several battles; mustered out in 1865; owns fifty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Republican.

**REIF, P.,** far., S. 28; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Pike Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Des Moines Co. in 1851. Married Henrietta Winters in 1866; she was born in Germany in 1849; has two children—Minnie and Edward. Mr. R. owns seventy acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. enlisted in 1865, in the 17th I. V. I.; was in several battles; mustered out in 1865. Republican.

**REIF, WM.,** far., S. 28; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Des Moines Co. in 1853. Married Miss Kate Wagner in 1878; she was born in Germany in 1854; they have one child—Mary, born 1878. Mr. R. owns seventy-six acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Reif are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. R. is a Republican.

**RIEPE, H., Sr.,** far., S. 17; P. O. Sperry; born in Prussia in 1818; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855; has farmed since. Married Rosena Smith in 1863; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831 Mr. Riepe has four children by a former marriage—Fred., John H., Harmon and Wm.; by present marriage five—Lydia, Caroline, Mary, Annie and August. Mr. R. owns 100 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; has held the offices of Township Trustee, Road Supervisor and School Director. Members of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Rife, Geo., far., S. 28; P. O. Dodgeville.

Riffle, G. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Dodgeville.

Robbins, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Dodgeville.

Robbins, R. G., far., S. 26; P. O. Dodgeville.

Robinson, D., blacksmith, Dodgeville.

Rundorff, A., far., S. 32; P. O. Burlington.

SCHELB, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Dodgeville.

Schlater, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington

**SCHNITTGER, F.,** far., S. 32; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Prussia in 1825; came to Des Moines Co. in 1849. Married Miss F. Nagel in 1847; she was born in Prussia in 1825; they have six children—Dorotha, Caroline, Minnie, Emma, Theodore and Harmon. Mr. S. owns 110 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; enlisted in 1861 in the 57th Ill. V. I.; mustered out in 1862; re-enlisted in 1863 in the 8th Iowa V. C.; was in the battles of Shiloh, Ft. Donelson, etc., etc.; Mr. S. was in about one hundred engagements, taken prisoner and confined in prison seven months; mustered out in 1865. Members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church; Democrat.

Schraeder, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Dodgeville.

**SCHRAEDER, WM.,** far., S. 19; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Germany in 1835; came to Des Moines Co. in 1850; has engaged in farming since. Married Louisa Rascha in 1862; she was born in Germany in 1843; they have eight children—Lena, Louisa, Annie, Matilda, Charles, William, Emma and Frederick. Mr. S. owns 99 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; has held the office of School Director four years, Road Supervisor one year. Members of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

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Schwartz, Henry, far., S. 34; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Schwartz, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Segtemire, H., far., S. 29; P. O. Dodgeville.
Shuck, Wm., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Sperry.
Sulerman, F., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Sperry.
Slaven, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Smith, T., far., S. 21; P. O. Dodgeville.

**SOMMERVILLE, WM. M.,** farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Greencastle, Penn., in 1804; came to Des Moines Co. in 1847, where he has since engaged in farming (except for four years, when he kept store in Dodgeville). Married Temperance Bond in 1831; she was born in Tyler Co., W. Va., in 1807; have had seven children; the living are Helen M., Sophronia, Almarine, Ada, Catherine W.; Palermo died in 1855, and Frances in 1838; Mr. Sommerville's grandson, Jesse S. Elting, lives with him; two of his daughters are married—Helen, now Mrs. Churchman, and Ada, now Mrs. Elting. Mr. S. has held the office of Justice of the Peace one term; owns 132 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; part of his land is divided into twenty-three town lots. During Mr. Sommerville's life he has been taxed to build four court houses, and he hopes, when his time comes to die, "he may go where court houses and lawyers are unknown." Is a Democrat of fifty years' standing.

Sperry, J. M., groceries, Sperry.
Strothman, H., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.
Stout, A. J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Sutcliff, H. & J., fars., Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills.

THIE, H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Dodgeville.

**THOMAS, A.,** farmer, S. 5; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Des Moines Co. in 1855. Married Hattie Sutcliffe in 1878; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1860. Mr. T. is a Republican.

Thomas, David, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dodgeville.

**THOMAS, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Des Moines Co. in 1846. Married Amelia Talbott in 1876; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1850; they have two children—Edward E. and David F. Mr. Thomas owns 110 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. T. is a Republican.

Thomas, S., far., S. 6; P. O. Dodgeville.
Tome, D., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.
True, E., far., S. 30; P. O. Dodgeville.

VANDEMARK, P., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Dodgeville.

**VANDEMARK, E.,** farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1814; came to Des Moines Co. in 1859; has farmed since. Married Margaret Bellis in 1839; she was born in Luzerne Co., also; have eleven children—Melinda, Zura, Ellen, Philip, Sarah, Adam, Maria, Geo. P., Maggie, Kate, Elijah. Mr. T. owns 130 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; held the office of Road Supervisor seven years. Members of the M. E. Church; Democrat.

Vandemark, Z., far., S. 17; P. O. Dodgeville.

**VOLLMER, H.,** far., S. 17; P. O. Dodgeville; born in Prussia in 1833; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855. Married Christina Hoffman in 1855; she was born in Prussia in 1833; have four children—Louisa, Henry, William and Harmon. Members of the Lutheran Church. Owns 74 acres of land, valued at 20 per acre. Liberal

Vollmer, H., Jr., far., S. 25; P. O. Dodgeville.

WAGNER, L., far., S. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Wagner, W., far., S. 19; P. O. Dodgeville.
Warren, E., far., S. 34; P. O. Franklin Mills.
Wassom, J., far., S. 14; P. O. Dodgeville.
Wehoge, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Dodgeville.
Weich, P., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.

**WENZEL, KARL,** farmer and wine-maker, S. 30; P. O. Latty; born in Lobenstein, Austria, in 1821; came to Des Moines Co. in 1873. Married Treasa Bronche in 1847; she was born in German Lebaugh, Austria, in 1832; they have two children—Charles and Eva. Owns 200 acres of land. Mr. W. was in the Austrian army five years; he has an extensive vineyard, and

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makes a superior quality of wine. Republican.

Wilkenson, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Wilson, W. S., far., S. 7; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Wirt, A. M., far., S. 29; P. O. Burlington.

Witmerhaus, D., far., S. 30; P. O. Burlington.

Wright, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Dodgeville.

YOUNG, H., far., S. 35; P. O. Dodgeville.

Young, P., blacksmith, Sperry.

ZION, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Dodgeville.

Zurmullen, John, far., S. 28; P. O. Dodgeville.

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## UNION TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Burlington.

Anderson, Chas. J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Anderson, Chas. A., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Burlington.

Avery, H. J., laborer.

**AVERY, HENRY,** fruit-grower and nurseryman; residence, Sec. 21; P. O. Burlington; was born in Greene Co., Ill., in November, 1821; removed to this county in 1836. Has been twice married; first wife was Miss Mary M. Ogle; present wife was Miss Sophia Staff. Mr. Avery is a Republican. On his home farm Mr. Avery has 125 acres of nursery and orchard; he owns 2,309 acres of land—609 in this county, 340 in Henry Co., 200 in Washington Co., 40 in Louisa Co., 280 in Pottawattamie Co., 320 in Fremont Co., 80 in Decatur Co., 360 in Ringgold Co. and 80 in Dallas.

**AVERY, ROBERT,** P. O. Burlington; born in Massachusetts Feb. 20, 1796; his ancestors were from Bristol, England, and came to America before the Revolutionary period; his parents died in New York, and he moved to Illinois; from thence to Missouri. While in Missouri, he married Nancy Brown, a native of North Carolina; born Sept. 1, 1798; they had ten children, three now living—Henry, the only son, resides in this township, and two daughters, Clarissa, wife of Calvin Gage, and Sarah Ann, wife of A. W. Comstock, reside in Mt. Pleasant; soon after his marriage, Mr. Avery returned to Illinois, where he lived until 1836; then came to this State and located in Union Tp., where, with the exception of five years spent in Mt. Pleasant, he has since resided. In early life, Mr. and Mrs. Avery joined the Methodist Church, he in 1821, she in 1820; she remained a faithful and consistent member of the same until her death in this township Jan. 18, 1879. In politics, Mr. Avery's attention was early called to the Anti-slavery question, and he remained a faithful supporter of the cause until he saw his fond hopes realized in the issuing of the emancipation proclamation. In 1837, Mr. Avery was appointed County Surveyor, and occupied that position until 1840. While farming, both in Illinois and this State, Mr. Avery gave his attention to fruit-growing, and in that line he was among the most successful; he now lives with his only son, Henry, where he can spend the remainder of his days in the ease becoming his advanced years.

BAKER, JOHN, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Barnes, T. A., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Beatelshofer, Geo., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Bennett, Geo. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Bietsch, John P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Burlington.

Blakeway, John C., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Burlington.

Bonar, W. R., far., S. 1; P. O. Burlington.

Boyer, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Burlington.

Bumgardner, Jacob, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Burlington.

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CALKINS, C. M., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Calkins, E. H., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

**CAMERON, E. W.,** far., Secs. 3 and 10; P. O. Burlington; was born in Union Tp., this county, March 19, 1845, Married Miss D. H. Leffler in this county; they have one child—Clarence Edward. Mr. Cameron is Republican. Owns 1,838 acres of land.

**CAMERON, HENRY D.,** far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington; was born in Burlington in 1837, and has been a resident of this county since. Married Miss Emma L., daughter of John and Nancy Sunderland, who came to this county from Indiana in 1836. Mr. C. is a Republican; himself and wife are members of the Spring Creek Baptist Church, of which Mr. C. is Elder. Mr. Cameron owns 168 acres of land, finely improved, also considerable city property in Burlington, and is one of the enterprising men of Des Moines Co.

Cartwright, H. W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Cartwright, S., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Chandler, Geo., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Charlson, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Christason, Losen, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Burlington.

**COMSTOCK, J. C.,** farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington, was living in this township in 1843. Married in 1866, Nancy A., daughter of Henry and Mary M. Avery; have five children—Henry L. L., Ella L. B., Milton E., Flora A. J. and Fremont. Mr. C. enlisted in Co. G, 45th Reg. I. V. I.; was honorably discharged. Is a Republican. Owns 143 acres of land. Mr. Comstock's father, Joab Comstock, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1804. He married Miss Jane Lemon; they moved to this county in 1839.

Crawford, Wm., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Burlington.

DANIELSON, IGNATI, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Burlington.

Davison, John, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

**DAVISON, J. G.,** farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1836; emigrated with his parents to Iowa in 1840. Married Miss Mary Bumgardner, in this county, in 1861; she was born in Pennsylvania; have four children—Hattie A., Fannie, Henry B. and Edith. During the war, Mr. Davison enlisted in Co. E, 25th I. V. I.; was enrolled in 1862; served until the close of the war; was in a number of severe engagements, and was honorably discharged. Always acted with the Republican party. Owns 210 acres of land.

**DELASHMUTT, E. N.,** retired farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Burlington; is a native of Tyler Co., Va.; was born in 1800. In 1823, he married Miss Susan Gorrell, who was born in Virginia in 1803; they removed to this county in 1834; their children are Narcissa (now Mrs. S. F. Stephens), T. L., Mathias J., W. W. (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. J. Storer), Thos. R., Priscilla (deceased), Henry H., Ann (now Mrs. Chas. H. Hathaway). During the war, Mr. Delashmutt, though over 60 years of age, enlisted in Co. G, 37th I. V. I., in 1862, and served until deprived of his eyesight by a singular accident. During a march, a severe storm of wind occurred, and the air was filled with fine particles of sand. The dust produced serious inflammation, and finally resulted in the total destruction of his eye-sight; at the time of his enlistment, Mr. D. was well provided for in property, and the service he rendered his country was purely from sentiments of patriotism. In politics, he was an Antislavery Whig, although a native of a Slave State; he is now a strong Republican.

Delashmutt, T. L., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

EARNEST, M. B., far.; P. O. Burlington.

**EARNEST, CATHARINE, MRS.,** nee Garman, S. 1; P. O. Burlington; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1825; came to this county with her parents in 1846. Married David Earnest in this county in 1853; he was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1815; came to this county in 1846. In 1862 enlisted in 25th I. V. I.; died in the service at Memphis, Tenn., in 1863. Their children are M. B., born Dec. 10,

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1853; David A., Sept. 17, 1855; Charles G., Feb. 24, 1858; Christopher, Sept 5, 1859.

Elmer, James.

Erickson, August, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Erickson, Olof, far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Erickson, Peter, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Ervin, N. M., farmer.

**EWING, JEROME,** far.; P. O. Burlington; born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1844; came to this county in 1857. Married Miss Caroline Kook, of Burlington, in September, 1876; she was born in St. Louis, Mo.; they have one child—Harris, born in this county June 6, 1877. Mr. Ewing has been a Republican since he attained his majority; is a gentleman of culture and refinement.

Ewing, Joseph, far.; P. O. Burlington.

**EWING, LEMUEL,** Superintendent of County House and Farm, S. 4; P. O. Burlington; born in East Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1821. In Jan. 25, 1844, married Miss Jane Porter; she was born in Ohio, May 21, 1824; they came to this county in 1857; have three children—Jerome, born in Ohio Nov. 16, 1845; Martha Ann, born in Ohio May 8, 1847; Romanzo, now Mrs. J. Q. Beck, born in Ohio Aug. 12, 1849. Jerome Ewing married Caroline Kook Sept. 28, 1876. Mr. Ewing was appointed Superintendent of County House and Farm in September, 1868; Republican.

FINDLEY, ROBERT, far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Flanders, S. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Burlington.

Frudiger, Jacob, far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

GARMAN, W. F., far., S. 1; P. O. Burlington.

**GARMAN, C. M.,** far., S. 1; P. O. Burlington; was born in Palmyra, Lebanon Co., Penn., August, 1831; removed to this county with his parents in 1846. In 1870, he married Miss Mary David, a native of this county; they have one child—Katie, born Sept. 4, 1876. Mr. G. is connected with the Des Moines Agricultural Society, and, since 1860, has held the offices of Director and Secretary; is also Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of this county, which was organized in 1875; he was member of the County Board of Supervisors two years. Is Republican; himself and wife members of the Baptist Church; owns a well-improved farm.

Gearheart, M. A.; P. O. Burlington.

Gearheart, Wm., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Gregg, B. S., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Gross, Alexander, far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Gross, Israel, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Gugler, Jacob, far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Gustason, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Gutta, Frank, far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

HAMMER, JOHN, far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Hanna, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Hankins, A., far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Hanson, C. L., far., S. 18; P. O. Burlington.

Harkleroad, Wm., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Harris, Ed. R., far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Harris, Jeremiah, far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington.

Harris, W. Dodge, far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Hartman, Jas., far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Haskell, David, far., S. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Hassenclever, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Hassenclever, F. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Hathaway, C. O., far., S. 3; P. O. Burlington.

Hilleary, Geo., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Hilleary, Jackson, far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Hilleary, James, far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Hilleary, Wm. C., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Hillgartner, Wm., far., S. 6; P. O. Burlington.

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Hillgartner, John, far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

**HILLGARTNER, WM.,** far., S. 6; P. O. Burlington; Mr. Hillgartner is a native of Germany; born in 1835; emigrated to the United States in 1855; settled in this county the same year. Married Miss Elizabeth Magel, of this township; she was born in 1840; were married in 1862; have seven children—Mary A., Lizzie M., Henry Edward, Charley Sibert, Katie Augusta, Clara Louisa and William Julius; Mr. H. is Republican; members of the Evangelical Church; he owns 175 acres of land, well stocked and improved.

Horn, Chas, far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Hoover, Samuel, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Huffman, Fred., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Hunt, C. Wesley, far., S. 12; P. O. Burlington.

**HUNT, SAMUEL,** farmer, S. 13; P. O. Burlington; born in Madison Co., Ill., in 1813; removed with his parents to Bond Co. in 1820; thence to McDonough Co. in 1832; and to Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1834. Married Miss Martha McGee in McDonough Co., Ill.; she was born in Orange Co., Ind.; they have eight children living—Chas. W., married Miss Mary Burge; Sarah, married C. L. McCash; S. B. P., married Miss Katie Bonn; Mary, married D. W. Harris; John M., Jesse B., Lilly M. and Lucy B. Mr. Hunt owns 425 acres of land; is a Democrat; has held various local offices, and has always been identified with everything tending to advance the public interests.

Hunt, Wm. C., far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Huppenberger, John, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

JOHNSON, AUGUST, far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Juengling, F. G., far., S. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Juengel, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

KASSEL, CONRAD, far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Kietzer, H. J. and John, farmers; P. O. Burlington.

**KIETZER, JOHN,** farmer, S. 10; P. O. Burlington; born in 1834; came to this county with his parents in 1836. Married Miss Mary Helchior in this county; they have five children—Maggie, Eliza, Katie, Johnnie and Christiana; Mr. Kietzer is a Democrat; owns eighty acres of land; members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Keitzer's father, Henry Keitzer, was a native of Germany; came to this country in 1834; settled in Pennsylvania; from which State he came to this county in 1836. Mrs. J. Kietzer's father, Henry Helchior, came to this county in 1837; now resides in Burlington Tp.

Kleinman, F. W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

Kleinweichide, H., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Koehn, H., far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Koontz, B., far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Koontz, C. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

LAMITSON, JAMES, far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Lamme, Nathan B., far., S. 6; P. O. Burlington.

Lange, Paul, far., S. 1; P. O. Burlington.

Layton, Wm. E., far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Lee, Christopher, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Lee, Conrad, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Lee, Henry, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Lee, Wm. M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Burlington.

Leffler, E. T., far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

**LEFFLER, JACOB,** far., S. 2; P. O. Burlington; Mr. L. is a native of Virginia; born near Wheeling May 10, 1827; came to this county in 1836. Married Miss Sarah J. Cameron in this county, November, 1851; they have two children—Edward Leroy, born 27th of April, 1866; Hattie Augusta, born December, 1868. In 1849, Mr. L. went to Sacramento, Cal., and was there during the great inundation in that city in January, 1850; in 1852, he removed to Stockton; remained until 1856; then returned to this county. Mr. L. acted with the Republican party since its organization; owns eighty-one acres of land, well located and well improved.

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Lloyd, James, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Lloyd, Thomas, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Lynn, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Burlington.

MAGELSON, LOUIS, far., S. 30; P. O. Burlington.

**MAGEL, HENRY,** far., S. 17; P. O. Augusta; born in this county in 1843. Married Miss Catharine, daughter of J. L. and Louisa Walker, of this township; they have two children—Maria and Charles H.; members of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. is a Republican. Owns 112 acres of land.

**MAGEL, S.,** far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington; an old resident of this county; native of Germany; born in 1812; emigrated to this country in 1835; same fall came to this county; the settlements at that time were few and far between; Burlington but a small village. Mr. M. married Miss Mary Lee; she was born in Germany; came to Burlington in 1834, where they were married; have ten children living—William, Elizabeth, Henry, Charles, Conrad, Peter, Mary, Margaret, Theodore and Benjamin. Members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. M. is a Democrat. Owns 165 acres of land, and several thousand dollars' worth of city and other property; he has worked diligently and planned wisely for what he has gained, and in the success which has crowned his efforts, he feels amply compensated for all his labors; he is social in nature, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

Main, Peter, far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Marihart, Ignatz, far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, Adam, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, George, far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, Jno., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, William S., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington.

Miner, Nathan, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Mohneka, Henry, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Moore, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Mueller, Antrobus, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Burlington.

Murphy, D. J., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Murphy, B. F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

**MURPHY, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington; was born in Shelby Co., Ind., in 1832; removed to this county with his parents in 1837. Married Miss Mary E., daughter of Cooper and Elizabeth Harris, who came to this county in the spring of 1835, and settled in Union Tp.; she was the first white child born in this township; was born May 4, 1835; their children are Erastus, Edward, William, Elvin L., Clarence A., Ida Ann, Horace H. Mr. M. is a Democrat. Has held various local offices. He owns 304 acres of land; is engaged in stock-raising to a considerable extent.

Murphy, Wm. P., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Murphy, Marion, far.; P. O. Burlington.

NELSON, S., far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Nicholas, Wm., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington.

Nilson, Nis., far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Nelson, P., far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Nyberg, A. G., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

OSBORN, H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

PERRY, W. P., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Burlington.

**PERRY, W. W.,** farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Burlington; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1832; came to this county in 1853. Married Miss Rebecca Perry, in Louisa Co.; they have four children—Ida M., Frank F., Charles C., Alice F. Mr. Perry is Republican. Has held the office of Township Clerk since 1876; owns 55 acres of land. Members of the Baptist Church.

Pfadenhauer, C., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington.

Pheiff, R., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Pierson, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Porter, James T., far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Peterson, Andy, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

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Peterson, Chas., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Peterson, C. J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Burlington.

Peterson, Fred, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Peterson, Jerry, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

**PIERCE, NELSON,** horticulturist, Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington; was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1848. Married Miss Mary Owens, in Marshall Co., Ill., in 1874; they removed from Marshall Co. to Lagrange, Cook Co., Ill., where they remained until the spring of 1878, when they removed to this county. Mr. P. is a Republican. Member of the I. O. O. F.

Pullman, Jas., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington.

Purrcell, D., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

RAMSEY, ANDREW, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Ramsey, David, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

**RENZ, A. G.,** farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Burlington; born in Germany, in May, 1820; came to the United States in 1830. Married Miss Sarah Meeker, of Butler Co., Penn., in 1840. They removed to Indiana in 1846, thence to this county the same year; have six children living—Charles L., who married Addie Smith; Edwin, who married Miss R. Murphy, Caroline, Harriet, who married M. Murphy, Mary and William. Mr. Renz is a Republican; members of the the Baptist Church. He is Assessor of Union Tp.; owns fifty acres of land; is a public-spirited citizen, active and enterprising.

Renz, Nicholas, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington.

Robbins, Martin, far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.

SANDBERG, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Scheighing, J. G., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Schmitt, Chas., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Scholtz, John, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Burlington.

Scholtz, Wm., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Burlington.

Schooley, A. J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Burlington.

Schwartz, Fred, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Sheppard, Joseph.

Shuck, Jno., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Smith, Andrew, far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington.

Smith, Batzer, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

**SMITH, BENEDICT,** far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington; was born in 1835; came to Burlington with his parents, Peter and Maria Smith, who were born and married in Germany; came to this country in 1834, and to this county in 1842. Mr. B. Smith married Miss Eliza Barton in this county; she was born in England; came to this county with her parents, Henry and Mary Barton, in 1844; their children are Nancy Jane, Edith M., Joseph Z. (died 12th of August, 1874, aged 7 years and 3 months), M. May, Benedict, Henry E., Laura E. and Abbie C. Mr. S. is a Republican; owns 226 acres of land. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

Smith, C. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Smith, C. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlingto.

Smith, Ed., far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Sprague, Henry, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Staff, E. A., far., S. 30; P. O. Burlington.

Stark, Leonard, far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Stephens, Sam. F., far., S. 2; P. O. Burlington.

Storer, Richard, far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Swallow, Joseph, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

THOMSON, W. H., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Tierman, Wm., far. S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

UTZ, B. D., far., S. 10; P. O. Burlington.

VANDYKE, WALKER, far.; P. O. Burlington.

**VANDYKE, BENJAMIN,** far., P. O. Burlington; was born Newcastle

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Co., Del., Nov. 10, 1814; remained until 1827; then removed with his parents to Muskingum Co., Ohio; thence to Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1830, where he married Miss Frances Walker, Oct. 22d, 1835; she was born the same county June 8, 1817; they remained in Fayette Co. until 1836; then removed to Marion Co., Ind.; remained there until 1838; thence to Vigo Co. in 1839; came to this state and settled in Union Tp.; their children are—John, born in Fayette Co., Ohio, July 10, 1836; married Miss C. Bumgardner in 1858; owns 168 acres of land; Susan, born in Aug., 1838; married Aron Lootz; they reside in Henry Co., Iowa; Mary A., born in Jan., 1841; married Albert Hankins; Martha J., born in 1845; married Franklin Boyer, who died 30th April, 1874; William F., born in 1848; married Miss Annie Jones; Horatio W., born Jan., 1855; Benjamin F., born March, 1858. Members of the Asbury M. E. Church; he is a Republican; was formerly a Whig. Has held various offices; was member of County Board of Supervisors two years; owns finely improved farm of 168 acres of land. Is Class-Leader and Trustee in Asbury M. E. Church.

WAGNER, JNO., far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Walker, Chas. S., far.; P. O. Burlington.

**WALKER, J. Q.,** far., S. 17; P.O. Augusta; Mr. Walker was born in Fayette Co., Ohio., in 1815; in 1838, went to Indiana, where he married Miss Louisa Short, a native of Ross Co., Ohio; born in 1816; removed to Crawford Co., Ill., with her parents in 1837, thence to Vigo Co., Indiana, in 1838; they were married in 1839; removed to this county the same year and settled in Union Tp.; their children are —Sarah, who married A. Boyer; Catherine, married Henry Magel; Charles, married Miss Clara Storer. Mr. Walker is a firm and consistent supporter of the Republican party; was "An Old Line Whig;" Mr. W. and family are members of the M. E. Church; he has been trustee of the Asbury M. E. Church since its erection in 1868. He owns 217 acres of land, finely improved; has held various school and township offices; has taken an active part in the advancement of educational and various interests of the township.

Warth, Chas. F., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Burlington.

Warth, Fred., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Weaver, Geo., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Whiteside, Samuel, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington.

Wilbranner, John, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Wilson, Christian, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Wilson, H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Wilson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Burlington.

Wilson, S., far., S. 20; P. O. Burlington.

Woodward, D., far.; P. O. Burlington.

Woodward, E., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Burlington.

**WORTHINGTON, J. W.,** far., Sec. 34; P. O. Burlington; born in Hampshire Co., Va., July 8, 1822; in 1823, with his parents, removed to Montgomery Co., Md., where he attended school until 1831, when they removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio; there he married Miss Susan A. Crook, and removed to this county in 1851; have two children—Mary A., now Mrs. G. Hilleary; Amelia V., now Mrs. C. W. Hull. Mr. W. has always taken an active part in the advancement of the educational and religious interests of the county; he is a Republican; acted with the party since its organization; previously was a Whig; owns 500 acres of land in this county, and 600 in Wright Co.; is one of the prosperous farmers of Iowa.

ZACHMEYER, JOHN., far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

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## FLINT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

BALLARD, F. D. and S., fars., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Bane, William, far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Barton, James, far., S. 2; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Barton, Joseph, far., S. 4; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Becker, L. C., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Bock, Fred., Sr., far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.

**BOLICK, AMOS,** far., Sec. 4; P. O. Burlington; was born in Lincoln Co., N. C., in 1816; removed to Indiana, with his parents, in 1828; thence to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1834; in 1836, they removed to this county. He married Miss Margaret Berg, of Burlington; they have twelve children—Wesley, Josephus, Louisa, John, Lydia, Amos, Emily, Rachel, David, August, Caleb and Margaret; Mr. Bolick and family are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Democrat. Owns 206 acres of land, and is one of the prosperous men of Flint River Tp.

Bolick, Caleb, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington.

**BOLICK, DAVID,** far., S. 4; P. O. Burlington; was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1830; in 1834, his parents removed to McDonough Co., Ill.; thence to this county in 1836, thus becoming pioneer settlers of Des Moines Co.; David has been a resident of this county since 1836. Has been twice married; first wife was Miss Miss Mary Banning, of Henry Co., Iowa; she died in 1867; present wife was Miss Mary Depperman, of Franklin Tp., this county; she was born in 1848; they have two children—David Arthur and Nellie May. Mr. B. is a Democrat; has held various school offices; owns 125 acres of land; is enterprising and generous, and takes an active interest in every enterprise that promises public good.

Boyce, Samuel, far., S. 19; P. O. Middletown.

Brandt, Henry, far., S. 3; P. O. Burlington.

Brier, Charles, far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Bremeeke, Fred., far.; S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Brier, Fred., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Brown, Thomas, far., S. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Burk, Lemon, far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Burriss, T. E., far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Burriss, T. F., far. S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

CASPERSON, J. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington.

**CALKINS, M. B.,** horticulturist, S. 36; P. O. Burlington; was born near Albany, N. Y., March 8, 1839; came West in 1855; lived in Burlington a few months; then went to Nebraska City; remained about two years; then went to Missouri; remained until 1860, when he returned to this county. He enlisted in Co. K, 14th I. V. I.; served eighteen months; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Serena Seamas, of Burlington, Feb. 8, 1841; they have five children—Edwin M., born Feb. 21, 1866; Ella Louisa, born Feb. 2, 1868; Annie Jane, born March 28, 1870; Katie Lillian, born July 28, 1872; Leroy D., born April 17, 1878. Mr. C. owns forty acres of land; is chiefly engaged in nursery and fruit-raising. He is a Republican.

Chamberlin, M. D., far., Secs. 18 and 19; P. O. Middletown.

Chrissinger, J. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Corrbett, William, far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Crawford, J. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Middletown.

DANKWORDT, THEO., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Delashmutt, M. J., far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Dennison, L. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Donneker, Charles, far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Dowler, Savanah, far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

EADS, H. R., far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

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Elliott, James, far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.

**ELLIOTT, J. E.,** far., S. 32; P. O. Middletown; was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1847; in 1849, his parents removed to this county. In December, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth Wolfe, a native of this county; born July 6, 1838. Mr. E. and wife attend the Baptist Church; he is a Republican. Owns fifty-four acres of land; his father, J. B. Elliott, was born in Washington Co., Penn, where he married Miss J. Vansyoc; removed to this county in 1849; now reside on Sec. 29, this township; their children are Levi G., born in Washington Co., Penn.; enlisted in the 25th I. V. I.; died in the service near St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Enoch, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mary, now deceased; William S., Thos. B., Samuel L. Mrs. J. E. Elliott's father, Jacob Wolfe, was a native of Pennsylvania; born March 1, 1785; married Mary Klever March 25, 1819; she was also a native of Pennsylvania; born Feb. 26, 1800; they removed to Illinois, thence to this State; settled in this county in 1834, and were residents until their deaths—his April 6, 1843; hers July 30, 1864. They were consistent members of the Baptist Church; he was a Whig; always opposed slavery. Their children were: Nancy, born Sept. 17, 1820, died Aug. 5, 1825; John, born Aug. 21, 1822, died July 22, 1823; Henry, born Oct. 29, 1824, is now married and living in Cass Co., Neb.; Martha, born Aug. 8, 1827; married Thos. Sutton, of this township; Louisa, born Oct. 21, 1829; married L. Kinger; lives in Oregon; William W., born Nov. 4, 1831, is married and lives in Cass Co., Neb.; Mary Ann, born June 10, 1834, died in 1869; Elizabeth, wife of J. E. Elliott, born July 6, 1838; Cynthia, born March 16, 1840; married Martin Klever; reside in Ohio; Jacob, born in May, in 1843; enlisted in Co. G, 25th I. V. I.; was wounded at Vicksburg; in consequence, died at Memphis July 12, 1863; he was a good soldier, and beloved by his comrades in arms.

**EVANS, J. W.,** far., Sec. 33; P. O. Middletown; was born in this county Oct. 12, 1848. June 6, 1872, married Almira Woods, of Wapello Co; she was born in Ottumwa in 1852; they have one child—Almira Elizabeth, born in this county, Feb. 9, 1875. Mr. Evans is Republican; has acted with that party since he attained his majority.

Elliott, J. B., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

Engle, Mathias, far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

FEES, DAVID, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Fengal, Peter, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Burlington.

Fagel, Fred., far., S. 6; P. O. Burlington.

Fritz, John M., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Fulkowski, Jas., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

GEBERLING, HENRY, far., S. 4; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Gieselman, Henry, far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Goesling, Herman, far., S. 4; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Graham, Jas., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Burlington.

**GRAHAM, J. Q.,** far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., in 1834; in 1837, his parents moved to this county. March 16, 1869, he married Miss Eliza J. Burk, a native of Indiana; born March 16, 1838; they removed to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1866, where they resided until the spring of 1877, when they returned to this county; their children are Frank A., Birdie, James L. B., Alexis G., John and Samuel M. Mr. Graham is Republican in politics; has held local offices; his father, Jas. Graham, now deceased, was a native of Washington Co., Tenn.; born in 1807. He was twice married; first wife was Catharine Stormer, who was born in Washington Co., Tenn., in 1805; they removed to this county in the spring of 1837; settled in Flint River Tp., where she died in 1855; second wife was Maria Zimmons. Mrs. J. Q. Graham's father, Lemon Burk, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1805; married Miss Rachel Green in 1828; removed to this county in 1852 from Indiana; she died in this township on June 11, 1876.

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Green, Jos. A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Griffith, Jas., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Griffith, William, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Grimes, Robert, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Burlington.

Gugeller, John, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

HANSEN, N., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Heineman, F., far., S. 5; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Herr, G., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Herr, Stephen, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Herrill, Anderson, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Higgins, Patrick, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Hillsman, William, far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Hingst, Aug., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Burlington.

Hingst, Theo., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Hughes, Carleton, far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

**HULL, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Burlington; was born in the town of Milford, N. J., in the year 1832; when 3 years of age, his parents removed to this county. In 1855, he married Miss Margaret Barr, a native of Allegheny Co., Penn., born in 1832; removed to this county with her parents in 1855; they have four children living—James Albert, William Gladdin, John Francis and Elmer Ellsworth. Mr. Hull acts with the Democratic party. Is a member of the Board of School Directors, and has held various other local offices; owns 98 acres of land in this county, and 160 acres located eight miles north of Red Oak, the county seat of Montgomery Co. His father, Peter Hull, was a native of England; came to this country while he was quite young. Was married in Paterson, N. J. Removed to this county in 1836; was a resident until his death, which occurred in November, 1871; his widow, Mrs. Ellen Hull, still resides in this township. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and held various offices in the early history of Flint River Township. Mrs. John Hull's father, James Barr, was born in Glasgow, Scotland; came to the United States when he was a boy. Married in Pennsylvania, Miss Mary Smith, a native of said State; both are now deceased, and their remains repose in Pennsylvania.

Hull, Joseph, far.; P. O. Burlington.

ISERMAN, FRED, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington.

**INGHRAM, SARAH ANN, MRS.,** nee Delashmutt; Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington; was born Tyler Co., Va., in 1819; removed to Burlington with her parents in 1836, in which city she married John Inghram, in 1839; he was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1807; moved to Tyler Co., Va., in 1814; thence to Illinois and this county in 1837, where he died Dec. 11, 1869. In the early history of Des Moines Co., he was elected member of the County Board; held the office of Township Trustee a number of years, also various other offices. His surviving children are William D., who married Miss Susan Colter, of Burlington; Catharine married William Parke; Mary D. married James Graham; Martha, married William Johnson; Elizabeth married Edward Johnson. Mrs. Inghram owns 102 acres of land. Is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHNSON, CHAS., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Burlington.

**JACKSON, ELIZABETH JANE, MRS.,** nee Metcalf, Sec. 11; P. O. Franklin Mills; was born in Anson Co., N. C., Dec. 5, 1813. In March, 1833, married John Jackson, in McDonough Co., Ill.; he was a native of Ohio; born in 1811; went to Illinois previous to the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war, in which he participated; removed to this county in 1834, and was the occupant of various important offices in its early history. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a man in whom the loftiest domestic virtues centered, and had developed his nature to the excellence of a blameless and beautiful life; those who knew him, even slightly, will not soon forget his kindly nature; his decease occurred Oct. 24, 1864, and cast a gloom over

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his neighborhood, where he was generally beloved; he possessed considerable property, and left his family in good circumstances. Mrs. Jackson is still a resident of this township, and is an earnest Christian woman; the names of their family are: Henry D., who served in an Illinois regiment; is married and living at Quincy, Ill.; Emanuel served in an Iowa regiment; married and resides in Lucas Co., Iowa; Margaret Jane, wife of J. Peterman; Elizabeth J. now Mrs. L. Ripley; Sarah K., wife of D. W. Ripley, of this township; Jerome H., married and resides in Peoria, Ill.; Edith Emma, wife of A. D. P. Bredenburg, of Burlington, Iowa.

Johnson, E. W., far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Johnson, J. A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Johnson, Wm. F., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

Jones, John, Sr., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Judd, Abner, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Burlington.

KAHLE, HENRY, far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.

Kaster, J. T., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Burlington.

**KELLY, O. M.,** far., Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington; Mr. Kelly was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., Feb. 11, 1855; removed to this county with his parents in 1865. Is Democratic in politics.

**KELLY, WILLIAM,** far., Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington; was born in the year 1828, in the county of Down, Ireland; when 19 years of age, emigrated to this country; remained in the State of New York about eighteen months, then returned to his native land; in 1853, he again came to the United States. On the 7th of October, 1854, married Miss Eliza Porter, in Newburg, N. Y.; they removed to this county in 1856; have eight children living—Eliza J., James P., Phebe A., Flora May, Martha, David J., William and Ida. Mr. K. is a Democrat. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years; has held various school offices. Owns 167 acres of land; is an energetic and enterprising citizen.

Kimm, Jac., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Klouse, M., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Middletown.

Koenig, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Burlington.

Koesner, Henry, far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Kreiger, Christ., far., S. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Kreiger, Fred, far., S. 4; P. O. Burlington.

Krekel, C. W., far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.

Krekel, Henry, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Kroesch, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Burlington.

LACEY, JOHN, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Lane, Herman, far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Leffler, Jno., far.; P. O. Burlington.

**LEFFLER, WILLIAM,** surveyor, S. 36; P. O. Burlington; born in Washington Co., Penn., May 30, 1800; in 1811, removed with his parents to Ohio Co., Va., where he attended school; also learned surveying; in 1822, he married Miss Mary Ann Noble, a native of Frederick Co., Va.; born on the 27th of Nov., 1803; they removed to Burlington in 1836; have four children living—John N., who married Elizabeth Moss; Emily, married Robert C. Halefant, now deceased; Jane Elizabeth, married A. Woods; Annie, married J. W. McFarland. Politically, Mr. Leffler is a Democrat; he was appointed Government Surveyor in 1849; has surveyed in all parts of this state and a portion of Illinois. Owns 80 acres of land.

**LEONARD, DAVID,** S. 35; P. O. Burlington; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 12, 1816; in 1829, his parents removed to Franklin Co., Ohio; and for several years after, the subject of this sketch remained in that State. March 2, 1841, Mr. L. married Miss Mary S. Dustin, of Delaware Co., Ohio, who was born Aug. 24, 1821; in the spring of 1842, Mr. L. came to this county. He has taken an active part in the political, religious and social development of his township; originally a Whig, but latterly a Republican; he has been firm in the advocacy of the prin-

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ciples of that party since its organization; he and his family are members of the Congregational Church, and for many years he was a Deacon of that society. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of his township, a place he has held for several terms; was elected a Director of the Burlington & North-Western Railroad, and was chosen Vice President thereof in 1878; he has always taken a deep interest in the railroad affairs of the county; at present, is President of the proposed Burlington, Denmark & Keosauqua Railroad. In 1866, he was one of the organizers of the Iowa Horticultural Society, and held the office of Treasurer thereof for nine consecutive years; in 1869, he was elected Delegate to the American Pomological Society, which met that year in Philadelphia; he was one of the original members of the Des Moines County Agricultural Society, and is one of the present Directors; Mr. L. has always been a prime mover in the educational affairs of the States; in June, 1875, he was named one of the Trustees of the Iowa College (located at Grinnell), by the general association of the Congregational Church of this State; he was soon after elected to the office for three years, and, in June, 1878, was chosen permanent Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have had five children—Howard D., Annie E., David Hale, Charles Sumner and Lilly; but one of these survives—Annie E.; the eldest, Howard, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1842, enlisted in the Union army at the breaking-out of the war; he joined Co. K, 14th I. V. I.; was enrolled in Oct., 1861, and died March 18, 1862, in Mound City Hospital, from sickness contracted by exposure during the battle of Fort Donelson; his remains now repose in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington.

Littler, Harvey, far., S. 20; P. O. Middletown.

Loper, Uriah, far., S. 20; P. O. Middletown.

Lucas, Christopher, far., S. 12; P. O. Burlington.

**LUECKING, HENRY,** far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington; was born in Prussia in 1849; in 1854, emigrated to this country with his parents. In 1875, married Miss Mary Swartz, of Burlington; they have one child—Annie. Mr. L. acts with the Democratic party; members of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee; he is also one of the present Board of School Directors; owns 120 acres of land; he is alive to every honorable enterprise that tends to benefit himself or his fellow-citizens.

Lucking, Fred, far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Lynn, Levi, far.; P. O. Middletown.

**LYNN, ROBERT,** far., S. 32; P. O. Burlington; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1821. When an infant, his parents moved to Indiana, and thence to Ohio; in 1843, he moved to Wabash Co., Ind.; in 1863, to this county, and has been a resident since. He has been twice married; his first wife was Mary Freel, a native of Darke Co., Ohio; present wife was Mrs. Rebecca McGraff, widow of W. McGraff; she was born in Preble Co., Ohio. Mr. Lynn is Republican. Has held various school and township offices. Members of the M. E. Church at Middletown, in which he is a Steward and Trustee. He owns 148 acres of land in this county, and 240 acres near Webster, county seat of Hamilton Co., Iowa.

McCHESNEY, JOHN, far., S. 30; P. O. Middletown.

**McCASH, C. L.,** far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington; was born in Flint River Tp. this county, in 1847. Married Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Martha Hunt; they have two children—Minnie and Clarence. Mr. McCash owns 100 acres of land. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Washington Lodge, No. 1, Burlington.

McIntyre, Thomas A., far., S. 30; P. O. Middletown.

**McMAKEN, J. L.,** far., S. 29; P. O. Middletown; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1815; came to this county in 1838. Married Miss Eliza Cummins, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1840; she was born in 1818; died in 1870; she was a member of the U. P. Church, and lived a sincere Christian life; their surviving children are Sarah, who married W. Wright; he

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served during the late war in the 2d Iowa C.; James W., who married Miss Belle Scott, of this county; John married Miss Lilly Long; Irene married Christopher Johnson. Mr. McMaken owns 240 acres of land. Politically he is a firm supporter of the Republican party; has held various offices; is a member of the M. E. Church.

**McMAKEN, J. J.,** S. 28; P. O. Middletown; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1817, where he remained until 1839, when he removed to this county with his parents. In 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss A. M. Green, of Lee Co., Iowa, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio; came to Lee Co., with her parents, in 1839. They had three children, one now living—Amilda Eunice, who is President of the Ladies' Missionary Society, of Middletown. Mr. McM. and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is President of the Temperance Reform Club, in which he has taken an active interest since its organization. In early life, he acted with the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican, joined its ranks, and was the nominee of said party for member of the State Legislature, in 1863; elected, and discharged the duties with honor to himself and constituents; was a member of the first Board of School Directors in this township, elected for the purpose of districting the township for school purposes; acted as clerk at the organization of this township; was elected member of the County Board of Supervisors three years; Mr. McMaken is prominently identified with the religious and educational interests of this county; owns 240 acres of land, and is one of the prosperous men of Des Moines Co., Iowa; is social, refined and gentlemanly in manners.

**MENNEN, J. MATHIAS,** far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington; was born in Prussia, in 1844; emigrated to this country, with his parents, in 1855. Married Miss R. Huppert, in this county; she was a native of Germany; they have five children—John, P., M., Henry and Tilly. Mr. Mennen and wife are members of the Catholic Church; they own fifty acres of land. He is Independent in politics.

McMaken, W. T., far., S. 29; P. O. Middletown.

Magel, William, far., S. 32; P. O. Burlington.

Mahlman, Fred., far., S. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Meier, Fred., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Meier, William, far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Merlahn, George, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, Henry, far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, John H., far., S. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

**MOHLER, JOHN,** far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington; was born in this county. Married Miss Elizabeth Wilz, in this county, in 1874; she was born in Illinois; they have one child—Isabel. Mr. Mohler and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Moor, Samuel, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Mumme, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

O'LOUGHLIN, MICHAEL, far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

Oetken, D., far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

POHREN, GEORGE, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Pheiff, Peter, far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Peterson, Chas. A., far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Phillips, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Burlington.

**PIERSON, DAVID,** farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Burlington; a resident of Des Moines Co. for over forty-three years; native of Washington Co., Penn.; was born March 16, 1813; his parents removed to Ohio Co., Va., while he was a boy. Married Miss Jane Keenan Aug. 25, 1835, in Washington Co., Penn.; she was born in that county Jan. 29, 1813. They left for this county Sept. 1, 1835, journeyed through woodland and over wild prairies in wagons, and arrived in Burlington, then a small village, Sept. 25—thus became one of the pioneer families of this county; they have two children—Samuel J. and John Q. A. Samuel enlisted in Co. K, 25th I. V. Regt.; was wounded at the battle of Arkansas



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Post, honorably discharged and returned home. Married Elizabeth Nugent; have four children—David A., Nancy J., Mary and James Franklin. John Q. A. was also in the army; honorably discharged. He married Mary Whittaker; they have two children—Gracie and Charles. Though raised in a slave State, Mr. Pierson has always been opposed to slavery; was a stanch Whig; on the decline of that party, he became a Republican; Mr. Pierson and family are members of the M. E. Church. He has always been active in every enterprise which gave promise of general good; he owns a large farm, well improved, and enjoys all the comforts of home life. His sons Samuel and John, own and manage a farm of 500 acres in Henry Co., in which county they reside.

Pietzsch, Herman, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Burlington.

RERCKE, CHRIST, far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Riepe, Albert, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Riepe, J. H., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Riepe, Peter, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Rife, Jac., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Riley, D. C., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Burlington.

Ripley, David, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Burlington.

Robinson, Asa, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.

Rommiller, Fred., Jr., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Burlington.

Rothwell, Elkhanah, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Burlington.

Rundorff, Aug., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Burlington.

SCHALE, HENRY, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Scherbaum, Henry, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington.

Schmeiser, Jac., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Schneider, Conrad, far., S. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Schneider, Geo., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Schultz, Henry, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Schwartz, Gotlieb, far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Schweiger, Fred, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Sellers, Sam, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Shaw, H. H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Shell, Fred, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Shrader, Henry, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Storer, John, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.

**STORMER, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington; is a native of Washington Co., Tenn.; was born in the year 1811; in 1833, removed to Morgan Co., Ill.; in the spring of 1835, he removed to this county and settled in this township. He married Bethany Hall, who was born in New York May 19, 1816; they were married in this county in 1843; she died Oct. 1, 1855; their children living are Oscar, Sarah C. (now Mrs. G. W. Hughes), M. E., and Charles J. Mr. Stormer owns 223 acres of land. Is Democratic. Is one of the oldest settlers now living in Flint River Tp.

**STORMER, M. E.,** far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington; was born in this county in 1851. Married Miss Jennie Walton; they were married in Burlington. She was born in Clarksville, Penn; they have two children—Belle and Clare. Mr. Stormer acts with the Democratic party.

Sudbrack, J. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Burlington.

Sutton, Thomas, far., S. 32; P. O. Burlington.

**SWAN, JOHN W.,** far. and dairyman, Sec. 36; P. O. Burlington; was born in Marshall Co., Va., Feb. 14, 1833. Moved to this county with his parents in 1838; in 1840, to Henry Co., Iowa; in 1850, he went to California, where he followed mining until the spring of 1852, then returned to Henry Co. in 1855. He married Miss Caroline Boner, in this county; she was born in Marshall Co., Va.; they have seven children living—Phœbe Z., Clarrissa, Belle, James Henry, Frances Bertha, Hetta R., Caroline E. and Mary. Mr. Swan and family are members of

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the M. E. Church; he is Republican. Has held various township offices. Owns 263 acres of land. His father, Henry Swan, was born in Virginia in 1804. Married Esther R. Ward, a native of the same State. They came West in 1838. Was elected Sheriff of Henry Co. several terms; also held the office of Justice a number of years. During the war, he served in the Greybeard Regt. of I. V. I. as Lieutenant. was honorably discharged. He was Republican, and member of M. E. Church. Died in 1873.

TAEGER, FRED, far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington.

Tiedge, Geo. D., far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Tieman, Wm., far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.

Tiemier, Henry, far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.

Turner, Geo. W., far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.

Turner, William, far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.

UTTER, WM. V., far., S. 19; P. O. Burlington.

VAHLE, WM., far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Vorwerk, Antoine, far., S. 24; P. O. Burlington.

WAITE, JOHN, far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Walker, Thos., fars., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.

Walker, Chas., far., S. 2; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Ward, D. & Wm. L., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Watts, Jos., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Burlington.

Watts, Wm., far., S. 20; P. O. Burlington.

Wedertz, Chas., far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Wertz, A. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Burlington.

Westerbeck, G., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Westerbeck, Phil., far., S. 8; P. O. Burlington.

Westerbeck, Wm., far., S. 9; P. O. Burlington.

Westphal, F. H. & F., farmers, S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Whittaker, Wm., far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Whittmore, Jack, far., S. 13; P. O. Burlington.

Wilte, Simeon, far., S. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Wischmier, H., Sr., far., S. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Wischmier, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Franklin Mills.

Wittenner, C. H., far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Wolverton, L. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Burlington.

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## DANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ALTER, JOHN K., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Danville.

**ALTER, JACOB,** farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Danville; born in Washington Co., Penn., March 1, 1817; came to Des Moines Co. April 18, 1847. Married Miss Jane S. Knox in February, 1838; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1821, died Feb. 18, 1855; married again Mrs. Elizabeth Delaplaine April 3, 1856; she was worn in Preble Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1824; her parents came to Burlington in 1836; were early settlers of the city; she married Aaron H. Delaplaine Oct. 25, 1849, he died Dec. 1, 1854; has five children by former wife—Elizabeth C., John K., Isaac W., Jacob B., Edwin M.; lost three—Henry, Mary and one died in infancy; and by present wife four—Frank E., Mary J., Cora B., Nettie M.; one died in infancy; Mrs. A. by former husband has one child—Naomi B.; lost one—William. Mr. A. held the office of Assessor of Danville Tp. six years; was elected Township Treasurer in 1861 and still holds the office. Owns 176 acres of land, valued at $60 per acre; made all the improvements. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

**ANDERSON, W. S.,** farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Danville; was born in Alle-

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ghany Co., Va., Dec. 29, 1817; came to Burlington in 1837; in 1839, moved to Danville Tp., where he now lives. Married Miss Mary G. Gaylard Dec. 8, 1847; she was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 5, 1828; they have seven children—Eliza J., William A., John T., Martha, Fauntenelle, Anna B., Charles, and two dead, James E. and Sarah E. Owns 130 acres, valued at $50 per acre; held office of Trustee. Member of M. E. Church; Democrat.

Armstrong, T. D., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Danville.

Alspack, W. H., blacksmith, S. 22; P. O. Danville.

Antrobus, B. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Almsbaugh, Valentine, far., S. 22; P. O. Danville.

Allen, E. A., far., S. 25; P. O. Danville.

Alspach, R. L., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Beck, Henry, far., S. 11; P. O. Danville.

Baldwin, Amos, far., S. 3; P. O. Danville.

Bishop, J. P., far., S. 9; P. O. Danville.

Boss, Jeremiah, far., S. 16; P.O. Danville.

Boyce, S. N., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Danville.

Boner, H. O., far., S. 18; P. O. Danville.

Bolton, M. F., far., S. 16; P. O. Parrish.

Boom, Frank, far.; P. O. Middletown.

Bishop, Morris, far., S. 34; P.O. Danville.

Bolton, J. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Danville.

Brass, S. J. & J. N., fars., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Beams, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Middletown.

**BLAKEWAY, V.,** farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Parrish; born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1804; went to Marshall Co., Va. Married Miss Mary Rumble June 24, 1841; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 19, 1825; came to Des Moines Co. in 1842; owns 120 acres of prairie land, valued at $50 per acre, and eighty acres of timber, valued at $20 per acre. Has five children —Lavina J., Samantha, William, Frank and Otis R.; lost three—John, Benson and David E. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

**BLAKEWAY, WILLIAM, Sr.,** farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Parrish; born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1807; went to Marshall Co., Va., in 1826. Married Miss Elizabeth Ward Nov. 17, 1828; she was born in Marshall Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1803, and died March 17, 1867; came to Des Moines Co. in 1841, and settled where he now lives with his nephew. Member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican.

**BLAKEWAY, WILLIAM,** farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Parrish; born in Des Moines Co., July 30, 1847; owns eighty-three acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; he is now living at the homestead with his parents. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Blakeway, Frank, far., S. 28; P. O. Danville.

Boyer, S. B., far., S. —; P. O. Middletown.

Brauer, J. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

CABLE, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Danville.

Coade, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Danville.

Clingman, Ransom, far., S. 3; P. O. Danville.

Clingman, Cyras, far., S. 7; P. O. Danville.

Coade, Henry, far., S. 11; P. O. Danville.

Chambers, R. B., far., S. 10; P. O. Danville.

Cady, Ebenezer, far., S. 20; P. O. Danville.

Clark, Wm. M., far., S. 19; P. O. Danville.

Campbell, John, blacksmith, S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Crawford, Wm. D., far., S. 23; P. O. Middletown.

Crawford, R. C., far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Catlin, Sam'l, far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

**CADY, ED.,** farmer; P. O. Danville; born in Windham Co., Conn., April 18, 1799; came to Des Moines Co. Oct. 12, 1837; located one and one-half miles West of Danville Center. Married Miss Lida Cale, April 9, 1827; born in Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 29, 1798; died March 24, 1864; married again to Mrs. Emilia R. Braley, Oct. 9, 1864; born in New London Co., Conn., Jan. 18, 1809; has three children by former wife—George W., Ebenezer and Edwin C., a Baptist minister in Roseville, Ill.; two dead — Maria and Charles; Charles served three years in the army; died April 26, 1869; Mrs. C. has one child by former husband—

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George P., and three dead—Albert, Eliza A. and Lester E., went to Honduras, Central America, and died there. Members of Baptist Church. Owns ninety acres of land valued at $5,700. Republican.

Cady, Edwin, far., S. 17; P. O. Danville.

Carden, John, far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Cochran, T., far.; P. O. Middletown.

Craig, John, far., S. 22; P. O. Danville.

Crawford, O. P., far., S. 5; P. O. Danville.

Crocker, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Danville.

Chambers, J. A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.

Cresap, Joseph, far., S. 18; P. O. Danville.

Crawford, Grandison, far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

Cresap, Van, far., S. 7; P. O. Danville.

Cresap, Sprig, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Danville.

Cresap, Price, far., S. 7; P. O. Danville.

Chambers, W. O., far., S. 6; P. O. Danville.

DODDS, HENRY, far., S. 3; P. O. Danville.

Denny, James, far., S. 14; P. O. Danville.

Davis, J. A., far., S. 33; P. O. Danville.

Delaplain, I. F., far., S. 15; P. O. Danville.

Dixon, M., far., S. 30; P. O. Danville.

Dewey, P. S., far., S. 15; P. O. Danville.

Dee, George W., far., S. 36; P. O. Middletown.

Denny, R. J., far., S. 3; P. O. Danville.

EGGLESTON, D. R., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Evans, Lewis, far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Evans, M. M., far., S. 33; P. O. Danville.

Eggleston, Wm., far.; P. O. Danville.

Evans, Walter, far., S. 33; P. O. Danville.

Esau, Rheinhart, far., S. 12; P. O. Danville.

FIMMEN, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Danville.

Friedrich, D., far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

Foster, R. B., far., S. 8; P. O. Danville.

Funk, Henry, far., S. 29; P. O. Danville.

Friedrich, J. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Ferrel, Jos., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Fallahay, Patrick, far.; P. O. Middletown.

Fogel, J. H., carpenter, P. O. Middletown.

GUGELER, J. F., far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

Grant, Levi, far., S. 4; P. O. Danville.

**GILMORE, R., M. D.,** Danville; born in Boone Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1819; attended the Ohio Medical College in 1846 and 1847; came to Des Moines Co. in 1839, and commenced practicing in 1844; has been in constant practice for 34 years; most of the time in Des Moines Co. Married Miss Barbara Hyter Nov. 10, 1847; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Jan. 2, 1818; have three children—Horace E., Albert L. and Isaac C. H.; four dead—Oliver L., Estela, James L. and George E.; all died within ten days. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

**GREGG, A.,** Danville Center; P. O. Danville; born in Ohio Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1810; came to Des Moines Co. Nov. 17, 1834, and settled in Augusta Tp., where he improved a large farm; sold out and came to Danville Center, where he now lives a retired life. Married Miss Frances Redding Jan. 24, 1836; she was born in Illinois, July 29, 1819, and died June 10, 1848. He married again, Mrs. Mary F. Allison, Dec. 25, 1866; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 21, 1833; has three children by former wife—Sarah D., Nancy C., Virgil; three dead—Frances W. Morgan, H. T., Mary M., and three by his present wife—Charles A., Mary E. and Samuel. Mr. G. took the first paper that was published in Burlington; was Township Clerk in Des Moines Co.; the first Baptist Church was organized in his cabin. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Gapen, Elisha, far., S. 31; P. O. Parrish.

Graig, J. M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Parrish.

Gladden, Madison, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Middletown.

Green, Joseph, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Middletown.

Graig, Wm., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Danville.

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Grimes, Robert, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Danville.

Guion, P. M., far.; P. O. Danville.

Glandon, W. R., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Giese, G. F., physician, Sec. 25; P. O. Middletown.

HARTY, J. D., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Augusta.

Hanna, J. L., far., S. 32; P. O. Parrish.

Hanna, Caswell, far., S. 32; P. O. Parrish.

Hanna, Abner, far., S. 35; P. O. Parrish.

Hitchcock, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Danville.

Hall, Luke, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Danville.

**HANNA, S. O.,** farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Middletown; was born in Union Co., Ind., Nov. 29, 1829; came to Des Moines Co. in the fall of 1837. Married Miss Margaret J. Davault March 17, 1858; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1835; they have six children—Jefferson S., Jas. C., Reathe E., Laura M., Nellie J., Maggie B.; Minerva E. and two others died in infancy. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. served as Clerk of Augusta Tp. two years; owns 152 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Democrat. Mrs. Margaret Davault, Mr. H.'s mother-in-law, makes her home with him; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1796; came to Des Moines Co. in 1851.

**HEMMINGS, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Middletown; was born in England Jan. 24, 1834; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855, and settled in Augusta Tp.; moved to Danville Tp. in 1865, and located on the farm where he now lives; owns 196 acres, valued at $50 per acre, on which he made most of the improvements. Married Miss Mary Wilks Nov. 17, 1859; she was born in England Sept. 9, 1836; they have five children—Mary A. (now Mrs. Carden), Alice E., Frederick, Francis J., James A. Members of the Congregational Church; he is a Democrat.

Haman, Wm., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Parrish,

**HIGLEY, E. C.,** far., S. 15; P. O. Danville; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 22, 1810; came with his parents. to Portage Co., Ohio; to Des Moines Co. in 1839, and has been a resident of Danville Tp. ever since. Married Miss Amanda Messenger Oct. 28, 1835; born in Portage Co., Ohio, March 17, 1812; have three children—Sibyl A., Stewart Henry H. and Emily M.; two dead—Harriet M. and Mary P. Member of Congregational Church. Mr. H. owns ninety-five acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Republican.

**HALL, J., DR.,** Danville; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., July 4, 1807; came to Wisconsin in 1832; practiced medicine for five years; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837, where he has devoted his time to his profession the last few years; being well advanced in years, declines, except when some of his old friends call on him; he now lives with his daughter a retired life. Married Miss Harriet Corning April 25, 1835; she was born in New York City Feb. 10, 1809; died July 27, 1877; have five children—Edson C., Albert, Eliza, B., Lufanna J., Adina B., and three dead—Clarissa C., Emily K. and Jasper C. Mr. and Mrs. H. were members of the first Congregational church built in Danville Tp.; the first schoolhouse in Danville Center was built by Dr. H. and other old settlers, the first teachers Miss Wakefield and Miss Wilson. There were few buildings in the township when the Doctor came, and those rough log buildings, most of them built close to the timber. The Doctor stands by the Republican party.

Higley, H. H., far., Sec. 22; P.O. Danville.

Howard, W. & C. A., fars., Sec. 13; P. O. Middletown.

Hall, Jeremiah, far., S. 22; P.O. Danville.

Howard, Wesley, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Middletown.

Hanna, John, far., S. 28; P. O. Middletown.

**HURLBUT, T. K.,** farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Danville; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., April 22, 1817; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837; owns 204 acres, valued at $45 per acre. Married Miss Jane Tweedy March 27, 1848; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1830; have nine children—William H., born Feb. 26, 1851; Carlos, Dec. 5, 1852; Mary J., Nov. 8, 1854; Lucy P., Jan. 18, 1857; Emma, Nov. 16, 1858; Frank, Dec. 24, 1862; Kate G., Jan. 8, 1865; Sarah L., Dec. 28, 1866;

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Adela M., April 8, 1869; lost three children—Charlotte M., born April 7, 1849; Frank M., Jan. 22, 1861; John, Sept. 28, 1871. Carlos lives with his parents at the homestead; is a member of the Congregational Church, and Republican. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Hunter, G. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Danville.

Huchen, Fritz, far., S. 2; P. O. Danville.

Hodgens, R. L., merchant, Middletown.

Herd, Robert, far., S. 30; P. O. Danville.

Helt, G. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.

Hilderbrand, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Danville.

IRWIN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 21; P. Danville.

Irwin, John, Sr., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Danville.

Irwin, James P., farmer; P. O. Danville.

Iles, A. C., far., S. 24; P. O. Danville.

JOHNSON, OLMAN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Danville.

**JESTER, B. B.,** Sec. 32; P. O. Parrish; born in Brooke Co., Va., July 5, 1829. Married Miss Sarah A. Moore March 15, 1865; born in Marshall Co., Va., Jan. 28, 1836; has two children—Anna E. and Mary R. Owns 161 acres, valued at $50 per acre. Both members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican.

**JOHNSON, JOEL,** far., S. 7; P. O. Danville; born in Anderson Co., Tenn., March 26, 1800; came to Des Moines Co. in 1836, and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Susannah Johnson; born in Tennessee, and died in Des Moines Co. in 1841. Married again Miss Lucinda Judd, in May, 1847; born in Kentucky May 1, 1827; has five children by former wife—Mary J., James A., Joel W., Francis M. and Oliver; two dead—Noble and Martha A.; and nine by present wife—Canada P., Louis H., Luther, Louisa, Rachel, William H., David G., Harvey and Caroline E.; one dead—Isaac O. Owns 300 acres, valued at $45 per acre; made all the improvements. Democrat.

Jarvis, James, far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

Jaggar, H. E., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Danville.

Jarvis, George, far., S. 11; P. O. Danville.

Jacob, H. H. and J. J., fars., S. 20; P. O. Danville.

Jacques, W. J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Danville.

KOBB, JACOB, far., S. 19; P. O. Danville.

Kelley, J. S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Danville.

Kobb, George, far., S. 17; P. O. Danville.

Kountz, John, far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Keller, S. E., carpenter, Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.

LANDES, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Danville.

Lycock, Reuben, far., S. 2; P. O. Danville.

Lindley, Alva, far., S. 13; P. O. Danville.

Long, John, far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

Laughlin, O. D., far., S. 27; P. O. Danville.

**LAMME, WILLIAM,** Danville; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1814; came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1818; went to Hancock Co. and lived three years; came to Des Moines Co. in 1835. Married Miss Hester Elliott Aug. 27, 1838; she was born in Morgan Co., Ind., March 19, 1818; have three children—Mary J. Seamons, William H. and Claire Blakeway, and one dead—David P. Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. L. was elected to the Legislature in 1874, and was among the first settlers of Union Tp., where he entered 320 acres of land three years before it came into market; improved it, put it under good cultivation and sold; came to Danville, where he now lives retired. Always a Republican.

**LEWIS, N. R.,** farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Danville; born in Hartford Co., Conn., May 28, 1817; came to Des Moines Co. in 1844. Married Miss Minerva Burnell in 1847; she was born in Massachusetts Jan. 4, 1824, died Aug. 12, 1868; have five children—Aurelius N., Ratio F., Ella M., Alonzo J. and Clarence G. Owns 240 acres of land, valued at $60 per acre; made all the improvements. Is a member of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Laux, Michael, far.; P. O. Middleton.

Luckman, H. F., far., S. 12; P. O. Middleton.

MINTLING, W. S., far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

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Mathews, David, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Danville.

Mathews, Herman, far., S. 9; P. O. Danville.

Mathews, Henry, far., S. 9; P. O. Danville.

McDonald, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Danville.

McGohan, G. N., far., S. 23; P. O. Danville.

Mitchel, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Middletown.

Morse, R. L., far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

McCormick, J. B., S. 22; P. O. Danville.

**MASTERS, NATHAN,** Sec. 32; P. O. Parrish; born in Ohio Co., W. Va., Nov. 17, 1803; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837; entered a claim, where he now lives; returned to Virginia, and moved his family here in 1838. Married Miss P. Roberts April 31, 1837; born in Ohio Co., Va., Feb. 14, 1804; died Aug. 16, 1839. Married again, Catherine Blakeway, March 22, 1842; born in Ohio Co., Va., March 18, 1806; Mr. M. has one child by former wife—William H.; one died in infancy; has two by present wife—Sarah J., James F.; lost one—Cynthia. Owns 240 acres, valued at $50 per acre. Has been a member of the M. E. Church forty-eight years; Mrs. M. for fifty-seven years; he is a Republican.

Moore, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Parrish.

Melcher, Edw., far., S. 30; P. O. Parrish.

**MELCHER, DENNIS,** potter and manufacturer of stone-ware, Sec. 31; P. O. Parrish; born in Germany, Oct. 9, 1814; learned his trade in the old country, and came to New Orleans in 1839; thence to St. Louis, and to Scott Co., Mo.; worked at his trade at those places; went to Louisville, Ky., where he married Miss Mary A. Faust Nov. 21, 1842; born in Germany Jan. 24, 1824; came to Burlington Sept. 21, 1843; lived there till 1851; then moved to his present residence; has six children—Sophia, Joseph P., Mary E., Louisa F., Dennis and Frank F.; lost three—Mary, Francis H. and John E. Owns 315 acres, valued at $50 per acre; buildings that cost $10,000. He was elected Supervisor of Des Moines Co. in 1876, and served three years. Democrat.

Mensenger, Alanson, merchant, Danville.

Mix, G. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Danville.

McElhenny, A. W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Danville.

Marchant, Samuel, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Danville.

Moore, McHenry, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Danville.

Moore, W. F., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Parrish.

Marchant, S. D., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Danville.

NEWLAND, JABES, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Danville.

**NEALEY, M. W.,** far., S. 12; P. O. Danville; born in New York April 6, 1814; is a millwright by trade; came to Des Moines Co. in 1835; helped to build the Star flouring-mill; it was one of the first mills built in Des Moines Co.; also helped to build a mill on Sugar Creek, in Wapello Co., the first mill built in that county, and helped build the old Western Hotel at Burlington. There were only eight or ten buildings in Burlington when Mr. N. came to Des Moines Co. Married Miss Harriet Wolverton in 1842; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1825; have eleven children — Mary E., Lou., Alonzo, Frank, Kate, Cora A., Charley, Harvey, Ellie, Birdie, Grace B., and two dead; Durand died in infancy; owns 264 acres, valued at $50 per acre. Republican. Mr. N. made the first coffin ever made for the Indians for Keokuk's son; it was made from slabs split out of a tree.

New, D. M., far., S. 19; P. O. Danville.

Neil, J. L., far., S. 15; P. O. Danville.

Naw, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Middletown.

Newell, Albert, far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Naw, S. & G., fars., S. 35; P. O. Middletown.

O'NEAL, JAMES, far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.

**OWEN, W. B.,** far., Sec. 21; P. O. Danville; born in England Nov. 10, 1803; came to Pennsylvania in 1850, and to Des Moines Co. in 1868. Married Miss Sarah Hall July 31, 1830; she was born in England June 17, 1808; have six children — William, Olivia Amelia, Taretha, Clara, Ada, and one dead—Sarah. Members of the M. E. Church. Owns thirty acres, valued at $60 per acre. Republican.

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PARR, RICHARD, far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

**PALMER, JOHN H.,** far., Sec. 27; P. O. Danville; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1818; came to Des Moines Co. in 1845. Married Miss Susan Basher in January, 1839; she was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Aug. 13, 1814; died in May, 1872; married again, Mrs. Maggie Fore, Oct. 20, 1874; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., May 6, 1836. Mr. P. has eleven children by former wife—Martha V., Geo. W., Mary E., John B., James P. Jonathan N., Henry H., Jennie, Emma P., Lemmon B., Claryn E., and one dead—Florence E.; one by present wife—Mertie. Members of the M. E. Church; he a member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Owns 140 acres, valued at $60 per acre.

Palmer, Luke, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Burlington.

Palmer, J. H., far., S. 27; P. O. Danville.

Packwood, Jas., far., S. 10; P. O. Danville.

Parrott, S. L., far., S. 6; P. O. Danville.

Palmer, G. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Danville.

Parrott, J. T., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Philips, David, far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

**PORTER, S., MRS.,** Sec. 29; P. O. Danville; born in Marshall Co., Va., March 31, 1809; came to Des Moines Co. in 1838. Married R. M. Porter March 22, 1828; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 17, 1807; died May 28, 1846; has four children—Reuben R., Vear, Mary V., Jonathan R., and four dead—Elizabeth J., John, Rebecca E., and Maria M. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church.

**PORTER, VEAR;** born in Marshall Co., Va., July 4, 1834; living with his mother at the homestead. Enlisted in the 15th I. V. I., Co. E, and was discharged in 1862 on account of wounds received at Pittsburg Landing. Has served as Assessor of Danville Tp. two years. Is Captain of the rifle company of Danville, and a member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. of Danville. Republican.

Parrott, W. S., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Danville.

Porter, Eph., harness-maker, Danville.

RIDDLE, ROBERT, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Danville.

Robinson, Samuel, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Danville.

Rose, John F., far., S. 7; P. O. Danville.

Rowe, Elias, far., S. 30; P. O. Danville.

Renner, Franklin, far., S. 19; P. O. Danville.

Rankin, J. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Middletown.

Robertson, Jas., far., S. 8; P. O. Danville.

SEATON, J. & G., fars., S. 18; P. O. Danville.

Swan, F. A., farmer; P. O. Danville.

Shoemaker, Henry, far., S. 4; P. O. Danville.

Sourwine, Geo., far., S. 5; P. O. Danville.

Sharp, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Danville.

Sharp, Jos. G., far., S. 14; P. O. Danville.

Sater, Thos. P., far., S. 5; P. O. Danville.

Sanderson, F. S., T. F. & R. S., fars., Sec. 12; P. O. Danville.

Scott, Geo., far., S. 7; P. O. Danville.

Swan, N. H. & S. B., fars., S. 21; P. O. Danville.

Syester, John W., far., S. 21; P. O. Danville.

Sater, T. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Danville.

Sawtelle, Geo., far., S. 30; P. O. Danville.

Smith, J. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Middletown.

Seymour, J. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Danville.

**SANDERS, J. A.,** Danville; born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1801; came to Des Moines Co., Nov. 15, 1850; bought 120 acres of land, at $6 per acre, improved and sold for $50 per acre; moved to Danville in 1877, where he lives retired. Married Miss De Berry April 1, 1827; she was born in West Virginia Oct. 25, 1806, died May 21, 1875; married again, Mrs. Lydia Lewis Sept. 19, 1877; she was born in Cambria Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1814; Mr. S. has six children by former wife—Andrew J., Elizabeth, Phebe, James, Sarah J. and William; lost three—Emeline, Newton and John; Mrs. S. has by former husband eleven children—Ephraim, Kate, Melinda, Edward, Alfred, Emma, Ellen Mattie, Jennie, Justus and Charles, and lost three—Levi, Enoch and Augusta. Mr. S. owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Mr. S. member of the

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Congregational Church; Mrs. S. member of the Baptist Church. Mr. S. is a Republican.

**SEYMOUR, E. H.,** farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Danville; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, May 22, 1848. Married Miss Sarah A. Porter Jan. 15, 1872; she was born in Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 4, 1850; have two children—Percy W. and John P. Mr. S. owns 377 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Mr. S.'s mother came to Des Moines Co. in 1834; she was born in Connecticut Sept. 19, 1807; his father was born in Hartford, Conn., March 31, 1796, died Feb. 13, 1859. Mr. E. H. Seymour owns Royal King stallion and General Jackson, trotting horses, and is a breeder of Berkshire swine; has a stock farm one and a half miles south of Danville. Democrat.

**SEYMOUR, WOLCOTT, ESQ.,** the first son of Jeremiah Seymour and Emily Demming, his wife; was born Aug. 17, 1813, in Hartford Co., Conn. The ancestors were from England, being among the first settlers in Connecticut. About 1675, three brothers came to this country, and from these all the Seymours have descended, among whom we may mention the Hon. Horatio Seymour, at one time Governor of New York, and Hon. Thomas H. Seymour; the latter was educated at West Point, held the office of Colonel in the Mexican War, elected Governor of Connecticut, also Congressman from the Hartford District, and was appointed Minister to Russia. In 1838, Mr. Seymour left the scenes of his youth, gave up the comforts of a pleasant home, and migrated to Iowa, landing in Burlington, July 5, the day after it had become a Territory. After exploring six months, he concluded to make Danville his future home; beginning life in moderate circumstances, Mr. Seymour entered 320 acres of wild land which he immediately began improving; but when the land came into market, in 1839, it could hardly be called a home. In the course of time, it, with many other farms, became an oasis in the wilderness, and, at the present writing, he has a fine farm with improvements second to none in the country. Then, as now, the common schools were the great fountains of knowledge, and to these Mr. Seymour went in the winter, spending his summers in working on the farm. Mr. Seymour was Justice of the Peace for some thirty years, and at one time Secretary of the School Board. Mr. Seymour was originally a Whig; he afterward joined the ranks of the Republican party. In 1852, Mr. Seymour was elected to the Legislature, as a Representative from Des Moines Co.; being elected by the Whigs, he was a member of a small minority, the Democracy holding the balance of power. Feb. 3, 1842, Wolcott Seymour and Amelia Hawkins were joined in marriage; they had two sons, both of whom are living; one at home, and the other one mile below Danville. His wife died in 1865, and Jan. 2, 1873, he was married to Mary Robinson. Although living on a farm, yet Mr. Seymour feels that his days of work have passed, and he now lives at his ease, surrounded by all the comforts that tend to make life pleasant.

Shepherd, B. W., stock-dealer, Sec. 9; P. O. Danville.

Smith, Ellison, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Danville.

Sargent, W. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Middletown.

Scott, C. B. and G. and W. H., fars., S. 36; P. O. Danville.

Stoner, C. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Danville.

Still, A., merchant, Danville.

Seymour, H. C., far., S. 28; P. O. Danville.

Streed, John F., far.; P. O. Middletown.

Sawtelle, H. C., far., S. 20; P. O. Danville.

Seims, D., far., S. 1; P. O. Danville.

Syester, W. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Danville.

Stewart, W. H., physician, Danville.

Seymour, E. P., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.

Stigga, H. H., far., S. 2; P. O. Danville.

Seamans, B. B., far., S. 23; P. O. Middletown.

Streed, Aaron, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Middletown.

Swan, R. O., far., S. 25; P. O. Danville.

Sawtelle, S. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Danville.

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TONKINSON, C. B., far., S. 18; P. O. Danville.
Tomes, Reuben, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Danville.
Thomas, S. O. and J., fars., Sec. 5; P. O. Danville.
VANCE, WM., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Danville.
WARD, S. A., far., S. 5; P. O. Danville.
Whisler, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Danville.
**WARD, JOSEPH,** Sec. 29; P. O. Danville; born in Marshall Co., W. Va., Jan. 7, 1796; came to Des Moines Co. in 1844. Married Miss Sarah Swan Dec. 23, 1819; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1797, and died Oct. 15, 1863; he married again Sept. 23, 1875, Mrs. Sarah Swan; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1816; Mr. W. has four children by his former wife—Sarah A. Thompson, Joseph, Elizabeth Sawyer, William, and six dead—Henry S., Hettie, Mary J., John, Elizabeth and Andrew; Mrs. W. has four children by her former husband—David, Gilbert, Mattie, Bernard, and two dead—Emmans and Elizabeth. Mr. W. owns 185 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. He served as Major in the 144th Va. Regt.; was enrolled in 1812, and served till 1845. Is a Democrat. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.
Williams, G. W., far., S. 17; P. O. Danville.
Wilcox, M. D., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Danville.
Wilcox, A. A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Danville.
Williams, J. W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Danville.
Williams, J. H., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Danville.
Welch, Samuel E., far., S. 25; P. O. Middletown.
Waltz, Edward, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Danville.
Wertz, Amos, far.; P. O. Middletown.
Westerbeck, J. W., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Middletown.
Wechman, F., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.
Watson, Andrew, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Danville.
Wing, J. P., butcher, Sec. 25; P. O. Middletown.
Wright, J. A., physician, Danville.

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## AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Augusta.
BLAKEWAY, E., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Parrish.
Blakeway, J. C., far., Sec. 1, P.O. Parrish.
Buxton, Byron, saloon-keeper, Augusta.
Blakeway, Valentine, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Parrish.
Berier, Geo., far., S. 12; P. O. Augusta.
Berier, Enoch, far., S. 14; P.O. Augusta.
Blume, Wm., far., S. 14; P. O. Augusta.
Bangerman, William, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Augusta.
Berterman, Philip, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Middletown.
Baumgardner, Jacob, stone-mason, Augusta.
Bussy, Wm., far., S. 8; P. O. Parrish.
Bussy, W. F., far., S. 8; P. O. Parrish.
Bolton, J. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Parrish.
Brune, E., far., S. 24; P. O. Augusta.
Burgisser, L., far., S. 10; P. O. Augusta.
CHIPMAN, H. J., wine mfr., S. 23; P. O. Augusta.
**CLINE, W. S.,** S. 10; P. O. Augusta; born in Union Co., Ind., Feb. 8, 1818; came to Des Moines Co. March, 1843, and settled where he now lives; owns 330 acres, valued at $45 per acre; has made all the improvements. Married Miss Maria Brown Jan. 5, 1843; born in Union Co., Ind., Jan. 5, 1825; have five children—Henry B., Mary, John M., Salina and William A. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. C. is a member of a grange and is a Democrat.
**CRABTREE, J. A.,** far., S. 24; P. O. Augusta; born in Tennessee, Sept. 22, 1827; came, with his parents

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to Scott Co., Ill., in 1833; thence to Des Moines Co. in 1858. Married Miss Elizabeth Robertson Aug. 18, 1858; born in Schuyler Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1831; her parents came to Des Moines in 1834, among the first settlers of Augusta Tp.; Mr. C. now lives on the farm where Mr. Robertson first settled; has four children—Martha, Frank R., Albert, Rophenia J. Has held the offices of Township Assessor and Trustee; owns 131 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. C. is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 7, Augusta Lodge. Neutral in politics.

Christianson, N. C., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Augusta.

Clark, E., lab.; P. O. Augusta.

Cuthberth, Elias, carpenter, S. 24; P. O. Augusta.

DE JOHN, LOUIS, far., S. 12; P. O. Augusta.

Dennison, G. B.; P. O. Augusta.

Danes, Fred., far., S. 12; P. O. Augusta.

FRAZER, A., bridge-tender, S. 23; P. O. Augusta.

Florel, August, far., S. 14; P. O. Augusta.

**FISCHER, WILLIAM,** dealer dry goods, groceries and provisions, Augusta; was born in Germany March 13, 1836; came to the United States in 1854, and located in Burlington; was bartender for some time, and went into business for himself in 1857, which he followed till 1868, then came to Augusta and engaged in mercantile trade, where he has been successful; he owns the grist-mill—the old mill which was built by Moffett in 1835 the first in this part of the country. He married Miss Mary L. Brun Oct. 7, 1857; she was born in Germany Nov. 25, 1840; have three children—Louisa M., Edmund and Arnold; and four deceased. Has held office of Township Clerk. Republican.

Franklin, Abe, P. O. Augusta.

GIBSON, J. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Parrish.

Gibson, G., far., S. 4; P. O. Parrish.

Geitzfried, Michael, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Augusta.

Gross, I., shoemaker, Augusta.

Grubb, Alex., far., S. 2; P. O. Augusta.

Gregg, J. M., far., S. 2; P. O. Parrish.

Gregg, A. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Parrish.

Girard, Joseph, far., S. 12; P.O. Augusta.

HOLLAND, LABAN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Augusta.

Holland, Caswell, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Augusta.

Harty, R., far., S. 2; P. O. Augusta.

Helt, Nicholas, far., S. 13; P.O. Augusta.

Hilleary, J. L., far., S. 11; P.O. Augusta.

Hanna, Caswell, far., S. 5; P.O. Parrish.

Hanna, J. L., far., S. 5; P. O. Parrish.

Hanna, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Parrish.

Hanna, Abner, far., S. 2; P. O. Parrish.

Hubner, Wm., far., S. 6; P. O. Augusta.

**HEAN, ROBERT,** P. O. Augusta; was born in England Feb. 9, 1813; came to Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1835, and worked as millwright for two years. Married Miss Sarah Lesher June 15, 1843; she was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Sept. 26, 1826; came to Des Moines Co. in 1869, and bought a saw-mill and operated it for two years, then engaged in the lumber business; at present is farming; owns thirty acres, valued at $25 per acre; has seven children — Elizabeth, Francis, Mary, John, Robert, Samuel and Rhoda, and two deceased—Adam and Margaret. Members of M. E. Church; Democrat.

**HILLS, H. A.,** farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Augusta; was born in Lee Co., Iowa, Feb. 10, 1844; his parents were early settlers of Lee Co. Married Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth Feb. 10, 1869; she was born in New York May 30, 1847; has three children—Edith L., Nellie M. and Edward A. Mr. H. enlisted in 1st I. V. I., and served his time out; re-enlisted in 1st Mo. Engineers, and served three years; was in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Gainesboro, and several skirmishes. Has held offices of Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace. Members of M. E. Church; Republican.

Heavener, George, Augusta.

Hunzinger, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Augusta.

Heavener, L. C. B., lab., Augusta.

INGERSOL, WM., JR., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Augusta.

Ingersol, Wm., Sr., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Augusta.

JESTER, B., far., S. 5; P. O. Parrish.

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KOENIG, WM., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta.

Klous, M., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Middletown.

LAMME, NATHAN, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Middletown.

Lauffer, John, Sr., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Parrish.

Lauer, Theobald, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Augusta.

Luckey, Wm., teamster, Augusta.

Lauer, Antoin, far., S. 11; P. O. Augusta.

Loft, H. P., Augusta.

McCORD, ROBERT, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Augusta.

**McCOY, JAMES B.,** machinist, Sec. 4; P. O. Parrish; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1811; went with his parents to Fayette Co., Penn.; learned the trade of sickle-maker, which he followed for five years, then manufactured edged tools for four years; came to Des Moines Co. in 1844, where he manufactured threshing machines, the first machines manufactured in this part of the country; he also made the first horse saw-mill here; in the year 1859-60, he made thirty ditchers. Married Miss J. Hess in 1833; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 8, 1817, and died Dec. 2, 1875; they have one child—Jessie, and three deceased—Joseph, Mary and Caroline. Mr. McCoy owns 42 acres, valued at $3,000. Is a Republican.

Melcher, Dennis, crockery mfr., S. 1; P. O. Parrish.

Moore, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Parrish.

Moore, F. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Parrish.

Moore, W. F., far., S. 8; P. O. Augusta.

Melcher & Beck, crockery mfr., S. 1; P. O. Parish.

Moore, Wm., far., S. 4.; P. O. Parrish.

**MOORE, WM. R.,** far., Sec. 4; P. O. Parrish; born in Marshall Co., Va., March 20, 1820; came with parents to Des Moines Co. in 1838; first settled in Danville Tp. Married Miss Rebecca Parriott in 1851; she was born in Marshall Co., Va., in 1825; have six children—John P., Annie B., Watson L., Eugene, Elbert and Myrtie; deceased—Frank D. Mr. Moore owns 200 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. Has held office of Justice of the Peace six years, and Assessor and County Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church. The posterity of the Moore family for the past forty years number fifty-two (children and grandchildren), with but three deaths during that time.

NEUTERMAN, C., JR., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Augusta.

**NAU, HENRY,** farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Middletown; born in Germany April 26, 1815; came to America in 1838, and located in Indianapolis, Ind.; moved to Butler Co., Ohio, and lived there five years; came to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1843; moved to Des Moines Co. in 1853. In 1878, he returned to his native land, and attended the Exposition at Paris. Married Miss Elizabeth Wager May 30, 1841; she was born in Bavaria April 18, 1823; have seven children—John, Mary, Katie C., Samuel, George W., Rebecca B. and Maggie E. Are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns 427 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; made all the improvements. Democrat.

**NEELY, JOHN,** far., S. 13; P. O. Augusta; born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 15, 1826, where he learned the hatter's trade; worked at his trade for some years; went to California in 1849; returned in 1854. Married Miss Maria Barton Oct. 6, 1844; she was born in Philadelphia in 1826, and died June 30, 1876; have seven children—Mary E., Jennie M., Eva, William T., John F., Edward B. and Charles, and three dead. Came to Des Moines Co. in 1854; owns 262 acres of land valued at $50 per acre. Republican.

Nicloy, John, hotel, Augusta.

ORTON, THOS.; P. O. Augusta.

PHREHM, HENRY, far., S. 11; P. O. Augusta.

Porter, Albert, laborer; P. O. Augusta.

RANDALL, W. H., physician, Augusta.

SHORT, GEORGE, far., S. 13; P. O. Augusta.

Seigler, Chris, far., S. 1; P. O. Parrish.

Schrimer, ———— far., S. 14; P. O. Augusta.

**SCHULZE, C. L.,** blacksmith, Augusta; born in Prussia June 16, 1841; came to Burlington in 1853 with

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his parents, and lived there four years; then went to Dallas, Ill., and while there learned his trade. Married Miss C. Blender March 22, 1870; born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 5, 1846; has four children—Theresa B. M., born Dec. 15. 1870; Harriet, June 2, 1872; Arnold, Sept. 15, 1875; Katie M., Oct. 21, 1877; Charles, born Oct. 11, 1874, and died Nov. 20, 1874. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church. Enlisted in Co. D, 5th Mo. V. I., and served his time out; re-enlisted in the 48th I. V. I., Co. D; was in battles of Springfield, Mo., and Duck Springs, and served his time out; was in the employ of the government till the close of the war. Republican.

Sharp, W. P., saw-mill owner, Augusta.

Sanbury, Henry, far., S. 12; P. O. Augusta.

THOMAS & BRO., stock-dealer,, Sec. 1; P. O. Augusta.

Tiedeman, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Augusta.

Tuttle, Simeon, carp., Augusta.

UNTERKIRCHER, A. P., retired, Augusta; born in Germany March 11, 1810; learned the tanner's trade in the old country; at 21 years of age, was drafted in the army and served six years; then served as 1st Lieutenant in the militia two years. Married Miss Sophia H. Auer in 1837; she was born in Germany March 2, 1810; they came to America in 1850; worked at his trade in Pennsylvania and Michigan; came to Augusta, Des Moines Co., in 1856, and started a tannery, which business he followed for nine years; sold out, and is living a retired life. Has two children—John and Sophia. Republican.

WILKE, C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Augusta.

Walker, David, far., S. 10; P. O. Augusta.

Widespach, Felix, far., S. 14; P. O. Augusta.

Walker, C. E., far., S. 10; P. O. Augusta.

ZIMMER, WILLIAM, far., S. 10; P. O. Augusta,

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## PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Albright, E., far., S. 28; P. O. South Flint.

Algrahm, B., far., S. 8; P. O. New London.

Anderson, A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Danville.

Anderson, C., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

Anderson, Jacob, far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

Antrobus, —, far., Sec. 32; P. O. New London.

Aspergreene, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

BOOK, J., far., S. 18; P. O. New London.

Blast, C., far., S. 35; P. O. Danville.

CALLIS, G. W., far., S. 26; P. O. South Flint.

Carter, B., far., S. 34; P. O. Danville.

**CARTER, EDWIN,** far., S. 27; P. O. South Flint; born in Virginia, July 25, 1814; went to Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1837; while there married Miss E. J. Spurgin, March 8, 1838; born Montgomery Co., Ky., September, 1820, and died April 12, 1849; married again to Miss Mary F. Sargent, March 22, 1850; born in Ohio July 24, 1834; Mr. C. has one child by former wife—Marian, and eight by present wife—Minerva, John E., Nancy O., Emily M., Mary F., Nevada E., Elkannah S. and Abbie A. Mr. C. came to Des Moines Co. Sept. 15, 1848; has been Postmaster for twenty-five years; owns 340 acres of land. Members of Baptist Church; Democrat.

Casie, L., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Chandler, James, far., S. 11; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Clark, A., far., Sec. 18; P. O. New London.

Clark, A. M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. South Flint.

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Clark, R., far., S. 21; P. O. South Flint.

**CLUTTER, J. J., M. D.,** Pleasant Grove; was born in Ohio July 20, 1825; at 16 years of age, went to Washington Co., Penn., and studied medicine; then went to Stanton, Va., where he attended Medical College; thence to Ritchie Co., Va., where he practiced for seventeen years, when he removed to Ohio and practiced three years; came to Iowa and engaged in practice in Winfield; came to Pleasant Grove, where he has been practicing some time. Married Miss Elizabeth Malone in December, 1849; she was born in Harrison Co., Va., Dec. 31, 1830; have nine children—Sarah S., Minerva, Mary M., Alice, John E., Ada V., Francis M., Luther W. and William H. Mr. C. served three years as surgeon in the army. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. C. is a Republican.

Chadrick, T. V., far., S. 33; P. O. South Flint.

Church, J. S., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Danville.

Coap, A., far., S. 6; P. O. New London.

Cracker, Wm., far., Sec. 34; P. O. South Flint.

Crane, J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

DADDS, O. E., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Dadds, Wm. D., far., S. 27; P. O. South Flint.

Danell, T., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Danville.

Darldt, S. C., far., S. 35; P. O. Danville.

Deney, W. P., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Danville.

Dietch, Q., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Dispain, M., far., Sec. 21; P. O. South Flint.

Dispain, S., far., Sec. 21; P. O. South Flint.

Doolittle, E., far., S. 32; P. O. Danville.

Drier, C., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

EVANS, H, M., far., S. 1; P. O. New London.

FETTERMAN, I., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South Flint.

Finck, C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Fleenor, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Fleenor, W. H., far., S. 10; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**FLEENOR, W. P.,** farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Rush Co., Ind., Oct. 11, 1823; removed with his parents to Coles Co., Ill., when 11 years of age; came to Des Moines Co. in 1836; at present, is living at the old homestead, where his parents first settled when they came to the county. Married Miss Sarah McCune Oct. 10, 1850; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., July 1, 1830. Owns 210 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Members of the C. P. Church; Democrat.

Freck, F., far., S. 19; P. O. New London.

GANNAWAY, W. B., farmer, Sec. 2; Pleasant Grove.

**GANNAWAY, JOHN,** born in Kentucky July 7, 1814; came to Des Moines Co. in 1838; an early settler of that county. Married Miss Nancy Zion in 1838; a native of Virginia; born March 10, 1822; have four children—Robinson, Sarah J., William B. and Lavina. Both members of the C. P. Church; Mr. G. is a Republican.

**GANNAWAY, R.,** cabinet-maker, Pleasant Ridge; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, in September, 1839; has been a resident of this county ever since, except three years in the army, in Co. C, 30th I. V. I.; was at the siege of Vicksburg and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Married Miss Rosie Minerd Jan. 1, 1868; have three children—William C., Charles R. and John. Members of the C. P. Church. Mr. G. is Justice of the Peace; Republican.

Garlinger, F., far., S. 13; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**GEISE, JOHN,** farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Prussia in 1817; came to Virginia in 1831; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; then to Des Moines Co. in 1843. Married Miss Margaretta Dinkhause in 1843; she was born in Prussia in 1819; have seven children—Henry, John, George, Theodore, Louisa and Sallie; lost one—Louis. Mr. G. owns 298 acres of land, valued at $12 per acre. Members of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

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Gragan, J., far., S. 26; P. O. South Flint.
Gieffel, Wm., far., S. 30; P. O. South Flint.
HALE, G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Hale, G. L., far., S. 3; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Hand, O., far., S. 18; P. O. New London.
Hanks, A. J., far., S. 7; P. O. New London.
Harmes, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Henel, D. M., far., S. 7; P. O. New London.
Hauston, S. T. S., far., S. 23; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Hully, Aug., far., S. 16; P. O. South Flint.
JANES, D. R., far., S. 1; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Janes, F., far., S. 11; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Janes, J. D., far., S. 25; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Johnson, C. P., far., S. 22; P. O. South Flint.
Jakoba, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
KEPPY, H., far., S. 35; P. O. Danville.
**KUHLENBECK, J. F.,** dealer in dry goods and groceries; Pleasant Grove; born in Germany, June 14, 1838; came to St. Louis in 1854, where he learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at it three years; then went to Louisiana, Mo., and married Miss Mary Brier, in 1869; she was born in Prussia in 1840; have six chidren—John, Henry, Hardy, Clara, Lindey and Frank, and two dead—Albert and Louisa. Mr. K. enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. D, 25th I. V. I.; served three years; was in twenty-three battles; was with Sherman during the march to the sea; since 1869, has been engaged in mercantile business at Pleasant Grove. Mrs. K. is a member of C. P. Church,; Mr. K. is Republican.
LANGFORD, R., far., S. 4; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Laughlin, John, far., S. 29; P. O. New London.
Laughlin, L., far., S. 29; P. O. New London.
Laughlin, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. New London.
Lee, A., far., S. 6; P. O. New London.
Lee, I. I., far., S. 2; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Linder, J., far., S. 4; Pleasant Grove.
McNALL, S., far., S. 17; P. O. New London.
**McCARTY, ISAAC,** far., S. 5; P. O. New London; born in Claiborne Co., Tenn., March 27, 1825; removed with his parents to Putnam Co., Ind., in 1827; came to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1847; then moved to Des Moines Co. in 1854. Married Miss Margaret A. Sharp November, 1848; she was born in Parke Co., Ind., in 1831; have nine children—George J., William D., John L., Mary J., Alexander, Smith, Francis P., Chas. B., Annie B., and three dead—Thomas, James, and one died in infancy. Mr. McCarty has assessed the township six or seven times; owns 254 acres of land. Members of the Baptist Church; Democrat.
McNall, W., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.
MacNeil, J. F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. New London.
Mahler, F., far., S. 19; P. O. New London.
Mahr, Henry, far., S. 35; P. O. Danville.
Mailer, Henry, far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.
Marchant, W., far., S. 3; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Martin, J., far., S. 20; P. O. New London.
Meyers, C., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Miller, J. L., far., Sec. 7; P. O. New London.
Miller, W. A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. New London.
**MILLER, WILLIAM,** Pleasant Grove; born in Kentucky May 23, 1810; came to Des Moines Co. in 1835. Mr. Miller was in the Black Hawk war in 1833. Married Miss Louisa Lee in 1839; born in Illinois and died Aug. 21, 1874. Married again Mary J. Partlock in 1875; born in Rush Co., Ind., Sept. 11, 1833; Mr. Miller has five children by his former wife—Hezekiah, Marion, Sarah J., William L. and Mary L., and four dead; John died in the army; others died in infancy. Members of C. P. Church; Mr. M. is a Democrat.

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Morgan, M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. South Flint.

NEWHOUSE, JOHN, far., S. 14; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**OBERMANN, F. W.,** undertaker and cabinet-maker, Pleasant Grove; born in Germany Nov. 12, 1832; came to Wheeling, Va., in 1848; went to Cincinnati in 1850; came to Des Moines Co. in 1852. Married Miss Mary A. Halle in 1860; she was born in Indiana in 1830; have seven children —Charles F., Etta, George, William, Mary, Bismarck and Henry. Mr. O. started the first undertaker's establishment in Pleasant Grove. Republican.

PARKER, G. W., far., S. 18; P. O. New London.

Parker, G. W., far., S. 28; P. O. South Flint.

Perkins, W. H., far., S. 16; P. O. South Flint.

Perkins, W. J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. New London.

Piepergerder, E., far., S. 26; P. O. South-Flint.

Piper, John, far., Sec. 16; P. O. South Flint.

Poggermeller, H., far., S. 23; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**PORTLOCK, D. L.,** far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Rush Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1825; came to Burlington in the fall of 1836; engaged at the carpenter trade; removed to Pleasant Grove Tp., in April, 1842. Married Miss Elizabeth J. Fleenor in 1850; born in Rush Co., Ind., in 1827; have five children—Verdon, Lydia, Clarissa, Sarah E. and Elzorah, and two died in infancy. Mr. P. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years; has been on the Board of Supervisors and Deputy Provost Marshal during the war. Owns 200 acres of land. Members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

RAMSY, GEO., far., Sec. 20; P. O. New London.

Redding, James, far., S. 23; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Redford, I., far., S. 7; P. O. New London.

Richey, T., far., Sec. 29; P. O. New London.

Rippel, W. and T., fars., Sec. 25; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Ritchey, R., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Ritcher, Wm., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Danville.

SATER, S. P. and J. W., fars., Sec. 31; P. O. New London.

Sater, Thomas, far., S. 31; P. O. New London.

Seifkin, J. G., far., S. 35; P. O. Danville.

Shepard, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Shephard, J., far., S. 9; P. O. New London.

**SHORTRIDGE, S. M.,** dealer in blooded stock; S. 11.; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 26, 1828; came to Des Moines Co. in 1857; read law with Darwin; was admitted to the bar in 1864; has held the office of Notary Public since 1863, and other offices; was in the war in 48th I. V. I., Co. D, as First Sergeant; owns 110 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Member of C. P. Church; Republican.

Shurts, John, far., S. 24; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Simpson, R. K., far., S. 9.

**SMITH, A. J.,** S. 15; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Washington Co., Va., Dec. 28, 1811; removed with his parents to Clarke Co., Ind., in 1817; came to DesMoines Co. May 1, 1843, and settled in Pleasant Grove Tp. Married Miss J. Westfall April 18, 1847, born in Allegany Co., N. Y., June 20, 1829; have twelve children—Francis M., Frederick N., Jemima I., Asbury D., A. J., Mary J., Robert A., R. E., J. H., Minnie, Squire and Ira. Mr. Smith owns 837 acres, valued at $35 per acre; commenced in 1843 with two yoke of steers and $63, and has besides his property given his children 480 acres. Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

Smith, J., far., S. 14; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**SNYDER, ANDREW,** far., S. 26; P. O. Southflint; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1802; emigrated when 16 years of age to Marshall Co., W. Va.; returned to his native State several years later; remained a short period; again went to West Virginia, engaging in various occupations, and during his leisure in the winter exerted himself assiduously to



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acquire an education, which might at least fit him for the ordinary walks of business life. On the 31st of January, 1828, he married Sarah Baker, born Oct. 3, 1808, whose girlhood days were passed in West Virginia. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Snyder commenced farming in Marshall Co., W. Va., and continued at it until the spring of 1844, when he moved with his family to what is now Des Moines Co. The first year he worked a rented farm, near the southwest part of Danville Tp. In the spring of 1845, he purchased his present farm; Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been earnest and active in the affairs of life, and their influence has done much to shape the course of the community in which they live; though more than fifty years of their marital companionship have glided away, they are both still strong and in vigorous health, with the prospect of living yet many years to enjoy the fruits of their early struggles. Their union has been blessed with ten children—Rachel, James, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Caroline, Sarah E., William W., Lou. J., Theodore B., and Wilber, all living, except William W., who died in 1848, and Rachel in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been life-long members of the M. E. Church, and all their children belong to some religious denomination. In politics, Mr. Snyder has always stood by the Republican party. He is now what may be properly termed a retired farmer.

**SNYDER, LIZZIE,** teacher; P. O. Southflint; is residing with her parents; born in Marshall Co., W. Va., and came with her parents to Des Moines Co. in 1844; was kept at school from the time she attained proper age until she became a teacher; is devotedly attached to this vocation; has followed it most of her life. She is a member of the M. E. Church, having in early life identified herself with that denomination, and has ever been a faithful member.

**SNYDER, WILBER,** far., S. 26; P. O. Danville; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa., Feb. 15, 1850. Married Miss Nellie Burns; born in Norwalk, Ohio, July 1, 1852; is living on the old homestead farm. Republican; has been a delegate at different conventions of the party.

Stetter, A., far., S. 30; P. O. New London.

Stewart, A. P., far., S. 32; P. O. Danville.

Stigga, H., far., S. 36; P. O. Danville.

Strain, S., far., S. 25; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Strathman, F., far., S. 26; P. O. South Flint.

Stucker, F. M., far., S. 14; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

TATERMIER, A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. New London.

**TIEDEMANN, F. A.,** farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Bremen, Germany, Aug. 9, 1839; came to Washington, D. C., 1849; in 1850, removed to Illinois. In 1851, he went to Long Island, then to New Jersey; came to Des Moines Co. in 1852, and bought a farm; returned to New Jersey and married Miss L. A. Lawrence in 1853. They returned to Des Moines Co. and located in Pleasant Grove Township. Was elected Supervisor in 1876 for three years. Have nine children—Charlotte, Alvina, Cæsar, Dora, Sophia, Fred, Emma, Thersa and Lawrence, and one dead—Justus. Are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns 204 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. Republican.

Tucker, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

Tuft, James, far., S. 16; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

VERNALT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Pleasant Grove.

**VIRGIN, J. M.,** attorney, Pleasant Grove; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed with his father's family to Des Moines Co. in 1850. Married Miss S. C. Stucker in 1857; has ten children—William H., Edwin F., Annie L., Ella D., Oliver M., Oscar J., Franklin C., Lillie B., Mary M. and Grace D. Mr. Virgin was admitted to the bar of Des Moines Co. in the fall of 1877, and has met with flattering success. Republican.

**VITEMANHAUSE, D.,** Sec. 35; P. O. Danville; born in Germany Feb. 20, 1820. Married Miss Annie M. C. S. Warfalmann in 1850; born in Germany March 2, 1817; has one child—Sophia, born Feb. 2, 1852. Mr. V. owns 297 acres of land. Member of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

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WALLMAN, J. H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Wassan, A. J., Jr., far., Sec. 9; P. O. New London.
Wassan, B. B., far., Sec. 9; P. O. New London.
Wassan, J. A., far., Sec. 9; P. O. New London.
Wechman, H., far., S. 36; P. O. Danville.
White, T., far., S. 6; P. O. New London.
Wilkins, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Walverton, T. N., far., S. 36; P. O. Danville.
Wright, C., far., S. 30; P. O. New London.
Wright, E., far., S. 30; P. O. New London.

**ZION, JOHN,** Pleasant Grove; born in Virginia July 23, 1817; went to Rush Co., Ind., in 1828; removed to Coles Co., Ill., in 1834. Married Miss Elizabeth Gannaway March 29, 1838; she was born in Kentucky April 7, 1816; her mother is now living with her, aged 93; was born in Virginia in 1786. Mr. Zion came to Des Moines Co. in 1838; was engaged in mercantile trade for twenty years; has held the office of Trustee. Members of the C. P. Church; have been for thirty-nine years. Mr. Z. has been a faithful worker in the cause of religion. Has one son and one daughter—George W. and Finetta. Mr. Zion is a Democrat.

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## BENTON TOWNSHIP.

ASPELMIR, L., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Latty.
BACKHOUS, F., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Kingston.
**BAHR, J., REV.,** Pastor of Zion Church; was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849. Married Miss Emily Gramm in 1878; she was born in St. Louis in 1860; came to Des Moines Co. in 1878. Mr. B. preaches in St. John's Church, Flint River Tp. also; Republican.
Barnhill, R., far., S. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Bazel, G. W. & Theo., fars., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.
Bazel, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.
Bazel, T., far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington.
Benne, H., far., S. 21; P. O. Latty.
Berenman, V., far., S. 32; P. O. Latty.
Bowman, J., laborer, Kingston.
Brader, C., far., S. 7; P. O. Sperry.
Braudmere, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Latty.
Brant, A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Kingston.
Brockway, J., far.; P. O. Kingston.
Broom, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Kingston.
Brumm, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Kingston.
Bucher, E., far., S. 17; P. O. Sperry.
Burges, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Kingston.
Burkholder, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Burlington.
Bush, B. & W., fars., S. 16; P. O. Latty.
Bush, J. A., far., S. 21; P. O. Latty.
Busnir, L., far., S. 23; P. O. Kingston.
CHRIST, J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Kingston.
DEARLOVE, R. & A., farmers, Sec. 4; P. O. Kingston.
Dennis, J. C., far., S. 11; P. O. Kingston.
Dustman, H., far., S. 19; P. O. Latty.
EADS, W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Latty.
Edgar, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Sperry.
Edgar, J. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Sperry.
**ELDER, M. C.,** farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Latty; was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1837; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837. Married Eliza J. Walker in 1871; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1844; they have three children—Maretta, Frank and Ida M. Mr. Elder owns eighty acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. Has held office of Road Supervisor two years. Democrat.
Ellerhoff, W., far., S. 30; P. O. Latty.
Ellis, W., ditcher, Kingston.
FOSTER, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.
**FOSTER, J. F.,** far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington; born in Franklin Co., Ind., in 1818; came to Des Moines Co. in 1840; since, been engaged in farming. Married Margaret Hendrickson in 1841; she was born in Franklin Co., Ind., in 1824; they have three children—Sarah, Margaret A. and T. J. Foster. Owns

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222 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Mrs. Foster is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. Foster is a Republican.

Fitzke, C., far., S. 14; P. O. Kingston.
Flair, P., far., S. 8; P. O. Latty.
Flege, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Latty.
Freitag, G. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Kingston.

GABERLINE, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.

Gardner, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Latty.
Gardner, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Latty.
Garrison, G. B., far., S. 9; P. O. Kingston.
Garvey, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Burlington.
Gerling, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.
Gerlinger, George, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Burlington.
Getty, R., far., S. 4; P. O. Burlington.
Geeselman, H., far., S. 30; P. O. Latty.
Grass, M., far., S. 11; P. O. Kingston.
Guberling, H., S. 18; P. O. Kingston.
Guy, I., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.
Guy, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Burlington.

HARTMAN, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.

**HAIGHT, H.,** far., S. 1; P. O. Kingston; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1827; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837. Married Margaret Gibson in 1874. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1836. They have three children—Martha, Henry and Dora. Mr. H. has seven children by former marriage—George, Laura, Margaret, Elizabeth, Abby, James and John. Mr. H. owns 1,700 acres of land; Democrat.

Hartman, J. K., far., S. 34; P. O. Burlington.
Hartman, Z., far., S. 36; P. O. Burlington.
Hellenthrall, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Latty.
Henson, J. J., far., S. 1; P. O. Kingston.
Herman, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Kingston.
Heumbrecker, C., far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.
Hixson, D, far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.
Honecke, C., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Latty.
Hoppe, C., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Latty.
Howe, M., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Hubner, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Kingston.
Hunter, S., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Sperry.
Hutchroff, E., far., S. 6; P. O. Kingston.

JOHNSON, C., far., S. 21; P. O. Burlington.

**JACKSON, A. P.,** farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sperry; born in Des Moines Co. in 1840. Married Mattie Clark in 1877; she was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1850; they have one child—Arthur, born in 1878. Mr. Jackson owns sixty acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; has held the office of School Director five years; Secretary of Board five years. Enlisted in Co. C, 30th I. V. I., in 1862; was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, and several others; mustered out in 1865. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

**JACKSON, M. H.,** farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Latty; born in Vermont in 1828; came to Des Moines Co. in 1835, and since been engaged in farming. Married Sarah Penny in 1855; she was born in Westmoreland, Co., Penn., in 1830; they have seven children—Fremont, Hattie, Venira, Burton, Edgar, Frank and Sadie. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Township Clerk. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jackson owns 200 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Republican.

JOHNSON, PRECKET, far., S. 14; P O. Burlington.

KALKMAN, F., far., S. 17; P. O. Latty.

Kampmier, E., far., S. 29; P. O. Latty.
Kaster, W. B., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.
Keller, J. M. L.; P. O. Kingston.
Kennady, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Kissinger, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Latty.
Kneedy, J., laborer; P. O. Kingston.
Koblitz, C., far., S. 11; P. O. Kingston.
Kock, L., far., S. 11; P. O. Kingston.
Kroeger, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Burlington.

LAVINE, J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Kingston.

**LANGERBECK, O.,** farmer, Sec. 18; P., O. Latty; born in Germany in 1844; came to Des Moines Co. in 1870, and has since been engaged in farming, except one year in the grocery business in Burlington. Married Jane Gutzmer in 1875; she was born in Germany in 1853. They have two children—Zelina and Werner. Mr. L. owns 100 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Republican.

**LATTY, MRS. S.,** farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Latty; born in Henry Co., Ky., in 1804. Married M. W. Latty in 1827.

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He was born in Maryland in 1794; lived in Kentucky. They came to Des Moines Co. in 1833. Mr. L. died in 1877. They had five children; the living are John W., Mary, Warren and Sarah; James died in 1872. Mrs. L. owns 320 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre.

**LATTY, JOHN W.,** farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Latty Station; was born in 1839. Married Miss Lucretia Ross in 1863; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1841; they have five children—Olivia J., Arpin E., Amanda B., Ross H., Mathew W. Mr. L. is a Republican.

Leehart, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

Lechart, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.

Lindsey, W. O., far., S. 4; P. O. Kingston.

Long, B. M., far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington.

**LONG, K.,** farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington; was born in Kent Co., Md., in 1810; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855; since engaged in farming. He married Nancy Clarkson in 1831; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1815; they have nine children—John, Major, Benjamin, William F., Francis, Richard, Martha, Missouri, Joseph. Mr. Long owns 144 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Is a Republican.

**LOPER, W. R.,** farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sperry; was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1828; came to Des Moines Co. in 1837; since engaged in farming. Married Miss Maggie Cornick in 1863; she was born in Des Moines Co. in 1842; they have four children—Idora, Mary, Williard, Perry. Mr. Loper owns 200 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. He is a Democrat.

Loudmer. C., far., S. 6; P. O. Sperry.

**LYNCH, W., HON.,** farmer, S. 12; P. O. Kingston; was born in Mercer Co. in 1824; came to Des Moines Co. in 1849; has engaged in farming and carpentering since. Married Miss E. A. Young in 1848; she was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1825; they have five children—Sedgwick J., Chas. U., Mary E., Annie B. and Lilian S. Mr. L. owns 458 acres of land, valued as follows: 258 acres at $30 per acre, and 200 acres at $5 per acre; in 1876, Mr. L. was elected Representative for the Second District; held the office of County Supervisor two years. Mrs. Lynch is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat.

McCANNON, J., laborer; P. O. Kingston.

McClintock, T., far., S. 4; P. O. Burlington.

McCrystal, D. A., far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington.

Madlanes, A., laborer; P. O. Kingston.

Malcho, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Burlington.

Mebuhe, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Burlington.

Mellinger, far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

Meyers, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Burlington.

Miller, H., far., S. 18; P O. Latty.

Miller, R. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Burlington.

Mitchell, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Kingston.

**MILLER, W. G.,** merchant, Kingston; born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836; came to Des Moines Co. in 1855. Married Miss J. E. Deen in 1874; she was born in Virginia in 1854; they have two children—Edward and Doshia A.; Mr. Miller has four children by a former marriage—Harriet, Laura, Frank and Bertha. Mr. M. owns 126 acres of land, valued at $10 per acre. He keeps a general stock of dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., etc. Republican.

Moser, F. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington.

Moyers, C., far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.

**MOYERS, S. N.,** farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sperry; born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1827; came to Des Moines Co. in 1839; since been engaged in farming. Married Lucinda H. Deen in 1846; she was born in Upshur Co., W. Va., in 1824; they had four children, three living—George W., Sarah E., and Jacob N.; Marietta died in 1862. Mr. M. has held the office of School Director eight years. Member of the M. E. Church. Owns 130 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Democrat.

Munson, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Burlington.

NELSON, C., blacksmith; P. O. Kingston.

Nelson, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Burlington.

Nelson, M., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.

Neris, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.

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OLSEN, A. F., far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.
Otto, L., far., S. 11; P. O. Burlington.
Orily, P.; far., S. 14; P. O. Burlington.
Orr, J. W., far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.
PANTHER, F., far., S. 8; P. O. Sperry.
Paul, D., far., S. 35; P. O. Burlington.
**PENNY, JOHN,** far., S. 29; P. O. Latty Station; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1802; came to Des Moines Co. in 1844; has since engaged in farming. Married Rebecca Weddell in 1822; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1805; have seven children living and two dead; the living are Joseph, Thomas, Sarah, Phœbe, Lydia, Amanda, and John S.; David died in 1825; Melissa died in 1844. In 1848, Mr. Penny was elected Representative for Des Moines Co.; was County Supervisor from 1860 to 1862; has held several other smaller offices. Owns 127 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Baptist Church, Mr. P. being a Deacon; Democrat.
Peterson, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
Pflum, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Kingston.
Pogemiller, W., far., S. 16; P. O. Burlington.
Poole, R. D., far., S. 33; P. O. Burlington.
Poole, T. S., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.
RUMAN, F., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Kingston.
**RICE, J.,** farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Kingston; was born in Germany in 1832; came to Des Moines Co. in 1849. Married Harriet Murtz in 1865; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1839; they have four children—Isabel, Kate, John and Charles. Mr. R. owns 232 acres, valued at $20 per acre. Democrat.
Riepe, H. J., far., S. 26; P. O. Burlington.
Rogers, G. D., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
Rutter, S., lab.; P. O. Kingston.
SALLADY, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
Salladay, J. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Salladay, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Schmidt, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Burlington.
Schmidt, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Burlington.
Schrader, B., far., S. 20; P. O. Latty.
Schular, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.
Schuler, M., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Burlington.
Schultz, H., far., S. 11; P. O. Kingston.
**SEIBERT, L.,** blacksmith, Bottom Road; P. O. Burlington; born in Germany in 1857; came to Des Moines Co. in 1873, and has since worked at his trade. Married Caroline Shilknat in 1875; she was born in Germany in 1857. They have two children—Arnold and Kate. Members of the M. E. Church; Democrat.
Shanefelt, G., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.
Short, P., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
Shultz, J. A. and F. C., fars., Sec. 22; P. O. Burlington.
Sickman, F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.
Smith, W. T., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Burlington.
Soedenburg, M. F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.
Stapleton, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
Steenrod, R., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.
Steingraeber, W. G., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Burlington.
Stimpson, W. C., laborer; P. O. Kingston.
Swanson, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Kingston.
TACKENBURG, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Burlington.
Tee, L., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Kingston.
Tieman, W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Latty.
Timmerman, F., far., S. 31; P. O. Latty.
Timmerman, L., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Burlington.
Timmerman, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Burlington.
Tramer, F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Sperry.
Tutor, S. L., laborer, Kingston.
VENGHOUS, H., far., S. 15; P. O. Burlington.
**VAN OSDOL, H., MRS.,** Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington; born in Henry Co., Ky., in 1819. Married Wm. Van Osdol in 1836; he was born in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1816, and died in 1861; has ten children—Mahala, Melissa, Martha, John W., Melinda, Mary M., Jane, Indiana, Minnetta, Birdie M. Mrs. Van Osdol owns forty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Member of the M. E. Church.
Vennici, I., far., S. 4; P. O. Kingston.

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Vennici, W. M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Burlington.
Vixtrum, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Kingston.
WALKER, E. S., far., Sec. 15; Burlington.
Walker, I., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Burlington.
Walker, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.
Walker, J. C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.
Walker, L. J., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Burlington.
Walker, M., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Walker, M., far., S. 28; P. O. Burlington.
Wedeman, H., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Latty.
Welch, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Kingston.
Welch, J. W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Burlington.
**WENZEL, KARL,** farmer and wine-maker, S. 30; P. O. Latty; born in Lobenstein, Austria, in 1821; came to Des Moines Co. in 1873. Married Treasa Bronche in 1847; she was born in German Lebaugh, Austria, in 1832; they have two children—Charles and Eva. Owns 200 acres of land. Mr. W. was in the Austrian army five years; he has an extensive vineyard, and makes a superior quality of wine. Republican.
Wenzel, T., far., S. 30; P. O. Latty.
Weston, F.; P. O. Kingston.
Wishmiers, C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Burlington.
**WUNNENBERG, H.,** farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sperry; was born in Calvorde, Germany, in 1821; came to Des Moines Co. in 1853, and since been engaged in farming. Married Emilie Rehfeld in 1853; she was born in Lenzarsigle, Germany, in 1833; they have nine children—Henry, born in 1854; Herman in 1858; Otto in 1860; Fred in 1862; Mary in 1864; Alvenia in 1867; August in 1869; Emma in 1872; Clara in 1876. Mr. Wunnenberg owns 145 acres of land, valued at $6,000. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.
Wykert, J., laborer; P. O. Kingston.
YOUNG, J., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Burlington.
Young, L., far., S. 23; P. O. Burlington.

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## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ALDRICH, G. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. La Vega.
Allen, R. J., far., S. 12; P. O. Linton.
Archer, Henry, far., S. 14; P. O. Roscoe.
Armstrong, David, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Roscoe.
Armstrong, J. M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Roscoe.
BARR, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Roscoe.
Barr, E. W., far., S. 26; P. O. Roscoe.
Bomby, C., far., S. 31; P. O. La Vega.
Bowman, Charles, far., Sec. 30; P. O. La Vega.
Brodie, David, far., S. 18; P. O. LaVega.
Brown, David, far., S. 20; P. O. LaVega.
Brown, W. O., far., S. 20; P. O. LaVega.
Buchanan, G. W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. La Vega.
Burnett, James, far., S. 27; P. O. LaVega.
Bazurth, W. F., far., S. 3; P. O. LaVega.
CALDWELL, M. P., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Linton.
Carter, I. S., far., S. 9; P. O. LaVega.
Caven, H. M., far., S. 10; P. O. LaVega.
Caven, M. H., far., S. 10; P. O. LaVega.
Chapman, E. C., M. D., LaVega.
Cline, Henry, far., S. 24; P. O. LaVega.
Cockayne, John E., far., Sec. 17; P. O. LaVega.
Cone, A. S., far., S. 18; P. O. LaVega.
Conklin, John, far., S. 32; P. O. LaVega.
Coppas, Peter, far., S. 20; P. O. LaVega.
Crawford, D. B., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Crocker, Charles, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Union.
Croson, T. W., far., S. 10; P. O. La Vega.
DARBYSHIRE, T., far., S. 29; P. O. La Vega.
ELLIOTT, J. S., far., S. 2; P. O. La Vega.
Elliott, R., far., S. 2; P. O. La Vega.
Enkee, Josiah, far., S. 3; P. O. La Vega.
Evans, Henry, far., S. 25; P. O. Roscoe.

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FETHERLY, W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. La Vega.
Frazier, A., far., S. 3; P. O. La Vega.
Funk, Geo., far., S. 29; P. O. La Vega.
Funk, Henry, far., Sec. 29; P. O. La Vega.
Funk, Peter, far., S. 32; P. O. La Vega.
Fye, Henry, far., S. 27; P. O. La Vega.
Fye, John, far., S. 19; P. O. La Vega.
GAUTT, URIAH, farmer., Sec. 12; P. O. Linton.
Gibbs, E. J. M., far., S. 6; P. O. Mt. Union.
Goudie, Fred, far., S. 24; P. O. Roscoe.
Green, Cyrus, far., S. 3; P. O. La Vega.
HARRINGTON, J. D., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. La Vega.
**HALE, BARNARD,** farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. La Vega; owns eighty acres of land; was born in Parke Co., Ind., in 1826; his parents removed to Des Moines Co. from Indiana in 1837. Mr. Hale married in 1854 Susan B. Downer, a native of Pennsylvania; have had seven children, five now living—James R., Angeletta E., Emma S., Elizabeth E. and Willis B.; Emilius died aged 7 years and one died in infancy. Mr. Hale settled on the farm he now owns in 1857. He is a carpenter by trade.
**HALL, OLIVER,** farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Roscoe; owns 400 acres of land; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1810; came to Des Moines Co. from New York in 1838, and settled on Sec. 8, Franklin Tp.; in 1854, he settled on the farm he now owns. He married in 1837 Marietta R. Whittaker, a native of North Adams, Mass.; they have eight children—Susan F. Talbot, Harriet A. Talbot, William H., Edward J., Charles M., Lincoln C., Margaret C. Williams and Oscar; have lost three children—one in infancy; Gideon, a member of the 39th Regt. I. V. I., died at Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Rollin died in 1876. Mr. Hall has been County Surveyor and Justice of the Peace for many years. He owns a farm of 320 acres in Clark Co., which was in charge of his son Rollin at the time of his death.
Hicks, Willis, far., S. 9; P. O. LaVega.
Higgerson, Wm., far., S. 9; P. O. LaVega.
Hoover, J. B., far., S. 32; P. O. LaVega.
Hopkins, W. H. far., S. 5; P. O. LaVega.
Howard, Wm., far., S. 19; P. O. LaVega.
Hudson, John, far., S. 10; P. O. LaVega.
Huggins, R. R., far., S. 8; P. O. Mt. Union.
Hutchcroft, Geo., far., S. 14; P. O. La Vega.
Hutchinson, John, far., S. 12; P. O. La Vega.
IBOTSON, GEO., far., S. 28; P. O. LaVega.
Ibotson, S., far., S. 22; P. O. LaVega.
JONES, B. I., far., S. 35; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Jones, W. E., far., S. 24; P. O. Roscoe.
KREIGER, J., far., S. 32; P. O. LaVega.
Kneen, John, far., S. 18; P. O. LaVega.
**KLINE, ANDREW C.,** merchant, LaVega; was born in Pennsylvania in 1836; he came to Des Moines Co. with his parents in 1852; they settled in Franklin Tp., where they resided until their death. Mr. Kline came to Yarmouth in March, 1876; he began mercantile business in August of that year; was the first engaged in business in Yarmouth, except Mr. Shirk, who began the blacksmithing business in June of the same year. Married in 1861 to Kate Scott, a native of Franklin Tp., Des Moines Co.; born in 1840; her father, Wm. Scott, was one of the first settlers of Des Moines Co. Mr. Kline has three children—Rufus, Scott and Amy.
Kline, W. F., far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
LEFFORGE, JOHN, far., S. 23; P. O. LaVega.
Lefforge, L., far., S. 23; P. O. LaVega.
Lefforge, Melville, far., Sec. 23; P. O. La Vega.
Linder, Isaac, far., S. 17; P. O. La Vega.
Lines, J. R., Postmaster, La Vega.
Lines, Robt., far., S. 34; P. O. La Vega.
Long, A. C., far., S. 16; P. O. La Vega.
Long, S. P., far., S. 16; P. O. La Vega.
Long, Chas., far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
Lotspiech, Eden, far., S. 22; P. O. La Vega.
McCALL, D, far., S. 3; P. O. La Vega.
McClurkin, J. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Linton.
McClurkin, J. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Linton.
McElhiny, R. A., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Linton.

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McKune, W. A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Mason, Martin, far., Sec. 11; P. O. La Vega.
Michael, Daniel, far., Sec. 28; P. O. La Vega.
Miller, E. A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Union.
Miller, Marion, far., Sec. 23; P. O. La Vega.
Miller, M. F., far., S. 20; P. O. La Vega.
Miller, S. P., far., S. 20; P. O. La Vega.
Montgomery, W. G., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Roscoe.
Morrison, John, far., Sec. 15; P. O. La Vega.
Murphy, P., far., S. 15; P. O. La Vega.
Musock, J., far., S. 30; P. O. La Vega.
OBERMANN, JOHN, far., Sec. 30; P. O. La Vega.
O'Kell, Frank, far., S. 4; P. O. La Vega.
Orchard, A., far., S. 29; P. O. La Vega.
PACKWOOD, A., far., S. 15; P. O. La Vega.
**PECKHAM, R. M.,** far., S. 30; La Vega; owns 300 acres; was born in Washington, D. C., in 1812; removed thence to Columbus, Ohio, in 1834; settled on his present farm in 1855. He married, in 1845, Melvina Webb, who died in 1872; has ten children—Emma, Charles, Martha, Ada, Caleb, Hugh, Sarah, Annie, Katie and Richard; lost two children—Rosabel and Lily.
Peel, S. K., far., S. 4; P. O. La Vega.
Petsinger, John, far., S. 8; P. O. La Vega.
Portlock, W. A., far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
Pricket, Elias, far., S. 31; P. O. La Vega.
Priest, John, far., S. 31; P. O. La Vega.
REDFEARN, ISAAC, far., S. 18; P. O. La Vega.
Redfearn, John, far., S. 18; P. O. La Vega.
Reed, David, far., S. 2; P. O. Linton.
Riffle, John L., far., S. 27; P. O. La Vega.
SCHOMP, P. J., far., S. 29; P. O. La Vega.
Selser, Peter, far., S. 15; P. O. La Vega.
Shields, M., far.; S. 25; P. O. Roscoe.
Smith, Fred., far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
Smith, F. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Smith, M. C., far., S. 6; P. O. La Vega.
Starkee, Henry, far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
Sterrett, D. B., far., S. 4; P. O. La Vega.
Sterret, R. E., far., S. 4; P. O. La Vega.
Sterrett, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. La Vega.
TALBERT, EDWIN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Roscoe.
Talbert, L. J., far., S. 33; P. O. La Vega.
Thomas, T. W., far., S. 24; P. O. Roscoe.
Tippin, J. R., far., S. 10; P. O. La Vega.
Tucker, Abram, far., S. 24; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Tucker, J. M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. La Vega.
VEGTIC, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. La Vega.
WEINRICH, Chas., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. La Vega.
Wilkison, George, far., S. 26; P. O. La Vega.
Welch, H. B., far., S. 28; P. O. La Vega.
Willard, W. P., far., S. 21; P. O. La Vega.
Wilson, John, far., S. 23; P. O. La Vega.
Williams, T. O., far., S. 13; P. O. Roscoe.
Williams, W. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Wilson, J. R., far., S. 2; P. O. Linton.
Wilson, S. E., far., S. 1; P. O. La Vega.
Wright, E., far., S. 16; P. O. Linton.
Wilson, S. E., far., S. 13; P. O. Linton.
Wright, J. B., far., S. 11; P. O. La Vega.
Wright, S. R., far., S. 13; P. O. Roscoe.
Wilson, A. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Linton.
Wright, Wm. L., far., S. 11; P. O. La Vega.
YAGER, HENRY, far., S. 33; P. O. La Vega.
Yohoe, A. S., far., S. 10; P. O. La Vega.
Yohoe, J. C. E., far., S. 10; P. O. La Vega.
ZION, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Pleasant Grove.
Zion, George, mer.; P. O. La Vega.

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## YELLOW SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, JOHN, far., S. 28; P. O. Mediapolis.

Archer, E. G., far., S. 32; P. O. Mediapolis.

Armour, R. R., merchant, Linton.

Antrobus, B., physician and surgeon, Kossuth.

BABB, JOHN, far., S. 30; P. O. Kossuth.

Bailey, J. R., far., S. 32, P. O. Kossuth.

Baird, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Linton.

Baird, J. W., far., S. 10; P. O. Linton.

Baird, S. C., far., S. 16; P. O. Mediapolis.

Barr, Samuel, far., S. 19; P. O. Kossuth.

Bandy, Elijah, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Kossuth.

Bishop, Joseph, far., S. 34; P. O. Mediapolis.

**BLACK, J. H.,** far., S. 1; P. O. Northfield.

Blair, E. R., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Kossuth.

**BLAIR, M. W.,** far., Sec. 29; P. O. Kossuth.

**BLAIR, THOMAS AND DAVID EVANS,** were Western pioneers and early settlers of Iowa; their father, William Blair, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16; about the close of the war, he married and removed to what is now Bourbon Co., Ky., where most of his children were born; in the closing year of the last century, he brought his family to Ohio, settling near Chillicothe; there Thomas and David grew to manhood and began life for themselves, and there Thomas married Margaret Job, and David, her sister Sarah, emigrants from Virginia, and natives of Baltimore, Md.; in 1819, the two families removed to Rush Co., Ind.; thence, in 1821, to what is now Cass Co., Ill., and from there, three years later, to the west side of the Illinois River, near Rushville; in 1834, they made claims in the "New Purchase," and, in 1835, Thomas Blair moved his family over, followed by his brother in 1836; here they reared their families, cultivated their farms, and lived quiet and useful lives for forty years; to them is greatly due the character their neighborhood has always borne for attention to educational interests, good morals, and hearty support to religious institutions; in a new country, like gravitates toward like, and around them gathered men of like feelings, like character, and like purposes. Both were members and office-bearers in the Presbyterian Churches here from the beginning, and active in all church work; both were, under the local regulations of early settlement, arbitrators of claims for Louisa County, of which this township was then a part. Thomas Blair was a Representative in the first Wisconsin Legislature, and also in the first Iowa Territorial Legislature; David Blair was a member of the Iowa Territorial Legislature in 1842, and in the first State Legislature. But they now rest from their labors; their father died in 1840, aged 80, and is probably the only soldier of the Revolution buried in the county; David Blair died in 1874, at the age of 82, and Thomas Blair in 1875, at the age of 86; his wife, Margaret, two years later, aged 89; Mrs. Sarah Blair, now in her 88th year, still lives at her first Iowa home; their children have generally pushed farther west, only Mrs. Lydia Rankin, daughter of T. Blair, and M. W. Blair, son of D. E. Blair, now remaining; the latter was born near Rushville, Ill., but has spent his life in Iowa; under Lincoln's administration he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for his county, but has ever been a farmer and knows no higher calling than the cultivation of his ancestral acres.

Braden, J. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Northfield.

Braden, J. R., far., S. 1; P. O. Northfield.

Brackley, F., far., S. 32; P. O. Mediapolis.

Bridwell, E., far., S. 23; P. O. Mediapolis.

Bridges, John, merchant, Kossuth.

Bridges, Vincent, far., S. 23; P. O. Mediapolis.

Bridges, Silas, far., S. 26; P. O. Mediapolis.

**BROWN, A. C.,** dealer in general merchandise, Mediapolis; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Iowa

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in 1869, and located in this county. Married Hannah Roberts in 1868; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1848; have four children—Johanna, Bessie, Clifford and Maud. Mr. Brown enlisted in 1861; in 1863, was taken prisoner at the battle of Chicamauga and held until the close of the war; spent some time in nearly all the principal rebel prisons.

**BRUCE, D. G.,** United Presbyterian minister; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1873, and located in Mediapolis as Pastor of the U. P. Church. Married Millie Lotta in 1868; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1848; have four children—Wm. L., Mary M., Andrew R. and Evron James. Mr. B. enlisted in the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1862; discharged in 1865, Second Lieutenant.

**BRUCE, JAMES,** far., S. 24; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 110 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in Frederick Co., Va., in 1814; came to Iowa in 1837, and located in Yellow Springs Tp. Married Mary H. Rankin in 1839; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1809; have four children—Martha, David R., Jennie and Maggie. Are members of M. E. Church. Mr. Bruce has been a member of the Legislature, and has been County Supervisor six years. Republican

Bruce, D. R., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mediapolis.

Burns, Robert, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Linton.

CARMEAN, D., farmer; P. O. Northfield.

**CALDWELL, SAMUEL L.,** Sec. 15; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; was born in Hardin Co., Ky., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1859, and located in this county. He married Margaret Wilson in 1855; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1836; they have seven children—Emma Elizabeth, Anna Alvira, John Cummings, Mary Jane, Sarah Lilian, Margaret Melletta and Cora Belle. They are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. C. enlisted in the 1st Ill. V. C. in 1861; was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., and paroled at St. Louis.

Carmean, Foster, far., S. 5; P. O. Northfield.

Carithers, A. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Linton

Cartwright, W. H., merchant, Mediapolis.

Chambers, Thos., far., S. 7; P. O. Linton.

Clark, B. W., far., S. 36; P. O. Mediapolis.

Clark, W. G., far., S. 36; P. O. Mediapolis.

Cline, John, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Mediapolis.

Cockayne, G. W., far., S. 18; P. O. Mediapolis.

Cook, D., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Mediapolis.

Cox, James, Sr., far., S. 7; P. O. Northfield.

Cox, Phillip, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Mediapolis.

Cramer, John, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Mediapolis.

DARLINGTON, D. W., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Northfield.

Davis, James, retired far.; P. O. Kossuth.

Deets, William, far., S. 27; P. O. Mediapolis.

Dennison, C. R., far., S., 20; P. O. Kossuth.

EDMONDS, S., far., S. 29; P. O. Mediapolis.

Eland, Hope, far., Sec. 24; P. O., Kossuth.

Eland, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Kossuth.

FARRIS, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Linton.

Farris, Isaiah, far., S. 8; P. O. Linton.

Farris, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Linton.

**FULLENWIDER, SAMUEL,** physician, Kossuth; born in Shelby Co., Ky., Sept. 6, 1804; came to Iowa in 1837, and located at what is known as Yellow Springs. Married Miss Hustin in 1828, a native of Mason Co., Ky.; they have six children—Hustin, Narcissa, Catherine A., Samuel E., Orson L. and Thomas B. Mr. F. has been a member of both the State and Territorial Senate. Republican.

GELDARD, W., miller, Kossuth.

HAINES, JOHN, far., S. 7; P. O. Linton.

Hall, Gideon, far., S. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

**HALL, R. W.,** physician and surgeon, Northfield; born in Jefferson Co., Va., in 1816; came to Iowa in 1840,

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and located in Huron Tp.; removed to Northfield in 1867. Married Anna M. Haws in 1876; she was born in 1849; have one child—Joanna May born Oct. 8, 1878. Are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hall has one child by a former wife, Lucretia, now Mrs Wycoff.

Hamilton, Jno., cabinet-maker, Kossuth.

Harper, H. C., far., S. 13; P. O.; Mediapolis.

**HARPER, JOHN,** farmer, S. 5; P. O. Northfield; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821; came to Iowa in 1846, and located in Burlington; removed to Yellow Springs Tp. in 1848, and engaged in farming. Married in 1872 Amanda Torode, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; have four children—Mary Amanda, Kate V., Edna L. and Charlie; Mr. H. has eight children by a former wife—Emily J., Laura L., Eliza J., Elizabeth H., Anna V., Jessie F., John H. and Harry H. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

**HARPER, WM.,** Notary Public, Mediapolis; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1819; came to Iowa in 1842, and located in Yellow Springs Tp. in 1843. He married Harriett Hizer, who is a native of Ross Co., Ohio; have one child—Louisa J., now Mrs. Wm. E. Fuller.

**HAWS, H.,** far., S. 17; P. O. Northfield; born in Pennsylvnia, June 16, 1820; came to Burlington in 1852; then moved where he now lives. Married Miss Rachel Peck in 1853; born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1823; she came to Burlington in 1844; have one child—Mary. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. H. has held the office of School Director. Owns 121 acres of land valued at $40 per acre, and is a Republican.

Hawthorne, Jno., far., S. 17; P. O. Linton.

Hawthorne, Samuel, far., S. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hays, R. A., far., S. 15; P. O. Linton.

Hidges, R. S., merchant, Kossuth.

Hensleigh, Wm., far., S. 15; P. O. Linton.

Heizer, E., far., S. 24; P. O. Midiapolis.

**HEIZER, FREDRICK,** retired miller, Kossuth; born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1807; came to Iowa in 1842, and located in Yellow Springs Tp., and engaged in farming; in 1858, purchased one-half interest in the Kossuth Flouring-Mills, and was one of the active members of the firm until 1873, when he was succeeded by Wm. Gedard. Married Elizabeth Bartscher in 1860; she was born in Morgan Co., Ind., in 1825; have two children—Henry and Frank; Mrs. H. has one son by a former marriage, and Mr. Heizer has six children—J. C., J. W., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Leonard, of Iowa City), Mary (now Mrs. Wellington Wright), Susan, (now Mrs. Pierce), and Carrie, now Mrs. Rex). Are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. H. has held the office of Justice of the Peace nine years, and was County Supervisor a number of years. Republican.

Heizer, Joshua, ret. far.; P. O. Mediapolis.

Heizer, J. S., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Kossuth.

Heizer, J. W., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Northfield.

Heizer, N., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Kossuth.

Henderson, J., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Linton.

Herman, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hines, Henry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

Houston, John, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Linton.

**HUSTED, WM.,** Sec. 13; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 330 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1842. Married Nancy Harper in 1857; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1834; have four children—Wm. S., Ida May, Mary F. and Amanda C. Are members of M. E. Church; Republican.

Hustin, E., retired far.; P. O. Kossuth.

Hustin, R., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Linton.

Hutchcroft, Job, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hutchcroft, John, Sr., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hutchcroft, John R., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hutchcroft, Richard, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Mediapolis.

Hutchcroft, Thos., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mediapolis.

Halcherof, T. S., miller, Kossuth.

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IBBOTSON, JNO., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Roscoe.

**IBBOTSON, GEO.,** Sec. 30; P. O. Roscoe; owns 520 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in England in 1806; came to America in 1838; settled in Iowa in 1841. Married Martha Riggs in 1844; she was born in Marion Co., Ky.; have six children —Martha, John, Stephen, Geo., Elizabeth and Robert; lost two—Isaac and Lincoln. Members of the Missionary Baptist Church; Republican.

JOHNSON, ROBT., farmer and clergyman; Sec. 30; P. O. Kossuth.

**JOHNSON, D. H.,** retired physician, Sec. 12; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born in Hartford Co., Md., in 1798; came to Iowa in 1846, and located in this township; settled on his present farm, known as Rock Spring Farm. Married Sarah Mercer in 1825; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1798, and died in 1876; they have four children—Caleb, Sarah, Caroline and Frances. Members of M. E. Church. Mr. J. has been in practice about thirty-five years.

**JAMISON, W. O.,** far., Sec. 30; P. O. Kossuth; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1823; came to Iowa in 1851, and located in Morning Sun; removed to present farm in 1861. Married Elizabeth Leonard in 1858; she was born in Ohio; have six children—Ada L., John L., Anna C., Elizabeth M., Mary E. and Katie. Members of Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Jones, David, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Mediapolis.

Jones, John R., far., S. 30; P. O. Roscoe.

Jay, Eli. far.; P. O. Northfield.

KELLOUGH, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Linton.

Kilpatrick, D., far., S. 12; P. O. Northfield.

Kilpatrick, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Linton.

Kilpatrick, Neal, far., S. 10; P.O. Linton.

Kilpatrick, Wm., far., S. 10; P.O. Linton.

Kline, J. B., far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

LAUDERBACK, E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Kossuth.

Lee, D., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Kossuth.

**LEONARD, HIRAM,** retired farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Kossuth; owns 400 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1809; came to Iowa in 1844, and located on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Patterson in 1832; she was born in same county in 1806; have five children — Leonard, Nathan R., Elizabeth, William P., Abner C. Members of Presbyterian Church. Mr. L. went out as Captain of Co. K, 14th I. V. I. in 1860, and subsequently promoted to Major, and resigned in 1862. Republican.

**LOCKHART, ROBERT R.,** livery and feed stable; was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in 1842; came to Iowa in 1854, and located in this township. Married Nannie V. Paul in 1870; she was born in Indiana in 1849; have two children—William T. and Bertha M. Mr. L. enlisted in Co. C, 30th I. V. I. in 1862, and discharged in June, 1865.

McBRIDE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Northfield.

McClements,——, far., S. 31; P.O. Mediapolis.

McClements, Thomas, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mediapolis.

**McCLURE, I. N.,** dlr. in gen'l mdse., Mediapolis; was born in Des Moines Co. in 1844. Married Susan E. Parrett; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1844; have three children—Marcus P., Ionie M. and Franklin E. Are members of Presbyterian Church.

**McCRAY, JAMES B.,** farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 326 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., in 1838; came to Iowa in 1852, and located with his parents on his present farm. Married Mary F. Sheppard in 1862; she was born in Ohio; have four children—Mary P., William S., Marcus A. and Minor E. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. McCray enlisted in Co. C, 30th I. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, and was discharged June 18, 1865. His father, James McCray, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1809; came to Iowa in 1852, and located on the farm now owned by his son, James B. Married Mary Harland, a native of Indiana; they had thirteen children, ten now living — five sons and five daughters.

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McDonald, J. W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Kossuth.

McElhinney, G., far., S. 5; P. O. Linton.

McElhinney, J. M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Linton.

McElhinney, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Linton.

McIntyre, J. A., far., S. 18; P.O. Linton.

McKee, A. A., far., S. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

McKeown, Henry, far., S. 29; P. O. Mediapolis.

McKeown, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Mediapolis.

McKeown, M. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Mediapolis.

**McMEEN, J. R.,** farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Kossuth; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1812; came to Iowa in 1854, and located in this county Married Ann McKell in 1857; she was born in Baltimore, Md.; have two children—Edwin R. and Sarah N. Are members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

McMillan, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

Mahaffey, John, far., S. 18; P. O. Linton.

Mahaffey, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Linton.

Mahaffey, Wm. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Mediapolis.

Marshall, Thos., far., S. 18; P. O Linton.

Matson, Daniel, far., S. 29; P. O. Kossuth.

Messenger, Hiram, far., S. 31; P. O. Kossuth.

Milligan, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Linton.

**MILLER, M. M.,** farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 280 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in this county in 1841; located on his presfarm in 1872. Married Jennie S. Sheppard in 1866; she was born in this township; have seven children—Allen E., Eva, Frank, John S., Mattie and Hattie, twins, and an infant. Are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Miller enlisted in Co. C, 30th I. V. I. in 1862; was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Republican.

Montgomery, J. F., retired far.; P. O. Linton.

Moorhead, W. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Kossuth.

Myers, Henry, far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

**MERRILL, J. W.,** editor Mediapolis *Enterprise*, established in 1874; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1833; located in Iowa in 1864. Married Jessie Telfer in 1863; she was born in Scotland in 1839; have four children—Minerva, Anna, Stephen and Thomas.

NICHOLS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Northfield.

**NELSON, J. A.,** boot and shoe mamaker and photographer, Mediapolis; born in Sweden in 1838; came to Iowa in 1868, and located in Chicago; settled in Mediapolis in 1876.

Nordstrom, O. & G., far. and blacksmiths, Northfield.

**OGLE, JOSEPH.** farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mediapolis; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre; born in St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1810; came to Iowa in 1832, and in 1837 located in Des Moines Co.; settled on present farm in 1858. Mr. Ogle served in the Black Hawk war two or three months, until the treaty at Rock Island. Married Margaret Garrison in 1839; she was born in Indiana; have five children—Nancy, James, Catharine, Elizabeth and Huldah. Mr. Ogle was one of five who made a trip from Rock Island to St. Louis in a canoe in 1832.

PIERCE, L. F., nurseryman; P. O. Kossuth.

Packerood, M. L., far., S. 3; P. O. Linton.

**PARROTT, C. H.,** dealer in hardware and farming implements, Mediapolis; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1854; came to Iowa in 1875, and engaged in his present business.

Paul, O. A., carpenter, Mediapolis.

Pierce, L. B., far. and mfr. of tile, S. 31.

Ping, Elijah, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Mediapolis.

Ping, Wm., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Kossuth.

Porta, Geo., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mediapolis.

**POWER, L. B.,** physician and surgeon, Mediapolis; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Mt. Pleasant; located in Mediapolis in 1872, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He married Mary E. Rice in 1866; she was born in Burlington, Iowa; they

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have three children—David L. and Alma M., and an infant.

Purcell, John, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Northfield.

Purcell, R. H., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Northfield.

RANKIN, D. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Kossuth.

Reed, Mathew, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Linton.

Rhodes, T. H., merchant, Kossuth.

Robb, Robt. G., far., S. 7; P. O. Linton.

**ROBB, T. P.,** Reformed Presbyterian clergyman, and Pastor of Sharon Church; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1843; came to Iowa in 1874, and located in Linton. He married Catherine Marshall in 1872; she was born in Armstrong Co., Penn.; they have one child—Robert Werth, born Jan. 10, 1876. P. O. Mediapolis.

Robinson, R. T., woolen-mills, Northfield.

Robinson, Samuel, far., S. 20; P. O. Linton.

Robinson, W. F., far.; Northfield.

Rodgers, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Kossuth.

SCHENCKS, D. H., far., S. 31; P. O. Kossuth.

Schrader, Phil., far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

**SCOTT, ALEX.,** Presbyterian clergyman, Kossuth; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1870, and located iu Kossuth as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Married Amanda Chidester in 1855; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1829; have four children—Virginia L., Mary Emma, Clara Belle and Alice Amanda. Republican.

Scott, Thomas, merchant, Northfield.

Seeds, Harvey, far., S. 30; P. O. Kossuth.

Seeds, D. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Kossuth.

Seeds, M. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Kossuth.

Smith, Fry, far., S. 36; P. O. Mediapolis.

Statham, S. S., far.. S. 19; P. O. Kossuth.

Stewart, Joseph, far., S. 32; P. O. Kossuth.

Stewart, R. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Linton.

Storks, J. W., far.. S. 17; P. O. Kossuth.

TALBOTT, GEO., far., S. 33; P. O. Mediapolis.

Talbott, John W., far., S. 27; P. O. Mediapolis.

Thomas, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Mediapolis.

Thomas, Eli, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Mediapolis.

Thornton, William, far., S. 24; P. O. Mediapolis.

Thornton, N., far., S. 24; P. O. Mediapolis.

ULRICK, FRED. C., far., S. 11; P. O. Mediapolis.

VANICE, JAMES, far., S. 32; P. O. Kossuth.

WADDLE, S. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Kossuth.

Walkenshaw, John, far., S. 8; P. O. Linton.

Ware, Isaac, far., S. 31; P. O. Kossuth.

**WARE, J. P.,** proprietor Mediapolis House; born in this county in 1844. Married Anna M. Black in 1870; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1845; they have one child—Cora E.

Ware, William, far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

Watson, Alex., far., S. 2; P. O. Mediapolis.

Watson, James, far., S. 12; P. O. Northfield.

Wilson, David, far., S. 16; P. O. Mediapolis.

Wilson, John, far., S. 10; P. O. Linton.

Wilson, Robert M., far., S. 29; P. O. Mediapolis.

Wolf, Charles, far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

Wolf, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Mediapolis.

Woodside, J. H., far., S. 19; P. O. Kossuth.

Woolsey, J. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Kossuth.

Wright, Milton, far., S. 14; P. O. Mediapolis.

Wycoff, A. C., retired far., Kossuth.

Wycoff, A. N., merchant, Northfield.

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## HURON TOWNSHIP.

AARONSON, C. J., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Kossuth.

Abraham, C., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Northfield.

Anderson, J. A., far., S. 35; P. O. Kossuth.

BARTLEY, C. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Huron.

**BARNES, URIAH,** farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Kingston; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., June 15, 1814; came to Des Moines Co. in 1843; first settled in Benton Tp., where he lived one year, then moved to Huron Tp., where he now lives. He married Miss Paulina Barnhill April 27, 1836; she was born in Oldham Co., Ky., Jan. 3, 1818; they have five children—Elizabeth, Austin, Melvina, Mary and Parthenia, and three dead—Robert, Sarah and Josiah. Mr. B. owns 40 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He served eighteen months in the 2d I. V. C. His son Robert was in the 2d I. V. C., and died at St. Louis. Austin was in the 100-day service. Mr. Barnes is a Republican.

Barr, Sam, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Huron.

Bergen, C. C., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Kossuth.

Blake, Francis, far., S. 10; P. O. Northfield.

Blake, L. B., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Northfield.

Blake, Luther, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Northfield.

Blake, W. S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Northfield.

CARLSON, AUG., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Kossuth.

Carlson, J. H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Kossuth.

Carter, Henry, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Huron.

Charlson, S., far., S. 34; P. O. Kingston.

Christ, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Kingston.

Crutchfield, S., far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.

Crites, B. F., far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.

DAHLSTADT, A. P., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Kingston.

**DARNOLD, J. A.,** far., S. 14; P. O. Huron; was born in Madison Co., Va., Sept. 7, 1833; when 15 years of age, was bound as an apprentice to a wagon-maker; at 20 years of age, he completed his trade; came to Burlington in 1855, and engaged with J. Bennett, where he worked at his trade; he returned to Virginia, and came again to Des Moines Co., bringing his parents with him. He married Miss Abby Graham March 1, 1858; she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1838; they have seven children—Hattie L., Mattie E., Ida R., Chas. J., Jake, Edgar E. and Stella E. Mr. D. has held the offices of Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace; he owns 300 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Is a Republican.

Davis, Alex, far., S. 14; P. O. Huron.

**DAVIS, S.,** far., S. 9; P O. Northfield; born in Ireland March 10, 1804; came to America in 1832; first to Philadelphia; then went to Ohio, and while there married Miss Eliza J. McMullen in 1837; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1819; have seven children—Andrew, Mary, Thomas, James, Layton, Oscar and Minnie, and three dead—Nancy, William and Lorena. Owner of sixteen acres, valued at $40 per acre. Members of Presbyterian Church; Mr. D. is a Democrat.

Davis, Thomas, far., S. 4; P. O. Northfield.

Davis, T. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Kossuth.

Donaldson, C. P., far., S. 36; P. O. Kingston.

Doran, Chas., far., S. 14; P. O. Huron.

Driskell, J. O., far., S. 25; P. O. Kingston.

EKDAL, A., far., S. 33; P. O. Kingston.

Elston, Joseph, far., S. 34; P. O. Kossuth.

FISHTHORN, SOL., far., S. 27; P. O. Kossuth.

**FARSANDER, N.,** Pastor of the Lutheran Swedish Church, designated the Kingston Church; born in Sweden Sept. 11, 1846; graduated at the University of Lund, Sweden, in 1870, and came to Paxton, Ill., the same year, where he was assistant teacher in the seminary two years; went to Sagetown, Ill., and served as Pastor two years; thence came to Huron Tp., where he is located as Pastor of Kingston Church;

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the congregation was organized in 1868, and, in 1872, built a church and parsonage, which are free from debt; they have 195 members. Mr. Farsander married Miss Charlotte Farsander in 1875; born in Sweden Aug. 4, 1852. Mr. F. is a Republican.

Foster, K., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Kingston.

Fullenwider, H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Huron.

GIBSON, G. R., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Huron.

Gibson, Jas., far., S. 27; P. O. Kossuth.

Gustafson, A. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Kossuth.

HAMILTON, A. T., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Huron.

**HEDGES, JOSHUA,** far., Sec. 14; P. O. Huron; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1831; came to Des Moines Co. in 1838; his parents were among the first settlers of Huron Tp.; Mr. H. is living at the old homestead, Married Miss America Swank April 27, 1876; born in Floyd Co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1844; have one child—Bertha M., born May 3, 1878. Owns 420 acres, valued at $40 per acre. He is a Democrat.

Heizer, Henry, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Northfield.

Holcroft, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Kossuth.

Hudson, D. W., far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.

**INNIS, WM.,** farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Huron; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 23, 1818; went to Ripley Co., Ind., in 1820; thence to Cincinnati, where he followed the cooper's trade one year, then went to Jefferson Co., Ind., and married Miss Elizabeth Wilkie Nov. 5, 1840; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 20, 1820, and came to Switzerland Co., Ind., in 1822; her parents were early settlers of the county; in 1843, Mr. Innis moved to Louisville, Ky., and superintended the city prison for three years; came to Des Moines Co. in 1848, and settled in Huron Tp., where he now lives; has two daughters—Emeline, now Mrs. Thornton, and Isabelle Dobson. Mrs. I. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. I. has served as Justice of the Peace eight years; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He is a Republican.

JACKSON ISAAC, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Northfield.

Johnson, A. E., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Kingston.

Johnson, C. A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Kossuth.

Johnson, Gust., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Kossuth.

Johnson, J. A., far., S. 17; P. O. Kingston.

Johnson, J. P., far., S. 10; P. O. Northfield.

Johnson, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Huron.

Johnson, Lewis, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Kossuth.

KERR, ROBT., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Kossuth.

LARSDATTER, ULRICK, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Kingston.

Larson, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Kingston.

Lett, Chas., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Kossuth.

**LINDQUIST, GUST.,** far., Sec. 27; P. O. Kossuth; born in Sweden March 15, 1836; came to Burlington in 1868; first settled five miles west, and lived there till he came to Huron Tp., where he now lives. Married Miss Johanna Johnson in 1860; born in Sweden June 25, 1831; have three children—John A., Frank G. and Lennia O. Mr. L. owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Lindquist is a Republican.

Loper, L., far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.

Loper, W. H., far., S. 26; P. O. Kossuth.

**LUCKINBILL, B.,** nurseryman and farmer, S. 23; P. O. Huron; born in Berks Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1814; went to Ohio, where he worked at the trade of stone-mason and bricklayer; came to Des Moines Co. in 1840, and settled in Huron Tp. Married Miss Mary Myers in 1836; born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1816; have seven children—Catherine, Mary J., Bailey, Elvina, Thomas F., Eber B. and David H. Mr. L. held the office of Township Clerk and Assessor. Owns 360 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Mrs. L. is member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. L. is a Democrat.

Luckinbill, D. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Huron.

Luckinbill, T. F., far., S. 22; P. O. Huron.

Lugn, G., far., S. 16; P. O. Kossuth.



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MELLBRANDT, P., far., S. 10; P. O. Northfield.
Mertz, C., far., S. 36; P. O. Kingston.
Mills, T. J. B., far., S. 12; P. O. Huron.
Moore, Robt., far., S. 9; P. O. Northfield.
Moyers, J. N., far., S. 25; P. O. Kingston.
Munson, C. N., far., S. 10; P. O. Northfield.
Munson, P. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Kossuth.
Murphy, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Kossuth.
NOYLAN, J., farmer, Sec. 35 P. O. Kossuth.
**NILSON, A.,** farmer, S. 34; P. O. Kingston; born in Sweden, Aug. 21, 1825; came to Des Moines Co. in 1868, and located in Huron Tp. Married Miss Greta Johnson in 1850; she was born in Sweden Dec. 5, 1828; have six children—John, born April 4, 1852; Anna C., Jan. 6, 1855; Emma C., March 28, 1859; John A., Dec. 21, 1865; Matilda, Oct. 3, 1868; Sarah H., Aug. 12, 1872. Mr. Nilson owns forty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. N. are members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.
PEARSON, A. P., far., S. 21; P. O. Kossuth.
Peck, M. L., far., S. 34; P. O. Kossuth.
Peterson, Charles, far., S. 22; P. O. Huron.
Peterson, J. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Kossuth.
Peterson, J. D., far., S. 9; P O. Northfield.
Peterson, Lewis, far., S. 15; P. O. Kossuth.
Prearson, C., far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.
**PRINDLE, A. H.,** farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Huron; was born in Vermont Jan. 20, 1847; came to Des Moines Co. in 1863, and settled in Huron Tp., where he now lives; he owns 320 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. He is amember of the I. O. O. F. Republican.
Prindle, C. M., far., S. 13; P. O. Huron.
RANKIN, A., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Kossuth.
**RANKIN, JAMES C.,** far., S. 22; P. O. Kossuth; was born in Centre Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1817; came to Des Moines Co. in 1846, and settled in Huron Tp. He married Miss Catherine Waddle June 1, 1848; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1813; they have one child—Jeremiah H. Mr. R. owns 220 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; he has served as Supervisor three years, and as Township Clerk. Members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Greenbacker.
Rankin, J. H., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Kossuth.
Rhodes, L., far., S. 33; P. O. Kossuth.
**RUSSELL, D.,** far., S. 3; P.O. Northfield; was born in Adams Co., Tenn., Aug. 6, 1808; came to Des Moines Co. in 1835. He married Miss Mary A. Smith in 1833; she was born in Ohio Feb. 16, 1813; they have seven children—Elizabeth, William S., Francis, Ellen, Robert C., Cassie and Harriet A., and two dead—Mary J. and Louisa. Mr. R. owns 195 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre, on which he made all the improvements. He was a Democrat till the war, but since the war, has voted the Republican ticket.
**RUSSELL, ROBERT C.,** was born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, July 31, 1851. He married Miss Mary Rodgers March 21, 1875; she was born in Des Moines Co. July 10, 1858; they have one child. Mr. R. is a Republican.
Ryker, J. F., far., S. 34; P. O. Kossuth.
SHERIDAN, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Northfield.
**SHERIDAN, JOHN AND THOMAS,** Sec. 2; P. O. Northfield; John was born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, Aug. 20, 1849. Thomas was born in Des Moines Co. Oct. 30, 1854. Their father came to Des Moines Co. in 1841; he was born in Indiana in 1811, and died in Des Moines Co. Jan. 5, 1871. He married Miss Eliza Latta Aug. 20, 1843; she was born in Ohio March 8, 1817; they left four children—John, Thomas, David and Paul. The estate owns 1,180 acres of land. John is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 226, and is a Republican.
Shultz, Adrian, far., S. 24; P. O. Kingston.
Shutt, A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Northfield.
Sockerson, Gust., far., S. 9; P. O. Huron.
Staige, Jas. E., far., S. 23; P. O. Huron.
Stewart, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Northfield.
Stromburg, A. M., far., S. 34; P. O. Kossuth.
Swarson, Lewis, far., S. 26; P. O. Kingston.
Swank, C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Kingston.

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Swank, J. B., far., S. 11; P. O. Huron.
Swank, L. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Kingston.
Swank, W. T., far., S. 13; P. O. Huron.
Swanson, J. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Kingston.
Synnerholm, S., far., S. 21; P. O. Kossuth.
THORNTON, A. L. C., far., S. 26; P. O. Kingston.
VANNICE, W. S., far., S. 35; P. O. Kossuth.
Vorhees, William, far., S. 35; P. O. Kingston.
WADDLE, SAMUEL, far., S. 28; P. O. Kossuth.
**WADDLE, JOHN,** far., S. 28; P. O. Kossuth; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1817; came to Des Moines Co., 1838; first settled in Yellow Springs Tp.; then moved to Huron Tp., and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Mary A. Howery, 1844; born in Butler Co., Ohio, May 17, 1827; has nine children—Catherine J., Robert C., Samuel M., John W., Mary B., David, Sarah E., Ellen and Susan A. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns 100 acres, valued at $45 per acre. A Republican.
Walker, F. A., far., S. 3; P. O. Northfield.
Wallace, J. P., far., S. 4; P. O. Northfield.
Wilke, Thomas, far., S. 8; P. O. Huron.
Wilson, R. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Huron.
**WILLIAMS, W. B.,** far., S. 18; P. O. Huron; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, Sept. 9, 1851. Married Miss Amelia Chandler Feb. 20, 1873; born Jan. 7, 1856; have four children—J. W., Carrie E., Herrick and Fannie E. Mr. Williams owns 240 acres of land, valued at $10 per acre. Republican.
**WILLIAMS, J. WILSON,** far., S. 13; P. O. Huron; born in Vermont in 1816; came to Des Moines Co. in 1838. Married Miss Julia A. Robison in 1847; she was born in Ohio in 1822; her parents were early settlers of Hancock Co., Ill., in 1828. They have four children—Herrick, Wilson B., Eliza and Minnie. Mrs. W. is a member of Episcopal Church of Burlington. Mr. W. owns 1,800 acres of land; was Representative of Des Moines Co. in 1853, 1857, 1866, 1874 and 1876; was appointed U. S. Deputy Surveyor in 1854.

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## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BAILEY, F. A., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Kingston.
Brown, C. H., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Burlington.
EMMONS, W. A., far., S. 30; P. O. Burlington.
FITCHTHORN, WM., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Kingston.
KELLOGG, A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington.
McLENNON, Sr., far., S. 17; P. O. Kingston.
NEW, A., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Kingston.
**SMITH, S.,** farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Burlington; was born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1832; came to Des Moines Co. in 1833; owns 530 acres of land in Jackson Tp., and 16 acres and 12 town lots in Burlington Tp.; Mr. Smith has held most of the township offices. Is a Democrat.
**WRIGHT, J. C.,** farmer, Sec. 8; P. O Kingston; was born in Des Moines Co. in 1852; owns 920 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Is a Democrat.

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